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RITUALISM.

The Ritualistic spirit of the age, which seeks to exalt human reason over the divine reason to drive God out of the world, is characterised by Cardinal Pecci, niw Leo XIII, in the following extract from a Lenten Pastoral addressed to the clergy and laity of his diocese in 1876:-

"Human reason, like the man of sin described by St. Paul, rises in revolt with its weapon of negation, sets itsult above all that is called God, takes profane possession of the temple, parades itself for God in His place Tell me, my dearly beloved, what place is there left in this world for the Creator and Redeemer of man? Alas! if he still finds a shelter in the hearts of the faithful, few as they are in the world—if there are still some souls at whose door He knocks and hears an answer-yet speaking of society at large, he has no home left for Him on earth. In the name of science He is spirit of independance, He is excluded from teaching under pretext of liberty. He is driven from His dominion of morals. The cry, 'We will not have this man reign over us,' never sounded more noisy nor more audacious than in our day."

PROTESTANTISM.

A Protestant paper thus pronouncing Judgment on Protestantism.—The Christian Intelligencer says:

"When such a man as professor Goldwin Smith deliberately writes, 'The foundations of general morality have been shaken, and a crisis has been brought on, the gravity of which nobody can fail to see,' it is plain that the days are evil and threatening. Who has brought about this state of society? The Tyndalls and Darwins, no doubt, by their atheism and materialism are responsible for much of the result. But we change the present widespread moral weakness also upon the men who have stood in pulpits professedly Christian, and assailed creeds and confessions, sneered at orthodoxy, advocated a ruinous liberalism, prated about advanced thought and taught men that it is of no consequence what a man believes."

Precisely so. And who are the men who have assailed creeds and sneered at orthodoxy, but Protestants? The "widespread moral weakness," the ruinous liberalism" which the Intelligencer deplores is nothing else than the legitimate results of the principle of "private judgment," which Protestants inculcate. And what is it that Protestantism, with its count- cuss the increased taxation on tobacco, and a man less sects and diverse opinions as to the doc trines of Christianity teaches, mos logically, but most fulsely, but that "it is of no conseuence what a man believes?"

HUMILITY OF LEO XIII.

The Semaine Religiouse, of the diocese of Rouen, in its last number, gives the eloquent allocution pronounced by his Eminence Cardinal de Bonnechose, in his cathedral, to a crowded andience, after his return from Rome. From this allocution, which contains the most interesting details of the last Conclave, we extract a piece of information until now unknown, and which the Archbishop of Rouca who tells it- has from the surest source. His Eminence Cardinal de Bonnechose is just after relating what took place on Tuesday. He tells as follows what took place on Wednesday:-

"Cardinal Pecci, who had received the previous evening the greatest number of votes, was on Wednesday morning pale and full of consternation. He sought one of the most venerable members of the Sacred College, in whom he had the fullest confidence, and said to him before the opening of the voting papers, "I cannot restrain myself; I feel the necessity of speaking to the Sacred College; I fear it is making a mistake; they have given me the reputation of being learned, of being clever; I am nothing of the kind. They suppose I have the qualities necessary for a Pope; they are mistaken, I would wish to say this much to the cardinals"

"Happily his interlocutor replied to him in these words:—"As regards your learning, it is not for you to judge of it; that is our business. As regards your qualities for the Papacy, God knows them, and leave that to Him." He obeyed; and in a very short time, the number of votes recorded in his favor going above the two thirds, he was declared elected."—Translated from l'univers.

THE NEW EARL OF LEITRIM.

The new Earl of Leitrim has offered a reward of £10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of his uncle, and intends to inaugurate his accession to his title and estates by redressing all grievances among his tenantry. Arbitrary evictions are to cease, tenants unable to crop their lands are to be supplied with seed, as the young earl says that without crops he cannot expect rents. The poor and destitute on his estates are to be provided for in a home to be established for them in Milford, and saved from the ignominy of entering the workhouse. These are but some of the changes said to be about to be introduced. In the address to the congregation on April 7th, in the Cathedral, Letterthe strongest possible terms.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN HOL-

Holland is going to have a system of compulsory education forced upon her. Herr Bappeyne, the new premier, has devised a plan for making the State pay thirty per cent. of the cost of all schools, if conducted on the godless principle, and the proviso is added that for those children who are not on the school list no grant is to be paid.

