

thrown upon the world. He was thirty-three years (and in his thirty-fourth) the year of the French landing. He joined the rebellion, and took part with the French under General Humbert, at Killala, together with his three brothers, Peter, Tom, and Owen. He marched from Killala to Castlebar, under the immediate command of brave Blake, of Garracloon, and fought under him at the battle of Carrickacat and Ballinamuck. He escaped and betook himself to the mountains for years, until all about the rebellion had been forgotten, or at least calmed down, but left his native county.

Considerable quantities of Krupp guns have been observed passing down the Danube in special boats, being destined, as it is alleged, for Bucharest. A vessel holding thirty-two guns with carriages to match, was observed passing through Passau three weeks ago. Three vessels similarly laden had been seen passing in the preceding days.

Lithuania was the first Province stolen from Poland in 1772, and far the largest portion of it has remained Russian ever since. The district of Mohilew forms part of this old Polish Province. A hundred years ago the majority of the people of Lithuania adhered to the Catholic Church, but now the robbers make out, by their last census, that out of about 940,000 inhabitants of the district of Mohilew, 800,000 are schismatics, 120,000 Jews, and more than 33,000 Catholics. But even this small number of Catholics are doomed to extinction—at least the Russian tyrants are doing their best and their worst to convert all the Catholic churches of the district into Greek *kirkies*. The way in which these wretches manage to ply their dastardly trade may be illustrated by the proceedings that took place at the village of Bialynicze, a few weeks since. A fellow of the name of Jelisinski, who seems to have previously injured the Catholic congregation of the place, petitioned the Russian authorities to suppress the convent established in the village, and substitute schismatic antics for the Catholic worship that used to be celebrated in the church. A few weeks ago a number of myrmidons made their appearance at Bialynicze, took the keys of the church away from the priests, and, having opened the doors of the church, destroyed everything there that could be destroyed. This being done, the church was made into a Russian *kirkie* and the two priests sent into exile, being allowed to take nothing with them but their Breviaries. For all these villainies there was not the remotest shadow of an excuse. This is the way in which Russia deals with her Catholic subjects at the very moment when she claims religious equality in favour of the Greeks in Turkey.

The Roman doctors (medical) are busy at work endeavoring to prove that it is all a mistake about the unhealthiness of their city even during the summer and autumn months. The plain English of all this is a desire to bring to Rome its former crowds of visitors. It is all in vain, Doctors Lanzi and Terrigi; Rome without the sovereign Pontiff is a corpse. The Eternal City belongs to the successor of St. Peter. Christians would flock thither to set eyes on the capital of the Christian world and to obtain the blessing of the Vicar of Christ; but to be favored with a glance at the bullet-headed Victor Emmanuel, or even to catch a glimpse of the crippled brigand of Caprera, the journey is far too wearisome. It is gradually being allowed to ooze out that the Tiber works, and the excavating operations are magnificent only on paper, and the starving populations that have been crowding into Rome on the assurance of Garibaldi and other broken-down adventurers, that fortunes were awaiting honest labor, have found out when it is too late the value of the word of the "promise-breaker" and his school. Thus we have the infallible consequence, which is now admitted even by the revolutionists themselves, and their friends and admirers of the English press—"robberies with violence, mendicancy, and suicide." What a pity the clerical party cannot be accused of causing all this. "We cannot live by the Tiber alone," is now the exclamation of the deluded starving wretches who thought they were doing a good thing when they shouted for the bear-hunter and his keepers. Old Garibaldi has acted prudently by stumping off to his island with his pockets full of Roman crown pieces. Had he stayed the people might have been tempted to cross-question him upon the sorest point in his whole career—they might have even compelled him to the "grief of restitution." It will be sufficient merely to leave them alone, and the enemies of Pius IX. will devour each other.

A despatch from Rome announces that, in accordance with the law confiscating conventual establishments, the property of the English, Irish, and Scotch colleges will be sold at auction on the 4th of July.

A very interesting pamphlet by Dr. Jorez of Brussels on stigmatisation has been recently published in that city. Its author, a learned and well known physician, has witnessed all the extraordinary events reported concerning Louise Lateau. He has examined into her case minutely, and, like Dr. Lefebvre, has come to the conclusion that it is impossible to account for the extraordinary nature of her so-called malady on natural grounds. He firmly believes that she is the object of special Divine favor. His testimony has created a profound sensation in Europe, where he is widely known as a scientist and writer who is not suspected of possessing a superfluous amount of credulity.

The Genoese papers give us the most horrible details of the cruelty exercised by the Italian Government in the prisons of that city. The prisoners are beaten, kicked, spit upon, and forced to sleep in dirty beds and ill-ventilated chambers. Many have contrived to escape, and on being retaken have entreated the police to kill them rather than restore them to the fearful tortures they have left. One actually killed himself by swallowing stones and gravel which he picked up and threw down this throat before the police could imagine what he was about. These facts reflect little credit on the Italian Government, and prove that it has not much advanced in civilisation.

