

publishers on receipt of \$1.—The name of the illustrious author of this most admirable treatise on sin, mortal and venial, confession, contrition, and the penitential system of the Catholic Church, will ensure for it a cordial reception from the Catholic public. The subjects treated of are:—1. The Nature of Sin. 2. Mortal Sin. 3. Venial Sin. 4. Signs of Omis-

Catherine Hamilton: A Tale for Little Girls. By M. F. S., author of Tour's Crucifix and other Tales. Price, 50 cents, free by mail, from D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.—The title of this unpretending book shows the author's object to furnish an amusing and wholesome story to little girls.

Rose Mary: A Tale of the Fire of London, by Lady Georgiana Fullerton. D. & J. Sadlier & Co. \$1, free by mail.—The author carries us back to the days of the penal laws, and when it was at the risk of life and world's goods that the humblest Catholic could worship his God.

THE MARTYRS OF THE COLISEUM. This is the title of a new book by the Rev. A. J. O'Reilly, M.S.A., Toronto. It is a historical record of the Great Amphitheatre of ancient Rome, exposing to view the terrible sufferings of the early Christians under the Pagan Rulers of Rome. No one who has read Cardinal Wiseman's *Fabiola* but will be anxious to learn further concerning the tortures to which, during the first three centuries of the Church, the early Christians were subjected in Rome; this they can do in the world before us, which describes them so graphically; and, which we heartily recommend to the notice of the Catholic Community. Our Holy Father Pius IX. has been graciously pleased to commend the work in the following letter to the author:—

"Our work is the more acceptable to his Holiness, as in those days of bitterness and impiety it is the more needed: for whilst the enemies of religion and imitators of Pagan outrage have cast deep profanation on the sanctity of that place, consecrated with the blood of so many martyrs, removing the very emblems of religious worship by which it was adorned, and depriving the faithful of the privilege of praying in its sanctified precincts, truly your work cannot lack a special utility since it seeks to preserve the due veneration of that holy place and to cherish the pious memory of the glorious confessor there gained by the Martyrs of Christ. Wherefore, his Holiness has been graciously pleased to impart to you the Apostolic Benediction, which we pray God may propitiously extend to you. Your most humble and devoted servant,

"JOANNES SIKRON, Secretary." "Rev. A. J. O'Reilly, M.S.A., Toronto. Rome: Given at the College of the Propaganda, March 4th, 1874." The work is for sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co. Montreal, Price, \$1.25. Sent free by mail.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW.—June, 1874.—The current number of this excellent Catholic Monthly contains articles on the following subjects:—1. Chapters of Contemporary History: The Piedmontese in Rome. 2. Reviews of Famous Books, part ii. Sir Thomas More's Utopia. 3. On True Education. 4. Drummond of Hawthorn. 5. Experiences in the Prussian Ambulances, part i. 6. Sir Amias Poulet and Mary Queen of Scots, part ii. Review of New Books.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—April, 1874. Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The current number opens with an article on the Bismarckian persecution. *The War between Prussia and Rome* in which the Reviewer gives judgment against the Church, and justifies the persecution on the grounds mainly that Catholics believe it better to obey God than man, a heresy which Caesar cannot endure on the part of Bishops and priests. A sketch of the career of *Samuel Willerforce* comes next, followed by an article on *The Medical Charities of London*. Then we have one on *Russian Advance in Asia*, followed by a disquisition on *The Alleged Apostasy of Wentworth, Lord Stafford*. The 6th article consists of an interesting string of *Political Caricatures*; then we have one on *Irish Home Rule in the Eighteenth Century*, being a review of Mr. Froude's concluding volumes on Irish History. A description of recent *Discoveries at Troy*, and a political article, *The Fall of The Liberal Party*, concludes this very readable number of the Quarterly.

CLOSE OF THE SCAOLASTIC YEAR AT VILLA MARIA.

