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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1890.

HIS CONVERSION.

The stery of Newman's conversion has been told so frequently, and notably by himself in

told so frequently, and notably by himself in his Apologic that is needs no repetition. That story is the history of the Tractarian Movement which has been ably termed the Counter-Reformation. It was in October, 1845, that he was formally received into the Church, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the sensation which the announcement caused. A dist

PROTESTANT ILLUSIONS

As to the Relations of the Church

To the Bible-The Bemarkable Uses Protestants Commentators Have Put the Sacred Writings to.

As soon as the Reformers took possession of the Bible after it had been preserved by the Church from Pagan, Infidel, Goth and Hun, for fifteen centuries, they immediately set it up as a fatich to be worshiped, and as a rival to the Ohurch that had preserved it. They also estab-lished a rule that it should be privately inter-preted. Oatholics, however, ware denied this privilege, as they could not interpret the right way. For instance, at the words—"Hear the Church," they understood it to mean one chorch and not three hundred and seven. This Oatholic preference for oneness was not in con-sonance with the true reform secession princi-ple. Private interpretation was to take the place Pepal infallibility and included the power to prophecy. It is curious to study at this day the Reform prohecies regarding anti-Christ. Braunbom, the Pupish anti-Christ was born in she year 36, and that he grow to bis full size in 376, that he began to decline in 1086, and he would die in 1640, and that the world would end in 1711. Sebastian Francus affirmed that anti Christ appeared immediately after the Appender. The Protestant Church of Transyl-As soon as the Reformers took possession of end in 1711. Sebastian Francus affirmed that anti Christ appeared immediately after the Apostles. The Protestant Church of Transyl-vania published that ann. Christ first appeared A.D. 290. Melanothon held that Pope Zozi-mus in 420 was the first anti-Christ. (In locis postrem edit). Beza maintained that the good St. Leo, A.D. 440, was the anti-Christ. (In Confess. General). Bishop Newton fixed on the year 727 for the appearance of the Pope anti-Christ. Rev. Henry Kett held that the anti-Christian power was fully established in 757. Fox held that ANTI-CHEIST HAD APPEARED IN

ANTI-OHBIST HAD APPEABED IN

John Fox foretold that the death of the Papal anti-Ohrist would happen in 1666, and Joseph Mede fixed the time at 1648. The Oalvinist minister, Jurieu, fixed 1690 as the time, but found a pretext to lengthen the term to 1710. Whiston discovered that the Popedom 1710. Whiston discovered that the Popedom would terminate in 1714; he found he was mistaken and again fixed on the year 1725. Rev. Mr. Daubeny having seen Pope Piue VI, a prisoner and Rome in the hands of French atheists, wrote: "The Fall of Papal Rome," in which he exclaimed: "Anti-Christ is no more." History shows that the Reformers never wrought a miracle and the above testi mony proves that they had no true prophet The Pope still lives. Macaulay wrote: "The The Pope still lives. Macaulay wrote: "The Papacy remains not in decay, not a mere an-ique, but full of life and youthful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the furthese ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustine, and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Attila. The number of her children is greater than in any former age." Rev. Dr. Talmage, in a sermon delivered on an anniversary of the American and Foreign Ohristian Union, admits that Popery still lives, its that Ponery st atrian " although in the attempt to destroy it, there had been expended, enough ink, enough voice, enough genius, enough money, enough ecclesi-astical thunder to have turned the Vatican into a reformed Dutch church but somehow there has been a great waste of effort." It is a little singular that these reform prophecies ARE NOT QUOTED to any extent like other reform falsehoods, Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, a Protestant clergy-man,said in a sermon published in the Brooklyn Times-" The duty of considering the question required me to stand before shelves filled with volumes of antPi-apal literature. The charac-ter of much of that literature is a shame and a scaudal to the cause in which it is uttered. It is full of evil and uncharitable talk against Romanists and their clergy, and deformed with bad temper and bad logic and reckless asser-tion." The reverend gentleman, in a few sentences further, designated a certain class of writers agoinst the Catholic religion as the "sourrilous crew of anti-Popery mongers, who make a trade of prejudices and passions of the American public, feeding them with vitupera-tion and invective." "Shelves loaded with anti-Papal literature." This describes the Protestant ministers' library, as that of the Young Men's Christian unions and associations Thus we find Pretestantism claiming and boasting of the largest liberty of examination, shutting out from its libraries the liverature of sixteen centuries and which alone furnishes the connecting history between itself and early Christianity. Professiog. too, the rule of private interpretation, it denies to the whole Oatholic people the right to interpret according to their belief, although that Catholic people had held this belief for sixteen conturies before the existence of Pro bestantiem, and further, had introduced Christanity into these reformed lands one thousand years before reform was born. In the case of England the Church