One would imagine that the Italian Government should have every religious institution in Rome worth anything, confiscated by

this time. And yet they are not satisfied. The latest exploit of this kind is well worthy being recorded. The singularly provident Minister of the Interior, M. Nicotera, has just proposed the abolition of pious bequests destined for the celebration of offices and requiem masses, under the pretext of giving over the money thus expended to beneficent institutions. For what reason does this intermeddling minister take upon himself to violate the last will of the dead, and to turn from their sacred purpose the money and property they have left behind them? Alas! there is no need of asking this question in a country where violence and the basest kinds of covetousness are the order of the day, and have the full sanction of the law. But we will soon see what these blows, so imprudently aimed at the rights of property will bring about, in the same way as we shall witness the disastrous effect of another impious measure, having for its object the abolition of the custom of swearing on the Sacred Scriptures. There could be no surer indications that the young kingdom of Italy is on the direct road to ruin.

The announcement of the escape of the six Fenian prisoners from Australia caused great satisfaction among the people in Cork, which found expression in the evening by several of the city bands parading the streets, preceded by torchlights, and followed by large crowds, who cheered heartily for the escaped Fenians and for their rescuers. After marching through the streets for some time the crowds followed the bands to their respective districts and dispersed.

Josephine, Queen-Dowager of Sweden and Norway, died last June at the age of sixty-nine. The name of this illustrious lady must not be passed over in silence in a Catholic journal. She was a daughter of Prince Eugène de Beauharnais, stepson of Napoleon I., who in 1814 escaped the general wreck of the Bonaparte family by the fact of his being married to the daughter of the then King of Bavaria. Prince Eugène's son, the Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg, abjured the Catholic faith and embraced Greek schismatism for the purpose of marrying a daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia; but his daughter, the Princess Josephine, remained faithful to the Church, although she also was married to one not professing the Catholic religion, viz., the late King Oscar of Sweden. This marriage took place in 1823, and up to the moment of her death Queen Josephine remained true to the Church of her fathers, and did all that in her lay, so far as Swedish Lutheran bigotry would permit her, to promote the interests of Catholicity in the northern kingdom, in which, until within the last twenty-five years it had been an *ecclesia pressa*. To Queen Josephine's efforts is chiefly due the formation of Catholic congregations and the building of Catholic churches at Stockholm, Malmö, Gothenburg, and in several other places in which no Mass has been celebrated since the days of Gustavus Wasa. Her memory will ever be cherished in the hearts of all true children of the Church.—R.I.P.

The "reds" in Europe are preparing to celebrate the centenary of Voltaire's death, which took place March 30, 1778. In the same year Rousseau passed away. The liberal papers are already full of articles on the subject, although the celebration will not take place for two years. But it is reported that even now the government is endeavoring to put a stop to the demonstration which *Le Siecle* declares will be "a revolution." Are the reds preparing trouble for 1878 as a fitting way of celebrating the anniversary of the death of the arch enemy of order?

The Superior General of the Order of Christian Brothers, by a recent decree, has erected Ontario into an Independent Provinciate of that Body, with Rev. Bro. Arnold, Director of La Salle Institute, at its head. This important movement necessitates grave responsibilities—foremost and most indispensable among them being the immediate establishment, within the new jurisdiction, of a Novitiate, in which postulants will be tried and trained before their admission into the Community. The education of youth being the special mission of the Christian Brothers, and the system of teaching adopted by that Body having been pronounced in Europe and America the safest, most practical and useful, it is hoped that that system, ere many years, will be the only one taught wherever a Catholic or Separate School is established in Western Canada.

The late venerable Father Hoffbauer, of the Redemptorist Order, the process of whose beatification has just commenced, was the spiritual director of the great Christian philosopher, Frederick von Schlegel. The latter was a weekly communicant, and among other things was noted for his devotion to our Blessed Lady.

The journals of Sweden publish details of a revolting scene at an execution in that country. Two men named Hjert and Fektor were guillotined for the murder of a railway engineer, whose carriage they had mistaken for the mail, which they intended to rob. A large crowd of spectators assembled round the scaffold, and after the criminals had been despatched drunk or licked the blood, taking it up with spoons or with their fingers from the wood of the platform. There appears to exist among the people a belief that the blood of a criminal is a remedy or preventative against many diseases.

The 'San Francisco Monitor' says Mrs. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, wife of the distinguished patriot and eminent physician, Dr. O'Doherty, arrived in this city by the last steamer from Australia, with some junior members of her family. The doctor's reputation among the men of '48 was that of a chivalrous and patriotic gentleman, who loved his country well and was ready to dare all and risk all on her behalf. John Mitchell, John Martin, M'Manus, and, indeed, all the men prominent in the '48 movement, held him in the highest esteem. Mrs. O'Doherty shared warmly in the patriotic sentiments of her husband, and her poetic effusions, over her signature of "Eva," exerted no small influence over the minds of her fellow-countrymen. We tender to the lady and her family our respectful congratulations upon their arrival on free American soil, and we trust that they and Dr. O'Doherty will make their home in this State.