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he battle of Fred-1863, Lieutenant ed through both have perished on poral C—, of his imbled upon him thing to do, as the in his stockings. Itenant P—— did, in the Lafayette

ook part in all the ent was concerned, of his superiors for battle of Gettys-

, in July, 1863, the belonged en nearly three years. g heart he acknow-ation was too great. anon was too great.
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the Tenth Maryland, ntity, he immediately captain Cole, the Pro-nd was sent on with a he draft rendezvous at

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g. Lieutenant P— e, his face wearing al-utant," he said, "I have com my old company. ng me off the field at I wish I had not seen

itenant's statement the he Adjutant's office to ee recorded. The name ers from former service certified by a captain of lorsed by the mustering ding his hand to the re-

-, how are you?" d not acknowledge that novement of a mucsle. tenant he replied, "Sir, I do not recollect ever aswered the lieutenant.

eive me. You brought icksburg, saved my life of my company, and

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ke, sir, you have." He
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ant service," and he sank ace of the lieutenant, as

and gratitude, he said: change places with you war-worn and weather-

everal weeks he was pro-A prisoner in fact, but itality of the lieutenant's , where, his story becomery kindness that could me strenuous efforts were e of desertion against him, to the Provost Marshal

ar Department prevented and Corporal C- was eserter." Strong papers more minutely than can e accompanied him. He officer whose life he had ed by President Lincoln led in a charge upon the sburg, Va. The wife and for the second surprise at mlet near Gettysburg.

never endeared himself to ociating with knaves and among "the boys;" and, hear anything of his re-JacMahon L.

Month of Mary. Written for the Catholic Record.

contains. There was also rhetoric, punctually agreed by war found to be expert, and we may in future study the boys appeared to be well versed, and their answers were clear and explicit. The use of Globes was also performed in the training a programme that interested the conversational of Patrick Lawless gave a humor out, yet nevertheless true, description of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out, yet nevertheless true, description of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out, yet nevertheless true, description of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out, yet nevertheless true, description of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out, yet nevertheless true, description of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out of the proposed of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out, yet nevertheless true, description of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out, yet nevertheless true, description of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out, yet nevertheless true, description of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out, yet nevertheless true, description of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out, yet nevertheless true, description of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out, yet nevertheless true, description of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out, yet nevertheless true, description of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out, yet nevertheless true, description of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out, yet nevertheless true, description of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out, yet nevertheless true, description of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out, yet nevertheless true, description of the early riser. The piece was entitled "Clp in the Mornig out, yet neve

luxury, many of which they had to abandon in subsequent years, and we all know how hard it is to entirely change one's standard of living or even submit to a few privations. It was, of course, impossible to return purely and simply to the economical situation that existed before the war; wages were about the standard of the standard lowered, but provisions remained dear. Many factories were closed and the workmen thrown out of employment. In many cases the punishment was well deserved, for the rise of wages had not been a stimulus to progress. The better they were paid the worse they worked. All evidence agrees in attributing the diminution of German exports to

the falling off in the quality of the manufactures. THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

THE EFFECTS OF THE GERMAN INEMNITY. The five millards were a Nessus shirt of Germany. Abundance of money in the country, busy specula-Abundance of money in the country, busy speculation in all ways, caused an enormous increase in prices and wages. Certain wages doubled and more in less than two years, occasioned, naturally, by the very extraordinary demand for labor, but greatly increased by speculation, which competed with real and solid production. The manufacturers, however, were so burdened by current orders that no price frightened them. Workmen were greately in demand, and had besides, in being exigent, a desire to have their share of the cake. The great progress only be many the country of the

AN EXAMINATION INTO THE CAUSIS
OF DEPRESSION OF THE
WORLD'S TRADE.

IN GENERALY, ASSERBA, PRANCE, ENGLAND AND
ENTIRE STATES.

M. Maurice Block, the cruiter's framework of the companies with the approach of the state of the companies of the comp The increase, therefore, was slow in former times and rapid now. Civil war, famine and epidemics and rapid now. CARI war, faining and epidelines are not enough to explain this; for according to Sir William Petty, England had, in 1682—just seventeen years after the great plague—7,360,000 inhabitants. Between 1682 and 1801—118 years—the population, therefore, only increased nineteen per cent. The "Journal of the Statistical Society," vol. 18, page 368, says that Great Britain had in 1651, 6,378,000 inhabitants; in 1751, 7,392,000; 1851, 21,185,000; the increase for the first hundred years being a little over a million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen millions.