A Catholic contemporary in Holland comments on this point as follows:

"This measure is taken from the book of Belgian Radicals. Our 'Liberal' legislators never object to the high pressure of tyranny. With money and for money, everything is to be enforced. On our part a simple protest against the bill will be sufficient; for we need not care how much the 'Liberals' will gain at our cost. The more they take and ask, and banished from the region of beings to gratify a proud | they have power enough to do so, the better our opportunity of showing our independence of the things of this world and besting Mammon. Our schools will go on flourishing in the teeth of the efficial disfavor, and yet we shall not have to trench cent from l'eter's pence."

On this the Cavan Anglo Celt remarks:

"Identically parallel is the case of Ireland and the effect also is the same, viz., the maintenance of the Catholic faith despite all the wiles of a Protestant State."

We American Catholics may here find an example to follow, or at least to confirm us in systematized and efficient system of Catholic schools and colleges, for the education of Catholic children, whether the State taxes us or not make us help to support such schools, but that does not relieve us from the duty of furnishing | Donegal, where the resident gentry scarcely lock means through which every Catholic child may receive a truly Catholic education.

"ALLEGED FENIANISM AT MUL-LINAVAT."

Under this heading the Kilkenny Moderator, of the 10th instant, says:—

On Saturday night last a number of "the boys, of sweet Mullinavat were drinking in a public house in that village. A soldier belonging to the 18th Regiment, the Royal Irish, who was on furlough, was amongst the party. The men began to disnamed Knox, it is alleged, used the disloyal expression, "God b—t the Queen and all the royal family if the present Government goes to war with Russia, the Irish will rise in arms, and you (addressing the soldier) and every Irish soldier will have to do the same" The soldier, in the most praiseworthy manner, condemned such language, and informed Knox that he would report the matter to the constable. Knox, it is stated, replied "Be d—d you and the constable." The soldier immediately communicated these facts to Constable Twiss, who took down his statement. Knox was immediately arrested, brought before a magistrate, and remanded till next petty

LORD LEITRIM.

A FEARFUL SCENE AT HIS FUNERAL.

The body had been conveyed to Killadoon a residence which he owned, near Celbridge, County Kildare, about nine miles from Dublin. The funeral left Celbridge at twelve o'clock. At twenty minutes past two a sort of flendish yell, announced that the hearse had reached the corner of Church Street. There was an evident tension holding the dense mass. As the funeral procession approached the churchyard the mob closed in around the hearse, and a perfect chorus of yells, groans, hisses and cheers rang out. The occupants of the mourning coaches were jostled about, and with difficulty obtained an entrance within the gates. The police tried to form a line around the hearse, but they were swept away with an impetuous rush. The language used by reference to the dead man was horrible. A reinforcement of police came on the scene. Fresh efforts to remove the body led to fresh and more violent scenes.

At last the coffin was got into the cemetery, and so the church, which was filled by a very large and mixed congreation, who showed unmistakebly by their manner that they were present out of sheer curiosity. The full service was read, but very little attention paid to it. At its conclusion the coffin was borne out toward the vaults. At once a furious rush was made through the church after the coffin, and for some time the confusion and indecorum were as great within as without the church. The moment the mob outside caught sight of the bear-headed mourners, a terrible howl of execration went up, and amidst hisses, cheers, groans, and ribald implications, the body of the murdered man, guarded by double lines of police, was laid in its last resting-place. Those familiar with the Irish history of the present century will be strongly reminded by all this of the far more tear ful demonstrations which took place around the kenny, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Devitt, Bishop of Raphoe, referred to the murder, which he denounced in Fitz-Gibbon, and that other equally detested Irishman, Lord Castlereagh.

DONEGAL MURDER.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN ON THE MURDER.