tions. All fair-minded historiana attach no blame to the Pope in this regard. The North British Review of June, 1863, expresses the settled opinion of liberal Protestants, viz.: "The See of Rome was imperatively called upon for immediate action before the true facts of the case could by any possibility have been known, if indeed they were not designedly con cealed." Sismondi, the Protestant historian,

states that the Pope's nunclo was purpledy kept in ignorance of the design of the King and his mother. Ranke also says that the Pope, on learning the true facts, sent a legate to Paris, but that Oatherine and Charles suddenly left Paris, no doubt to avoid the rebuke of the measenger. No author of veracity has accused the bishops or priests with complicity in the mas sacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, and it seems eminently unjust to charge it upon the Church. The encyclopedias, American and others, show that the Bishop of Lisieux extended protection to the Huguenots in his diocese, and welcomed all who came to the Epis-copal palace. The Huguenot writer, La Dendinger states that the Duby August Popeliners, states that the Dikes Aumale, Biron, and Billievre and other Catholic noblemen excited themselves to save the Huguenots. The Episcopal palace of the Bishop of Lyons became an asylum for the Calvinists, three hundred Huguenots having taken refuge with bim. The palaces of the Bishops of Bordeaux and Toulouse became also places of asylum. Three powerful governors refused to obey the orders of the King. (See Lippincott's Ency-clopedia.) The city of Nismes, where Catholics had been twice

BAIDED BY THE HUGUENOTS,

in 1567 and 1569, refused to raise or take part in the massacre. The recklessness or assertion regarding the number slain was no doubt inchurch, William Cobbett, the Protestant his torian of the Eoglish Reformation, refere to the exaggerated statements in Protestant reports thus: "The Protestant writers began at 100,000, and then fell to 70,000 : then to 30,000 ; then to 20,000 ; then to 15, 100, and at last 10,000, all in 20,000; then to 15,000, and so last 10,000, all in round numbers. One of them in an hour of great discretion, ventured upon obtaining re-turns of the names from the ministers them selves, and then out came the 786 persons in the whole. The ministers made the number for all France 786 persons. (Cobbet's Hist. Ref. Let. r.) In this same letter Cobbett charges Queen Elizabeth with ripping up and racking double the number for hearing Mass, for which the charges and had been ercound the churches of England had been erected, although this Queen with her profligate court women wore mourning when informed of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. All houses Pro-testant people must admit the Church was enrirely innocent in the design and execution of this massacre of St. Bartholomew ; yet it is the Church that is held up as the guilty author of the crime, the malicious object being to show that the Church was blodthirsty along with heing intolerant, and deserved to be destroyed. To show the persecuting spirit of the Church and so hold her up to the execution of man-kind, at least five hundred different reform works have pointed with a sort of triumph to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

PHILIP O'NEILL in Catholic Mirror.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

A Great Prince of the Church

Passes Away-A Sketch of the Remarkable Carcer ef a Remarkable Man.

The death of Cardinal Newman removes from the Sacret Oollege and the Church in England one of the greatest and most remarkable ecclesinatics of modern times. He was remarkable both on account of his great intellectual gifts both on account of his great intellectual gifts and on account of the vicissitudes of his long and eventful career. During the best part of three score years he has been at all times a not-able factor in the history of the religious move-ment of the age. As theologian, dialecti-can, philo-opher, historian, critic, poet and preacher, he has made a great and enduring mark. Skilful in controversy, earnest in all matters of belief, pure and high minded in every action of his life, sincere when the world, with all the captioneness of the odium theologicum deemed him insincere, he has filled with a noble record the long chapter of his fouracore years.