Whilst daily obliged to discuss so many dry or wearisome subjects, to chronicle so many disagreeable facts, we feel really grateful when fortune sends us an event as pleasant to describe as the annual distribution of diplomas, gold medals, &c., which took place Friday, the 19th instant, at the well-known educational establishment of Villa Maria, under the charge of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, ladies who have won for themselves a world-wide reputation for their success and skill in directing the studies and forming the minds and characters of the young girls committed to their charge. Their first establishment was

coeval almost with the foundation of our city, for their illustrious foundress, Sister Margaret Bourgeois, was held in the highest esteem by M. de Maisonneuve, Montreal's first Governor, and consulted frequently by him on affairs that came within her speciality, the education and welfare of the youthful female sex. Since that period the Sisters of the Congregation, in one unbroken chain of gifted devoted teachers, have continued to instruct young girls, improving, altering or adding to their system of education, so as to meet the exigencies of the time, and to keep up with the rapid strides with which education, especially that of women, is yearly advancing. The number of establishments under their direction, not only throughout the length and breadth of Canada, but also in the Maritime Provinces and the States, is very large. The first of these in point of superiority is Villa Marie, and the large hall of this establishment was fairly crowded last Saturday with spectators, including many of our prominent citizens, clergymen, as well as many strangers. The *seance* opened with *Le Bal Masque* on harps, pianos and guitars, executed with remarkable skill; this was followed by a charming selection from Irish airs, entitled, "Gems of Erin," also harps and pianos. The diplomas, crowns and prizes were then presented to the graduates, eleven in number. Their names were as follows: The Misses Mullarky, Dyer, McCleghy, Barsalou, Boucher, McCormick, Fitzgerald, King, Riley, Moran, Robinson and Sibley.—Among the prizes was one for Natural Philosophy, presented by Edward Murphy, Esq., of this city, consisting of a very handsome microscope and accompanying volumes. Medals were also awarded to those young ladies who had distinguished themselves by excellence of conduct as also by proficiency and progress in the culinary art and course of house-keeping, including plain sewing, mending, to all of which branches close attention is paid in the establishment. Prizes and medals were subsequently presented to the under graduates, also to the superior, and different junior classes. A poetical valedictory in English was recited with much feeling, and we certainly believe the regrets at leaving their beautiful convent home, so touchingly expressed by the fair graduates, were sincere. The pupils of Madame Petipas, so favorably known in the musical world, then sang a gem from Rossini, *L'Esperance*, with a correctness and artistic taste, reflecting equal credit on their own application and on the careful training bestowed on them by their distinguished teacher. This was followed by a prose address in French, clearly and gracefully spoken. Another musical selection, the execution of which was greatly admired and applauded by the audience, was a *no'if* from *Robin des Bois*. A superb bouquet of flowers was then presented to his Lordship the Catholic Bishop of Montreal, who presided on the occasion.—He responded to the address and at the same time felicitated the pupils and teachers on the proofs of capacity given during the *seance* with that fatherly kindness and earnest feeling which always speak to the hearts of his listeners.—After the conclusion of the exercises, visitors were shown into an adjoining room where ranged on long tables were specimens of rich fancy work, numerous enough to furnish a modern bazaar, together with embroidery, knitting, crochets, plain sewing and wax flowers. Fair would we dwell a while on the natural beauties rendering Villa Maria one of the fairest spots on our beautiful mountain, glance at the matchless view it commands, the shady terraces, pleasant play grounds, sunny lakelots, but time presses, and we must conclude, with the assurance to our readers that the enjoyment afforded ourselves was fully shared by the distinguished and appreciative audience present.—*Gazette*.

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IRELAND AND TEMPERANCE. A VINDICATION OF IRELAND BY FATHER STAFFORD. We take the following interesting and valuable communication from the *T. A. Union Monthly*:— LINDSAY, CANADA, Oct., Jan. 10, 1874.

MY DEAR O'BRIEN.—For the last few years much has been said and written of the drinking habits of Irish Catholics, and some have been foolish enough to attribute this vice and all its sequences to the Catholic religion. A very estimable and painstaking gentleman, living near Berry, England, a devout Wesleyan Methodist, and a pure Englishman, Mr. William Thale, has published statistics which you must get published in every Catholic paper in the United States, and in every honest non-Catholic paper, too. I will get them published in Canada. They go far to show that we are not quite so bad a race as some may think; not so weak, not so foolish, not so ignorant, not so poor, not so drunken, or degraded as some of our neighbours are pleased to imagine.