MACHINERY AND WORKMEN. The increase of machinery, "inanimate work-men," as they have been called, seems actually to have caused an incaease in workmen of flesh and blood. He recited in a clear voice and was appainted at the close. A recitation by Thomas O'Regan, entitled, "live Within Your Income," was good, with though floods of gold were pounting into the though flood and "The Dector and His Processor and Large experiments of the post of the small ship of the canada which arose in the granting of continued and the class of the canada which arose in the granting of continued and the control which were founded not small the proficiency in that attained under the instruction of making the most better. But their processor, the profice of the profit of t less ardor they raised the prices. In part to satisfy the demand and in part to employ the money which came in, a certain number of the creditors of Prussia were reimbursed by the funds arising from the war indemnity. Manufactories were founded, shops were enlarged, machinery and tools were renewed. People went on without hindrance, for they got the prices they asked and they did not bargain as to the payment of workmen. It is needless to say that wages and salaries followed closely the rise in merchandise and provisions. Employment and workmen, in 1871 and 1872, acquired habits of luxury, many of which they had to abandon in subsequent years, and we all know how hard it is to ing to some English Communists this diminition is an advantage. They say that while in France one out of every two persons is an agricultural laborer, in Great Britain 70 laborers are enough to provide food for 1,000 inhabitants. This opinion M. Block does not agree with, for English agriculture produces food for only six months. The only good side to the diminution of agricultural laborers is that it has increased their wages without injuring the farmers, who were, at the same time, through the competition of grain imported from abroad, obliged to have recourse to those scientific improvements which have been of such advantage to agriculture.

THE ENGLISH FARMER. But everything has a limit in this world, even the progress of English argriculture. The extent of arable land cannot be enlarged at will. Efforts can only be made to increase the product; and the results of the conscientions efforts in this direction, accordingly. THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

According to M. Block the country worst off is England, though she hints that, owing to its vigorous constitution, it will be able to overcome its difficulties, but not without strenuous efforts. He calls attention to the great decrease of exports and the increase of imports. The United Kingdom sels much less of its products now than formerly.

1872 the diminution in exports, as compared with 1872, was about \$40,000,000; in 1874, as compared with 1873, the diminution was \$66,000,000; in 1874, as compared with 1873, the diminution was \$66,000,000; in 1874, seem and the increase of five and acquired habits of which it was a bout \$40,000,000; in 1874, seem and the profits have dimished though the wants remain the same. It is necessary for people to give up expensive habits which they have acquired, to reduce expenses in everything and even to submit to reductions in wages when unavoidable causes render them necessary. This, is not accomplished without difficult to risk there were 224 strikes, of which working shows the profits have fails and the profits have fails and the profits have conditions in wages when unavoidable causes render them necessary. This, is not accomplished without difficult to risk there were 224 strikes, of which working shows the profits have fails when they have acquired, to reduce expenses in everything and even to submit to reductions in wages when unavoidable causes render them necessary. This, is not accomplished without difficult to risk there were 224 strikes, of which working the profits have and the profits have and the increase of expenses, and that through the important of the profits have and the profits have an excess of expenses, and that through the increase of expenses, and that through the increa

300 clergymen were present at the coronation.

A TRUTH.—It seems to be impossible to arouse any public feeling of justice or mercy in behalf of the Indians. This is a sure proof, if any proof were needed, that the men who make active protest in behalf of the Chinese, on pretense of treaty obligations and the abstract rights of humanity, are simply slave-dealers direct or by instinct. With the Indian, these souls of chivalrous honor do not insist that any treaty shall bind the Government; for the Indian, these philanthropic philosophers cannot be stirred up to demand any right or privilege of humanity; but touch trade, or their prospects of obtaining half-requited labor, and you touch all the fine fibres, of humanity in them at once; touch their pockets, and you touch their hearts.—The Catholic Times.