HIS RABLY DAYS.

John Henry Newman was born in London in the year 1801. His younger brother, Francis, starting from the same point, and ir fluenced at the outset by much the same training, arrived force has not yet been spent. Mr. Froude has summed up the consequences of it, as they appear to the impartial observer, in the followat conclusions diametrically opposed to his own. While the one drifted to religious liberalism, to



none; but what he lacked in the Demosthenic should die as he had lived, the Father of the none ; but what he lacked in the Demosthenic qualification of an orator he made up for in a voius of singular and persuasive sweetness. We get many beautiful descriptions of the man from contemporaries, and the impressions left upon their minds by his preaching. "There was a stamp and seal upon him," says Mr. Gladatone "there was a solemn sweetness and music in the tone, there was a completeness in the figure, taken together with the tone and the manner, which made his delivery singularly attractive." Oratory and the priest and pastor of the Oratory Mission.

Space does not permit more than one or two extracts from the volumes of testimony to his greatness. A Protestant writer Mr. Jenninge, M.P., has said—"It is not necessary "that one should be a communicant in the Church of Rome to cherish an administration bordering on reverence far the eminent Oratorian. No man in this world -not even the selfmortifying raints of the Roman hagiology-ever led a boller life in the sense of purity, and piezy, and devotional earnestness and conscientious zeal. Few men have ever handled the weapone of polenical warfare with a more consummate skill. Not very many have rivalled him in the productiveness of his intellectual life, or in the variety of his intellectual gifts." Froule has said—"A sermon from him was a poem, formed on a distinct idea, facinating by it subjects, welcome-how welcome !- from his sincerity, interesting from its originality even to those which the announcement caused. A dist-inguished band of friends and sympathizers followed him. Never had so large a body of the English dergy secence since the Reformation. The movement, in fact, drew from the Church of England all that was intellectually distinguished within her communion. "A great luminary," said Mr. Gladstone, "has drawn with him a third part of the stars of heaven." The effects of this memorable change of creed cannot be fully realized even now. Its force has not yet been spent. Mr. Froude has who were careless about religion ; and to others who wished to be religious, but had found religion dry and wearisome, it was like the spring-ing of a fountain out of the rock." Infidels and Protestants have all alike combined to do him honor.

LONDON, August 12 .- The " Times " says of Cardinal Newman: The memory of his pure and noble life, untouches by worldliness and unsoured by any trace of fanaticism, will en-dure, and whether Rome canonizes him or not he will be in the thoughts of pious people

of many creeds in England. The "Daily News" says: The greatest Eng-lish ecclesiastic of latter times has passed away. We cannot pretend to judge as yet, of the extent or permanence of his influence upon either church.

The "Standard" says: It is no exaggera-tion to say that one of the greatest names in the history of two churches is now enrolled upon the list of the deathless dead.

PREPARING FOR A WATERLOO.

An Unlucky Comparison Made Between

Napoleon and Mercier. The Oobourg World having compared Premier Mercier to the frat Napoleon, the similarity is further developed in La Minerre, in the finality is place, the image of the great Bonparte was seen in every cottage in France, while that of Mr. Mercier is imposed even upon the poor settlers whom the Premier delivered over to the marry of the humbermen Sciented Name mercy of the lumbermen. Secondly, Napoleon laughed at all his political premiers. He swore to save the republic and destroyed it ; instead, Mr. Mercier is likewise all things to all men. He tegan by declaring that he would die with the folds of the Conservative flag around him, yet he soon attempted to tear it in pieces. He has been in turn Conservative, Rouge, National-ist, Independent, Opportunist, Coalitionist and Nationalist again. He was, and will be in fact, anything that you like, providing he can hold on to power. Napoleon knew himself how to pay court to the clergy in order to gain his end, having learned that the altar was the best support of the throne. He wished to be crowned by the Pope, but when his Holiness went against

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

IRISH NOTES.

Items of Interest from the Provinces of the Green Isle.