The following is an extract from a letter which appears in last week's Spectator:-

Though a Worcestershire incumbent, I am well acquainted with he remote part of Ireland to which the late murders have given a melancholy interest. It is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, to which I always return with undiminished pleasure, after visiting the most picturesque countries in Southern Europe. The mountains, though not high, are singularly graceful in outline, and clothed with white or purple heather, intermixed with much natural wood High, precipitous rocks break the surface, and in the recesses of the woods are namerous lovely little lakes, bordered with white waterin frequent cascades over the mossy, fern-covered boulders. Lofty mountains are dimly seen in the of 300 policemen were on the ground, and so serious distance, and in fine weather the tints in the hillwarmth and brilliancy; but the great charm of the landscape is the sen, which here p netrates the hard appeared, and made strong special lecturers in every direction—a transcape is the sen, which here p netrates the hard appeared, and made strong special lecturers the shore of the open ocean; but the two great bays, let the Catholic Times, containing the Allocution enclosed by grand and hold chiffs, the latter softer | those of them present were greatly excited, and in character and full of islets, on which seals bask, frequently disturbed the speakers. A resolution and among which the strong tide is over rushing to was carried to petition farliament in accordance or from the ocean. So near the Atlantic, rain and wind must often be expected, but the climate is took place, but no serious disturbance. never cold The Gulf Stream il ws near the coast, and poer Lord Leitrim's house, not at Milford, but our determination to provide, in a thoroughly some seven or eight miles distant, was partly fitted | day night, says: with mahogany that had been washed ashore on his estate. Tourists have rarely visited this charming neighbourhood; they hasten on to the grander but bleaker scenery of the further west, and after the recent crimes will fear to linger in Donegal at for secular, godless schools. It is unjust to all. Yet the kidnapping of strangers for ransom, after the Italian fashion, has never been an Irish practice, and ordinary crime is little known in their houses at night. The murder of Lord Leitrim was the result of a long series of contentions with his tenantry, and those who have nothing to do with land may expect nothing but civility in any part of Ireland. One may even be a landlord, and enjoy perfect safety, so long as one is content with receiving the customary rent, leaving the peasantry to their own devices. An old friend of mine held a small estate near Lord Leitrim's for many years, and, though an Orangeman, was an universal favourite with his tenants, who were all Roman Ca-

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR IN KILMAL-LOCK.

A correspondent of the Cork Examiner tells the following singular story:-

About a fortnight since the Rev. Mr. Den, Protestant curate in Kilmallock, who resides a short distance from the town, between the Old Blossom Gate and the mansion house of Ash Hill Towers, heard, or fancied that he heard, a knock at his door at about twelve o'clock at night. He opened the window of his bedroom, and asked what was he wanting. Getting no reply, he retired, and in a short time the knock was repeated. He again opened the window, but with a like result The next night the knocking was again heard, and Mr. Dea then made a report to the police that some persons were annoying him. On the third night, two policemen went to the scene, and lay in ambush near the house, they heard nothing until Mr. Dea raised the window, and asked did they hear anything, adding that he heard the knocking going on at a fearful rate. The police entered the house, and they also plainly heard the noise. They returned to barracks, but the constable (a Protestant) could not be convinced of the noise being in the house. On the next night he went there, and also waited in ambush, but heard nothing until he entered the house, when there was the noise rising from a "dead" knock until it reached the rumbling noise like that made by a heavily weighted cart. Aftee this many Protestants of the town, accompanied by Mr. Weldon, J. P., went to the house and they all heard a noise as described. and explored every room and corner, even an old garret in the house (through which one of the exploring party fell). When they went to the room where the noise was supposed to be heard, it was then heard in another. One or to persons were then put in each room, and the noise then seemed as if proceeding from the walls. The noise still continues to be heard, commencing sometimes as early as 9 p. m., and at others not until about 12, and continues until about 4 o'clock. Many are the surmises as to the nature of the affair, but, of course no opinion on the matter can be advanced. Therefore, I merely state the facts as I know them.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE IRISH PARTY.

We learn from a letterof Mr. John Bright, M. P., to the Tullamore board of guardians, that a petition in favour of Mr. Butt's Land Bill had been sent to him by that body for presentation to the House of Commons; and that Mr. Bright is of opinion there is no chance of better government for Ireland so long as the Irish members refuse to unite with the English and Scotch Liberals. He concludes his note by saying:—"An Irish party hostile to the Liberal party of Great Britain insures a perpetual reign of the Tories." We are very glad that Mr. Bright has opened his eyes to this fact, and we hope all the Liberal party of Great Britain will soon come to a thorough understanding of it. The state of the case eppressed in sother words is, that there is no chance of a return to power for the English

"NO-POPERY" DEMONSTRATION IN GLASGOW.

