



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 38 MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1878. TERMS:—52 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

RITUALISM.

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

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.

HUMILITY OF LEO XIII.

The Semaine Religieuse, 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 audience, after his return from Rome.

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 tenants.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN HOLLAND.

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.

DONEGAL MURDER.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN ON THE MURDER.

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

ALLEGED FENIANISM AT MULLINAVAT.

Under this heading the Killenny 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.

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 fenshish yell, announced that the hearse had reached the corner of Church Street.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE IRISH PARTY.

We learn from a letter of 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.

"NO-POPERY" DEMONSTRATION IN GLASGOW.

BURNING THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

SERIOUS RIOTS.

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

This evening a crowd numbering 12,000 people gathered on Glasgow Green in 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."

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.

THE DONEGAL MURDER.

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

A Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says:—

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 wolves in England, a country for which our Opportunist politicians express even 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."

RUSSIA.

RELATIONS OF THE EMPEROR 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 a few hours. This he does every year, and he also sends 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 her bun, 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 further to prove it. He was visiting the hospitals, according to his habit, and among the patients he found a common soldier whose wound was pronounced fatal. The Emperor asked the man what he could do for him: "I should die more happily," replied the soldier, "if your Majesty were with me at my last hour." The Emperor promised that this wish 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, explained his errand at the palace, the Emperor was aroused hurriedly to the soldier's bedside, and true to his promise, stayed by him to the last. Who can wonder that the Russians make good soldiers when they fight for such an Emperor?"

SISTERS OF CHARITY AMONG THE TURKS.

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 Aledagh, in the elevated region beyond Scutario in Asia, has been given up for a hospital. Barracks for the sick have been erected at Fanar-Bagche, near Kadikuey, and other places. The gardens on the Seraglio Point, one reserved for the promenades of the ladies of the Imperial harem, 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 a soldier succeeds to a soldier in the gaps made in the ranks by deadly missiles. Among the most zealous of these Christian women was Sister Eulalie. She and other of her co-workers have fallen victims to the scourge, but none of the remaining Sisters think of abandoning their posts, and others are hastening to their relief from France."

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR IN KILMALLOCK.

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE CORK EXAMINER TELLS THE FOLLOWING SINGULAR STORY:—

About a fortnight since the Rev. Mr. Den, Protestant curate in Kilmallack, 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 wanted. 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. Den 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. Den 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. After 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 two 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 not 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.

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