The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archblahop of Dablin, laid the corner-stone of a new church at Aughrim on July 23. A great stimulus was given to the erection of the church by the very large contributions of Archbishep Walsh and the venerable pastor, the Rev. John O'Brien. A silver trowel suitably insoribed was presented to the Archbishep by Father O'Brien. An address was read to Archbishop Walsh, to which he suitably repended. Befere the meeting adjourned over £200 were subscribed.

Under the direction of the Very Rev. Dean Kinane, the Oashel Workheuse has been provided with a neat chapel, erected at a coat of £500. The hespital is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Through their efforts three beautiful stained glass windows have been put in the chapel. The largest window is the gift of the Mest Rev. Dr. Oreke, Archbishep of Oashel ; another was presented by he Very Rev. Dean Kinane, P.P., V.G., of Cashel, and a third by Mr. Lacy, of Birming-ham, Eng., who is a brother of one of the Sisters.

On July 22 the sympathy of the people of the surrounding district with the Glenshar-rold Limerick tenants was shown by a large demenstration for the purpose of commencing the erection of cottages for evicted tenants. Nearly 100 carts laden with stones and other building necessaries arrived at Carrigherry, where the houses are to be con-Centingents were present from all structed. the surrounding branches of the National League. Amid a scene of great anthusiasm, Mr. David Sheehy, M.P., laid the foundation stone for the block of four cettages.

Another great Dublin firm is being con-verted into a limited liability company, that of Mesers. Edward and John Burk, of Dublin, Liverpeel, New York, Melbourne, and Sydney, whe are the greatest shippers of (Junness's stout in the world, and whese blocks are certified to show an average preprofit for the past five years exceeding £90,-000 per snnum. The capital is to be £800,-000, of which only the 6 per cent. preference shares, amounting to £500,000, are effered to the public at par. the ordinary shares, amounting to £300,000, going to the venders in part payment.

The tenants on the Brabazon estate, Roscommon, have won a signal victory. They were sued by the landlord, Mr. Brabazon, for a large amount of unreclaimed beg, which the tenants have held in persection for the last 104 years. County Court Judge O'Connor Morris gave his decision against the tenants,

CONVERTED THREE SUCCESSIVE RACES

the Saxons, the Danes and the Normans. Cobbett, the English Protestant historian, tells us : "The history of the Church in England down to the time of the 'Reformation' (and since), a mere look at it, a bare sketch of the principal facts, will show how false, how unjust, how ungreatful those who have been who have villiged the Oatholic Church, its Popes its monks and its priests." The massacre of St. Bartholomew was used with maligious intent to blacken the Church, although innocent. This incident has formed the chosen topic in reform histories, religious essays, sermons, editorial inuendoes and canting novels for three centuries Dr. Dollinger made the remark that history has been systematically falsified in order to prove the necessity of a separation from the Church Cathelic. The massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day took place on that festival, August 25, 1572, in Paris and other closes of France, by which French Protestants of the Huguenot sect ware destroyed on orders of King Charles IX. In this bloody tragedy a great orime was com-mitted, which is frankly admitted by all Catholie historians. This orime has been continuously charged to the Oatholic Church, whereas it is well known that it was a royal act, instigated by the Queen mother, Catherine de Medecia, by the dueen mother. Untherine de Medecia, who had no zeal for religion. After the closest investigation it was found that not a single priset or bishop was implicated in it. The action of Pope Gregory XIII in causing a Te Deum to be same on the occasion has been made the pretext for the most ornel alander of the Ohurch. The Pope had known of the distract-ed condition of France and an excision ed condition of France, and on receiving a hurried message that

A MURDEBOUR ATTEMPT

IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

To Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

The Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church have completed their arrangements for the annual Irish Catbolic pllgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupré, which will take place by the Alloe us beaupre, which will take place of the steamer Three Rivers, Saturday, August 23rd, leaving the Richelieu wharf at 4 p.m. sharp. The pilgrims are requested to procure sheir bickets before the day of the pilgrimage in order to avoid possible disappointment, as the number is positively limited, and they are also reminded that no confessions will be heard on the boat.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Man Pushes his Wife over the Cliffs at Niagara Falls.