BURNING THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION. -:0:-SERIOUS RIOTS,

A Central News telegram, dated Glasgow, Saturday, says :---

This evening a crowd numbering 12,000 people gathered on Glasgow Green in a heavy rain, in answer to a placard calling upon the Protestants of the city to "assemble and publicly burn the Pope's Allocution regarding the establishment of the hierarchy in Scotland." A rumor had spread that the Roman Catholics were determined to resist what they considered a contemplated insult, and that to make an effectual resistance they were ready lilies, and fed by rapid, clear streams, which pour to use firearms. The magistrates had taken precontionary measures to preserve the peace. A body was the disturbance anticipated that the authorities in every direction—a tremendous surf thunders on hierarchy, and concluded by burning an oiled copy Swilly and Multoy, resemble inland lakes, the former | The Catholics seemed in a small minority, but with the views of the speakers. Many free fights

A later Central News telegram, dated Sun-

A riot, baving some connection with the burning, last night, of the Pope'e Allocation, occurred on Glasgow Green to-night. During the evening twenty thousand people assembled on the Green Many gathered round an anti-Papal lecturer, named M'Intyre, and from stone-throwing by boys a general disturbance took place. Missiles were used, the iron palings broken, and the staves used as weapons, Many people were seriously hurt, and ten rioters were apprehended. But for the pressince of a large body of police the disturbance would have been very serious.

A telegram in the Freeman, dated the same night, says:-

Notwithstanding the comparitive quiet attendng the burning of the Pope's Allocation on Glasgow Green last night, when a disturbance was anticipated, a religious riot has occurred after all, To-night about 20,000 people had assembled on the Green, some of them gathered round a well-known anti-Papal lecturer, named M'intyre, and from stone-throwing by the boys a general row took place. Stones and other missiles were freely thrown, and the iron railings were torn up and used as weapons. Fortunately, a strong body of police were present, or the riot would undoubtedly have assumed a much more serious form. As it was, many people were severely hurt-one man so seriously that he had to be removed to the infirmary. Ten of the rioters were arrested. While about 100 boys belonging to the Duke-street Reformatory, in which a rebellion of the boys occurred forty of them ran off Fifteen of the forty have since been apprehended, but the others are still at large. Considerable insubordination has been

manifested in the institution for some time. The Freeman of Tuesday says:-

Four men were tried yesterday for taking part in the riot on Sunday on Glascow Green between Orangemen and Catholics, consequent upon the lost four millions of her inhabitants in a few years, burning of the Pope's Allecution. Each was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment, and to find of these beasts of prey, Lord Leitrim, who was the security to keep the peace, or undergo a similar term of imprisonment. Two others forfeited pledges of £5. The magistrates said they did not care what driving through one of his properties; one of those religion the rioters were—that rioting would be suppressed with vigour.

SISTERS OF CHARITY AMONG THE Says the Constantinople correspondent of the

Philadelphia Press. "The typhus epidemic is raging here to a fearful extent among the troops and the fugitives. A sanitary commission, under the presidency of the sultan himself, has been formed to check its ravages. The Imperial summer residence at Alemdagh, in the elevated region beyond Scutarie in Asia, has been given up for a hospital. Barracks for the sick have been erected at Fanar-Bagtche. near Kadikeuy, and other places The gardens on the Seraglio Point, one reserved for the promenades of the ladies of the Imperial hatem, are now covered with sheds for the accommodation of typhus patients. There is hardly any part of the old Seraglio region that is not now invaded with hospitals. Sad are the scenes witnessed in them. The bier is stationary before the door to carry away the dead, for hardly an hour passes that some poor creature does not breathe his last sigh. The small pox has attacked chiefly the women and children fugitives, while the men suffer from typhus. The devotion of the Sisters of Charity to the care of the sick is beyond all praise. Nothing deters them from the performance of their pious duties neither contagion epidemic, virulence, the pestilential atmosphere of the hospitals, or the fact that several of their number have succumbed to the malarious influences to which they are subjected. When one falls, another takes her place, as soldier succeeds to soldier in the gaps made in the ranks by deadly missiles. Among the most zealous of these Christian women was Sister Eulalie. She tening to their relief from France."