ROME IN MAX.—Spring is always the epoch chosen

Rome IN May.—Spring is always the epoch chosen for pilgrimages, and the month of Mary sees Rome overflowed with monks and priests and pious members of the laity, with rosaries and missals, bending their way, as a mighty tide, to the lofty marble galleries of the Vatican, or to the numberless Churches of the eternal city. It is then that Rome looks like a very Jerusalem and Holy Land, and when we realize the time of the Crusades and of a living faith and devotion to the mother Church. The month of Mary, so poetic under blue Italian a nying faith and devotion to the mother Church. The month of Many, so poetic under blue Italian skies and smiling sun, fragrant with the incense of spring and flowers, is appropriately chosen by pilgrims for crossing the seas and mountains, and coming to rest and pray in Rome.—Roman correspondents of the Catholic Times

Whereas, that after a thorough explanation and

Whereas, that after a thorough explanation and discussion of the present affairs of the Archbishop's financial condition, and after being fully convinced that the paying off of the immense debt is a matter of impossibility, it is therefore Resolved, that the large number of creditors of this congregation unanimously pledge themselves to remit one half their claims against Archbishop Purall carbis Resolved.

cell and his Brother.

Resolved, that the creditors of the Archbishop in the other German Catholic congregations are request MARCHIONESS OF RIPON.—In commenting upon

Marchioness of Ripon.—In commenting upon the conversion of one of the most noted of the English Ritualists, Mr. Orby Shipley, who was baptized, with his wife, on October 26, by Mgr. Capel, one of the daily papers reflected that all converts had not the luck to persuade their wives to take this step in their company. There, for instance, it remarked, was the Marchioness of Ripon, who had withstood all temptation of this sort, and who, although she had accompanied her husband to Rome, and even received a benediction from Pius IX., was still as staunchly Protestant as ever. Only lately she had built at her own cost a handsome church, and presented it to the protestant Bishop of Ripon. The very next day after these words were published came the news that the Marchioness af Ripon had also been baptized, having received that sacrament at the hands of the Jesuit Father Henry Coleridge, on October 28, the feast of the Apostles, SS. Simeon and Jude.

A DILEMMA FOR RITUALISTS.—The Church is one;

A DILEMMA FOR RITUALISTS.—The Church is one; you and we are not one, therefore, either we or you must be in Schism. Such is the argument which presses the Anglican; then, when we add," But you Anglicans admit that we Roman Catholics are at least part of the true Church, therefore you Angli-cans are outside of it"; the argument takes a form which is unanswerable by other Ritualists. He cannot have the impudence to assert that Leo XIII. and the Roman Catholic Bishops throughout the and the Roman Catholic Bishops throughout the world are a schismatical sect; since, then, Leo XIII and his flock are not with the Anglican Bishops and their followers, the Anglican Bishops and their followers must be in Schism. The Anglican, how-ever, tries to clude the force of argument by asser-ting that Roman Catholics abroad are indeed true itions in wages when unavoidable causes render them necessary. This, is not accomplished without difficulties surface the control of the properties of the trade of the work were successful; in 1877 there were 177 strikes, with about equal success. In the iron trade it is almost self-evident that the welfare of the work only three were life only three were 177 strikes, with about equal success. In the iron trade it is almost self-evident that the welfare of the work only three were 177 strikes, with about equal success. In the iron trade it is almost self-evident that the welfare of the work on the prosperity of the trade. In some branches of the prosperity of the trade in some branches of the prosperity of the trade in some branches of the prosperity of the trade in some branches of the prosperity of the trade in some branches of the prosperity of the trade in some branches of the prosperity of the trade in some branches of the prosperity of the trade in some branches of the work of the prosperity of the trade in some branches of the work of the prosperity of the trade in some branches of the work of the work of the difficulties surrounding the it is almost self-evident that the welfare of the work is a searched to Germany, although it has not trade there it is serious effect which is seen that the unture, and the movement is ging on the trade of wages is fixed by mutual agreement according to relations determined by the adoption of the prosperity of the trade in the same calculation of all the distanct regions of America, Africa and Australia were only so many suburbs to Manchester, but the first of the work of the prosperity of the trade of the work of the prosperity of the trade of the work of the prosperity of the trade in the adoption of the standard in Germany. This, however, is too of the prosperity of the trade it as adoption of the standard in Germany. This, however, is too of the prosperity of the trade it as adopted to be diseased the prosperity of the trade it as adopted to the standard in Germany.

Behold! again the time is here. The brightest period of the year; The earth is green, the sky is clear. It is a time which demons fear. It is the month of Mary. Mother of God, in heaven crowned, Scatter thy precious gifts around; Methinks I hear the swelling sound Which in heaven is always found In this, the month of Mary,

O Queen, beloved! we now implore; And daily praise thee more and more, Thou Virgin, pure, who Jesus bore, We honor, love, all but adore Thee, in the month of Mary.

en hear, O Queen! thy servant's prayer, And never cease thy friendly care,
Until thy love and bliss we share
In regions, where all's bright and fair,
As in the month of Mary.