NEW YORK, Avgust 11 -A despatch to the Herald from Niagara Falls, Ont., says one of the most atrocious crimes perpetrated in this legality came to light here yesterday. J. C. Hayden, chief of the detective force, accompanied by assistant detective Furtherer, arrived here this morning with Mrs. Quigley, wife of C. H. Quigley, a lather by trade, of Rochester, inquest of the body of the woman who was sunposed to have been seen here on the 27th July last by her husband. The woman was the accused husband's sister and had come to point out the spot where the crime had been committed and to identify the body. The party proceeded to-ward the whirlpool and when about one hun-dred yards below the elevator leading to the whirlpool rapids the woman exclaimed "there is the spot; under that precipice hes the body of Arthur Day's wife." Officers Hayden and McMiking, after an hour's climbing, resolved the spot indicated, where the body of the unforjamin Disraeli. According to one writer tunate woman was found mangled on the rocks, with her clothes much torn. From what few particulars are known it appears that Day had particulars are known it appears that Day had committed bigamy and that he is charged with having hurled his wife down a precipice at the whirlpool. It also appears that wife No. 2 be-came acquainted with these facts and told the police. The body was brought up and an in-quest held on Monday, when the coroner's jury, from the evidence of Mrs. Quigley, returned a verdict that Mrs. Day met her death by the hands of her husband by his shoving her over the bank. Detective Furtherer arrived in town with Day, who had been arrested in Rochester for bigamy, and did not know a charge of murder was hanging over him, the officers keeping this dark from him. They told him that the body of a woman had been found at Niagara Falls and was supposed to be that of his wife and the other a Roman Cardinal. Describl, and that they wanted him to come here and identify her. He willingly assented and came here as stated. When shown the and the outer a Roman Oardinal. The deceased first went to a private school and thence to Oxford, where he graduated with honours in 1820, and was soon after elected to a followship of Uricl. The influences under which clothing of the dead woman he said he did not know them as those of his wife. He and his write wors a black dress, but not like the one found on her. When looking at the clothes the stench from them was unbearable, and Day pinched his noatrils with his fingers and smiled. He was then arrested by the Can-adian police on the charge of murder. he was thus brought were of the most intellectual kind. Newman's academical career as sumed at once, both on account of his splendid gifts, as well as through the associations of Oriel, the promise of conspicuous brilliancy. University tradition tells of his wide scholarship, his retentive memory and his clear methodical tellect. In 1824 he took orders and was ap-

tellect. In 1874 he toox oruers and mer pointed to a curacy in Oxford, His first sermon the text " Man At recent mass meeting at St. John's Nfid. an enthusiastic reception was given to the peo-ple's delegates, Mesura. Bowers, Green, Mor-rison, Scott, Morine and Sir James Winter. who spoke in the above order. A resolution was presented by Hon. Moses Monroe, and second-ed by John O'Reily, declaring that nothing will satisfy Newfoundland, except that total ex-tinguishment of the French claims. It was unon the lives of the neyal family had been frus-strated, he many a 2' Deum with the best inten-ment and it elicted great enthusiasm.