THE EARL OF LEITRIM.

A SHOCKING REASON FOR HIS DEATH.

Reference has been made to the murdered Earl's merciless enforcement of his legal rights with respect to his tenantry. In England the belief is universal that the murder was agrarian. Not so in Ulster, where, of course, the man, and everything connected with him were infinitely better known. There it is set down to private vengeance. The Earl was convinced that he was lord of all his tenants' belongings, free to dispose of them at his will. No Turkish pacha was more profoundly self-satisfied in his right to do what he pleased with the Graur rayabs of his pachalik; and, if reports does not caluminate him very much, the visits of a Turkish Pacha were never more dreaded by his subject Christian rayahs than were those of Lord Leitrim by his terrified tenantry. Woe for the household where his keen eye detected comeliness. He insisted on his right to choose out of his tenanta' families whomsoever he pleased for "domestic service." The popular opinion gave a terrible interpretation to the phrase.

Should the chosen one prove coy and troublesome, vengeance fell upon the family which refused to minister to the pleasures of the lord, worse and more inexorable than upon a mere defaulting tenant. It is openly stated now in Ulster that Lord Leitrim met his death from causes of this kind. The Irish peasant is proverbially tender about domestic honor. Can we be surprised that some one outraged in this point so sought to avenge the "unutterable wrong" of daughter, sister, sweetheart-nay, perhaps, one dearer still?

THE DONEGAL MURDER.

A FRENCH JOURNAL SEIZED FOR EXPRESSING ITS OPINION ON THE SUBJECT.

A Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette

By order of the Minister of the Interior, La Commune Affranchie, a journal published under the inspiration of Felix Pyat, was seized at all the kiosques this morning for an article upon the murder of Lord Leitrim, which began as follows:-" There are no longer any welves in England, a country for which our Opportunist politicians express of more admiration than they do for Athens; but instead of wolves, there are lords, some 300 of whom have framed laws to protect themselves in possession of land which their ancestors acquired either by force or by fraud," After alluding to the fact that Scotland is as much "ravaged by wolves" as last week, were being marched to church to-day, England, among the "wolves" "Duke Sutherland," the Duke of "Bucelone" (? Buccleuch), and Lord Fitzwilliam, the wirter goes on to say :-" But it is Ireland that suffers the most from those carnivorous animals, which, not having been subject to such a battue as the French people got up for their wolves in 1793, threaten the inhabitants of Ireland with exterminaton. Ireland is depopulated by them, and There is much to be said in favour of 1793. One owner of 200,000 acres of land, has just been knocked over, together with his clerk and coachman, while terrible acts of revenge taken by farmers against their masters." In conclusion, the writer says that he should like to know how many men met their death by the cruel proceedings of Lord Leitrim during the time that he was in possession of his property.

RUSSIA.

RELATIONS OF THE EMPERON TO HIS PEOPLE.

Says the Russian correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, " the fourth day of the Carnival the Emperor sends his state carriages, with outriders and postillions, to carry the school children to the Champs de Mars, where they amuse themselves for g few hours. This he does every year, and he also seuds them to the opera one evening, and provides them each with cakes. This year the man who supplied the cake attempted to make a little money out of it, so he gave a short measure. But the Emperor, walking about and talking to the children asked one of them if she had had berbun, and as she replied in the negative the ruse was discovered and the man reprimanded. This little anecdote illustrates the kindness of the Emperor's heart; and another occurrence which I am about to relate goes still farther to prove it. He was visiting the hospitals, according to his habit and among the patients he found a common soldier whose wound was prowish should be complied with, and gave orders at the hospital and at the palace that he was to be called at any hour of the day or night when the man should be dying; and sure enough about two o'clock one morning a messenger came from the hospital, Liberals until they come to terms with the Irish of these Christian women was Sister Eulalie. She explained his errand at the palace, therefore was the Rule party. That is every promising condition of the remaining of the scourge, but none of the remaining Siters the remaining site of the scourge, but none of the remaining Siters the remaining site of the scourge, but none of the remaining site of the scourge, but none of the remaining site of the site of the remaining site of th they fight for such so Emperor ? kund nearl