In giving those statistics, the Bishop of Salford, England, shows what a foolish use is made of them against us. It is said, "Look at the gaols in England, and see the number of Catholics, especially Irish Catholics; look at the result of their religion; see what the Catholic faith brings men to. There were actually in the gaols in England not less than 35,300 Catholics. 'The tree is known by its fruit.' Now look at the figures; in England there are 1,600,000 Catholics, of those 35,300 in gaol. In Ireland, 4,500,000 Catholics, and only 25,600 persons in gaol, including even non-Catholics. So much for priest-ridden Ireland on that score. As to money spent in drink, the worthy Methodist above quoted makes the following comparison:— In England, per head, per annum, £4 5s. 11d.; in Ireland, £2 1s. 1d. per head per annum for intoxicating drink. The Irish are reproached with being poor, as if that were itself a crime. Number of paupers in England, 4,000,000—that is 46 persons out of every thousand, while in Ireland there were only 13 out of every thousand.

Fauperism in England is therefore 300 per cent greater than in Ireland. Then as to committals for drink: in England last year 151,000 for being drunk and disorderly, while in Ireland only 8,110. The figures with regard to the general education of the common and industrial classes will be found about in the same proportion. In point of longevity also Ireland has the advantage, the death rate in England being twenty-two out of every thousand, and in Ireland only sixteen to a thousand. Please give these statistics the widest circulation you possibly can. They show what our people are at home, where Popery is rampant and the people priest-ridden. We, too, may draw salutary lessons from them as to the evils to Irish Catholics consequent on emigration not only to England, but I fear also to your country and to our own. People leaving their homes, their parents, family connections and neighbours, and all the ties and restraints

of happy influences, social and religious, under which they have been accustomed to live, and finding themselves suddenly plunged into the midst of strangers who care nothing for them, and for whom they care nothing, are certainly exposed to act as prodigals, as only too many of our people do when they come to America. You will agree with me, then, and co-operate in making known the above figures. Keep repeating them, hammering them, battering them into the heads of the Americans, till you drive them through and through, and then rivet them solidly there, so that they may not come out in a hurry. Then repeat to their hearts content—"The tree is known by its fruit!" Yours truly, M. STAFFORD.

THE FULFORD STREET FATAL ACCIDENT. An inquest was held, on Monday on the body of Miss Mary Ann Lanning, who was killed at the Grand Trunk Railway crossing at Fulford street. After hearing the evidence of Cleophas Morin, who witnessed the accident, of the gate keeper, of the driver and conductor of the engine which ran down and killed her, and of several other persons who were close by at the time, the Jury gave in two verdicts, the MAJORITY VERDICT being as follows:— We the undersigned jurors of the inquest held upon the body of Mary Ann Lanning, do say and declare that on the 20th day of the month of June, 1874 the managing directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada did feloniously kill and slay one Mary Ann Lanning, against the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lady, the Queen; her crown and dignity," MINORITY VERDICT, "That the said Mary Ann Lanning came to her death in an accidental manner, and that the G. T. R. Company of Canada is hereby severely censured for not providing more adequate provision for the protection of human life at the Fulford street crossing," FURTHER PARTICULARS AS TO THE ACCIDENT. The correct version of the fatal affair goes to show that Miss Lanning was crossing the Grand Trunk Railroad at Fulford Street, on Saturday night, about half past ten while an engine and tender were backing up from Bonaventure Station. The gate-keeper had shut the gates, which are only 26 feet long and which only prevent people from passing in the centre of the street, which is 60 feet wide. He says that he looked both ways, but saw nobody. As the engine approached within 5 or 6 yards of the crossing the engineer thought he saw something in front and stopped the engine, but it had got to much headway and Miss Lanning was struck and carried 86 feet along in front of the tender; both engines and tender went over her left leg and arm nearly severing them from her body; she lived for 20 minutes, but never regained consciousness. There was a mark on her right temple and an exceedingly severe bruise on the back of her head. After death she was removed to the Canning street Police Station, and enquiries were made about her, but she was not recognized until between 7 and 8 on Sunday morning. At the inquest before reported the evidence went to show that the night was dark and the gate-keeper did not see her at all, although he looked both ways along Fulford street. The gate-keeper had no lamp in his hand at the time, although it is customary for him to carry a lamp, but he said that the G. T. authorities had given no directions as to keeping of a lamp.

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