pure Theism in fact, the mind of the other was ing passage : "To bim, if to any one man, the gradually schooled to the opposite pole of world ones the intellectual recovery of Roman Faith. How the result came about in the case of the more celebrated of the two may be read ism. Fifty years ago it was in England a dying creed, lingering in the balls and chapels of few ball-forgotten families. A shy Oxford student has come out on its behalf into the field in that remarkable work, "The Apologia," an autobiography in which the Cardinal unveile his life, his opinions, the influences which had operated upon him, and the changes he had unof controversy, armed with the keenest weapons of modern learning and philosophy; and wing dergone, with a candour that has caused it to be compared to the "Confessions" of St. Augusil'ustrious converts and has kindled hopes that England herself, the England of Elizabeth and Newman lived with his father in Bloomsbury Square. It is not a little remarkable that one Cromwoll, will kneel for absolution again before the Father of Christendom. Mr. Buckle ques tioned whether any great work had ever been done in this world by an individual man. of his early playmates should have been Ben-Newman, by the solitary force of his own mind most Saturday afternoons in the last year of the first decade of the present century, two boys, has produced this extraordinary change. What i first decade of the present century, two boys, aged respectively nine and five, might have been seen p'aying in the gardens of Bloomabury Square, London. The boys, both natives of the square, offered the most complete contrast to each other in appearance. The younger when head was profuse with long, black, glossy ring-lets, was a child of rare Jewish type of beauty and full of life and activity. The other was grave in demeanor, and wore his hair close cut, and walked 'old fashioned.' He was of pute English race and Puritan family. The names of these ohidren denoted these differences as much as their appearances. The one was Bea-jamin Distaeli, the other John Newman." Both he has done we all see; what will come of it our children will see." Shortly after his reception, Dr Newman established, at the suggestion of Mgr. Wiseman and the Holy Father, a house of the Oratorians at Birmingham and the school which has since achieved, largely through the eminence of its founder, a world wide distinction. There Dr Newman has spent the last forty years of his life, with the exception of a few years in Dublin whither he was sent by the Holy Father to found the Irish Uatholio University, There he has worked, and studied, and prayed with unflagging industry and never-wavering devotion, and from thence has emanated those great works which are among jamin Disraeli, the other John Newman." Both of these lads had a great future before them; the masterpieces of literature. one becoming Prime Minister of Great Britain,

MADE A CABDINAL.

In 1877 Dr. Newman was elected Honerary Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and in 1879 he was raised the Oardinalate. At first he was reluctant to accept the princely position. The Holy Father treated him with all the delicate consideration due to his venerable age and commanding influence, but pressed the offer on his acceptance, and Dr. Newman felt is his duty to obey. The choice was a popular one. All felt that justice had been done to the ablest and most notable of the Church's champions, pointed to a curacy in Oxford. His first serminal was preached from the text "Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labour until the evening ;" and it was not perhaps an altogether undesigned coincidence that the last sermon he preached at by. Mary's before resigning from the Anglican By. Mary's before resigning from the Anglican Ministry, should have been from the same text. He soon gained a reputation as a preacher. His style was wonderfully lucid, his language col-oured with the rich glows of a picturesque im-agination. Of action and dramatic effect he had

his will he was held prisoner by Bonaparte during two years in his palace at Fontainebleau Mr. Mercler flattered the Jesuits, a powerful corporation who do not deny him their gratitude, yet at the same time he insults his eminence, Cardinal Taschereau, who would not lend himself to the premier's schemes. His ordship, the Bishop of Three Rivers, comments upon Liberalism, and in order to punish this prelate the organs of the little potentate announces that monseigner will be accused be-fore the Papal authorities at Rome-a reign of terror, as it were, all along the line. Number said that in order to make war three things were necessary : First, money ; second, money third, money ; and Mr. Meroier is absolutely third, money; and Mr. Mercier is absolutely of the same mind. Napoleon practised the arb of concentration upon his enomies on a large scale, and so does Mr. Mercier. At one stroke he bought Starnes and Chanpagnes, making the first President of the Legislative Council, and the second a judge. To Senator Thibeau-deau, who said that Mercier's government was bed on of the four things he gauge the subso the den of the forty thieves, he gave the place of sheriff of Montreal. Geoffrion was softened by cases won in advance, Robidoux and Boyer by portfolice, and Beaugrand by public print-ing. Lastly, Napoleon made his brothers kings and although Mr. Mercier has no crowns at his disposal, he has appointed his brother king of the court house. From the sublime to the ridiculous, concludes La Minerve, such is the must faithful resemblance between Napoleon Bona-parts and Hunore Mercier.

Death of Judge O'Reilly.

HAMILTON, Ont., August 12 -Judge Miles O'Reilly died at his residence, Catherine street south, at an early hour Saturday morning. The deceased judge was Ontario's oldest barrister. He was the oldest Queen's counsel, with the exception of Sir John A. Macdonald, and was the oldest judge in the Dominion. Ho was elevated to the Banch in 1832 as judge of the Gore district. He had a commission of Colonel Militia, and has been Master of Chancery for 19 years. Of Mr. O'Reiliy's grandsires were U. E. Loyalists. He was born in Stamford in 1806, and was Hamilton's oldest inhabitant having lived her for the past 60 years. He was confined to his bed three weeks sgo, and anc-cumbed to old age as he had no specia disease. He matried the daughter of the late James Racey. Major or ex Mayor O'Roilly, master of the Supreme court, of Hamilton, is his son, and Mrs. S. E. Gregory, of this city, is his daughter is the source of the source daughter.