J. A. S.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOL

KINGSTON.

CONCLUSION OF THE EXAMINATION. From the Kingston Whig.

Last evening the examinations of the pupils of the Christian Brothers' School was concluded. As on all the preceding evenings there was a large attendance of the parents of the children, and others who were interested in education. His Lordship Bishop O'Brien was present, and during the evening he questioned the scholars quite critically. Fathers Corbett, O'Reilly, Spratt, Twohey and Walsh were also was a first the provider of the country of the provider of the p Corbett, O'Reilly, Spratt, Twohey and Walsh were also present. The pupils examined last evening were those composing the first section of the first class. This is the senior class of the school, and consists of fifteen young lads, ranging from twelve to fifteen years of age. Under the careful training of the Brothers they have surpassed their years in learning, and we were surprised to see that in problems that often puzzle their older heads they were quite at home, rattling off the answers with problems that often puzzle their older heads they were quite at home, rattling off the answers with great expertness. The class presented a very favorable appearance upon the platform, they being arranged according to size, the largest in the middle. The programme for the evening was physicial geography, (the tides being the subject taken up), history, (ancient and modern Greece), book-keeping, the copy books being exhibited. In book-keeping they were found to be expert, and we may in future expect much from the lads in the way of competent accountants. There was also rhetoric, punctuation,

attention which you have so kindly given us, and for the lively interest which you have clearly manifested in the whole proceedings. No doubt many among you have put yourselves to no little inconvenience, in order to witness our feeble efforts to display some little knowledge in the various branches in which we have been examined. Your presence here in such numbers proves conclusively that our education is to you a matter of no little that our education is to you a material or importance. Though we shave felt shame at our many blunders, yet we have been greatly cheered and encouraged by the pleasant smiles and other kindly marks of approbation with which you have greeted us, whenever our boyish attempts have been successful. If we have afforded you any pleasure during these exercises we shall feel amply repaid for the mental labor we have undergone, while at the same time we will seize our books with renewed vigor and endeavor, as far as possible, to master their contents. In striving to advance ourselves intellectually, we hope we shall not forget to improve ourselves morally and socially, and thus, by fulfilling our duties to God. to our neighbor and to

ourselves, we may hope to obtain, in the end, the reward promised to the good and faithful servant. reward promised to the good and faithful servant."
Bishop O'Brien made a few remarks, and called upon Father Twohy, Chairman of the Separate School Boord, to speak. He eulogized the Brothers for the excellent training they were giving the boys, and advised the parents to be careful in taking their children away from school without a proper understanding as to what they would be engaged in in after life. Father O'Rielly also expressed his pleasure in being present. The boys in the school were after life. Father O meny also expressed his pleasure in being present. The boys in the school were as far advanced as any that he had seen. He had travelled considerably in France and Ireland, and he found that this school was fully up to the standard. After a few words from the Bishop the andique disposed.

audience dispersed.

It must be highly gratifying to the parents of the pupils to notice the steady advancement made by the latter at this excellent school, in the different branches of education, embracing, as they the courses of study that will render a youth competent to take his stand in life as a good and useful member of society. The discipline and careful moral training maintained at this school cannot fail to have a marked effect upon the after lives of those

"Those Benighted Roman Catholics."—An Anglican elergyman bears the following testimony:
—"When in the course of my parochial rounds, I meet with the lower order of people who have been drugged with tracts and Bibles. I find the most profound ignorance of Scripture and the utmost neglect of godly living. They know that Christ was born, because at Christmas they get gifts and a better dinner, but they take little or no notice of the fact. Of the doctrine of the inear gifts and a better dinner, but they take fittle or no notice of the fact. Of the doctrine of the incar-nation they are as ignorant as Chinese: they know that Christ died, because Good Friday is a holyday and they hear the belt toll, and they have heard the and they hear the best ton, and they have which is Protestant formula, 'Chsist died for me' which is not true. Also they know little of the faith that Christ died for all.' But when I go amongst those benighted Roman Catholies who are supported by the ways of the control of t posed to have no Bibles, and may be, many of them have not, I can discern at once that they have been taught Church doctrine and Bible truth

and can understand all I may say to them.'