A Prison Revolt.

BOSTON. August 7.-For some time trouble has been brewing at the Obarleston state prison owing to the objection of the inmates to the Bertilion system of measurement. This afterncon the convicts in the harness shop, number ing over 100, refused to obey orders and all at once set up a terrific yell and missiles of every description were sent flying in all directions the windows on the north and west side being demolished. Then they dashed forth into the yard and rushed for the walls. The sentries began firing and other prison officials were quickly at hand and with drawn revolvers seon massed the gang in groups. After a hard fight, in which clubs were freely used and many in which blues were badly orushed, about fifty convicts' heads were badly orushed, about fifty city police arrived and the convicts were finally locked up in their cells. It is feared several convicts escaped. The rising is vaid to have been instigated by "Chicken" Walsh, one of the most desperate members of the old Albany treet gang.

The great Leary raft arrived at Hempetead Bay, L.I., safely.

but the stardy men of Clooncan would not abide by the decision. Incir selicitor, Mr. Scroops, of Castieres, made an appeal before the Judge of Assizes. It was heard at Rescommon on July 11. The tenants won the case. Their claim was very ably argued Mr. Bodkin, B. L.

Even Judge O Brien, who hates the people with the hatred of a renegade, has been compelled by irresistible arguments of Sergeant Hemphill and Mr. Redmond to upset the monstrous decision of County Court Judge Darley, under which an old woman of seventy and an infant in arms were arrested for conspiring to shelter the evicted on the Clongorey estate, and the sheriff was commanded to pull down the huts in which the exterminstor's victime were housed when their village had been burned by the emergencymen and polloo. - United Ireland.

A squall burst over Waterford harbor July 23 When the fishing smacks had made fer Danmore East two boats were missing-a yawl belonging to a man named Fleming and auother belonging to William Pewer. Pewer's boat arrived some time after, and the owner stated that Fleming's vessel went down after the equall. Mr. Power then steered for the spot, and succeeded in saving James Fitzgerald and Martin Farrell. The other member of the crew-Fleming-had disappeared. The men had scarcely reached the shore when Farrell fell doad. Mr. Power was commended for his conduct on the ecossion in rescuing the men.

Lord Massereene has dispensed with the services of Dudgeon and Emerson, Emergency Solioitors. When Lord Masseteene got rid of Mr. Wynne as his agent, preparatory to his declaration of war against his tenants, he handed over the management of his cetates to the above named emergency solicitors, giving them full leave and liberty to clear out such tenants as should refuse to pay the exorbitant rent demanded by him, How well they succeeded in the devil's work of extermination is a matter of notoriety. But the process paid the Solicitors better than it did the landlord, and they have accordingly been "bounced," as expensive and, indeed, useless luxuries.

The Diocess of Down and Connor has suffered within the last faw months a serious less in the death of three of its most disinguished parish priests. In May, at Glenavy, the last tributes of respect were paid to the Rev. George Pye. Lass month, Father Mc-Oonvey, paster of Newtownards, was called te his reward. The death is new announced of the Rev. Edward Kelly, P.P., Lisburn, whe died en July 15 at the parochial residence. Father Kelly was a native of Dublin, and was born in October, 1820. Ordained in 1844, he was shertly after made Professor of Olassics and Mathematics in St. Malachy's Cellege. Here he centinued to teach for nearly fifteen years, winning the admiration of his brother priests and the loving confi-dence of the students. Father Kelly held the office of Diocesan Examiner in St. Malachy's College till his death. Many men whe subsequently gained distinction in Church and State were pupils under Father Kelly, among others Bishop McAlister and the ex-Atterney-General of England, Sir Charles Russell. On January 6, 1859, Father Kelly was promoted to the parish of Lisburg, where he did great service. His death is generally lamented.