

MISSION AT NEW PLYMOUTH.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

THE Rev. Father Hennebery, accompanied by His Lordship the Bishop of Wellington, arrived overland from Wanganui on Thursday, 1st November, much fatigued after a somewhat rough journey. That same evening, after Vespers, Father Hennebery opened his mission in an exceedingly well-timed and practical address, in which he explained the object and the intention of the Mission. He spoke for over an hour to a very attentive audience, amongst whom, he said, he was pleased to see present a young lady who had taken part in one of his previous missions.

It must be borne in mind that the Catholic community in this district are not very numerous, and of whom a large proportion are scattered throughout the country districts, notwithstanding which the attention throughout the Mission was of a most cheering and encouraging character, large numbers who attended having to come as much as twelve miles in order to do so in very stormy weather, leaving their daily avocations at great sacrifice to themselves. And great were the results effected by the eloquence of that "Man of God," as our Rev. Bishop has been pleased to style him; many lukewarm adherents have been drawn closer within the fold, large numbers have received the Holy Sacrament, and over 300 have taken the pledge of total abstinence.

After the celebration of Mass on Sunday, 4th inst., the sacrament of Confirmation was administered to a large number of persons by Bishop Redwood, on the conclusion of which he delivered an eloquent discourse on "Faith."

The Mission was brought to a close on Tuesday, 6th November, when Father Hennebery preached his final sermon on "Perseverance." Amongst other pertinent observations, the rev. gentleman pointed out the dangers incident to young people in their time of life, and showed how the same might be avoided. He eloquently expounded the advantages of temperance, exhorting all to keep their pledge. An open "confession of faith" was then made by renewing the vows taken at the baptismal font, and the Bishop having addressed the congregation, the Mission was brought to a close by the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

His Lordship and the Rev. Missionary left by the s.s. Taranaki for Christchurch, *via* Wellington, on Saturday.

New Plymouth, Nov. 12, 1877.

THE REV. JOHN McELROY, S.J.

(Concluded).

GEORGETOWN was a much more active place of business than Washington, and Alexandra was far more important than either. I knew Captain Hobart, the architect of the White House. He told me he intended to put another story on the building, but Washington did not approve of it. When I came to this country, the Jesuits had been suppressed. They were suppressed by Clement XIV., in 1774, and not formally restored until the restoration of Pius VII., to his functions in 1814. Archbishops Carroll, Neal, and a number of others went to Europe in the eighteenth century to study at a Jesuit College; but upon their suppression these all returned. Jesuits, you will understand, cannot accept any honours, but they are obliged to obey the orders of the Pope. Both Archbishops Carroll and Neal were Jesuits. Carroll was at the head of the Church when I reached America, and the only archbishop in the country. Neal was at that time Bishop and President of Georgetown College. I knew Archbishop Carroll well. He was above the medium height, very grave and slow in speech, but very amiable and interesting, and very refined and gentlemanly in his manners. He and Carroll, of Carrollton, were first cousins, and not brothers, as has been erroneously supposed by many. The family was from the county of Cork, in Ireland. There was but one Catholic church in New York at that time, and, indeed, for a long time afterward. I said Mass as late as 1818 in St. Peter's, the old church in Barclay street, St. Patrick's church being then in course of construction, and there were only two priests in the whole city.

St. Joseph's, in 1803, was the only Catholic church in Philadelphia. It was in this church that Washington and his staff assembled after the battle of Trenton to hear mass. Now there are as many churches in Philadelphia as there are in New York. I went to Georgetown, as I told you, and entered into commercial life. Just about this time Archbishop Carroll was directed quietly to establish a novitiate for Jesuits in Maryland, at Georgetown College. It continued there for about two years, and was removed to Whitmarsh, in Prince George's County, Md. It continued there for about two years, and was removed to Whitmarsh, where it remained until 1834. I gave up mercantile life to go to the college in Georgetown. I went there as treasurer, and attended to all the temporalities of the college for eight or nine years. I studied during my leisure and was ordained priest in May, 1817, when thirty-five years of age, fifty-eight years ago. I remained in Georgetown four years, filling the same office I occupied before. I was ordained and came from there here in September, 1822. The novitiate here (Frederick) commenced at the end of the last century. When I came here, in 1822, there was a small centre building. The first old church, which is now incorporated with the main building, was erected by Father Dubois, one of the great pioneers of the Church in this country, the father who founded Mount St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, and was afterward a bishop in the church. I remained here until 1845. During that time I erected the centre building of the Academy of Visitation, over the way, for the Sisters of Charity. The Visitation Sisters afterward took their place. The church which you see opposite (St. John's) I also built. I paid on it before I left 38,000 dollars. I was removed from here in 1845 to take charge of a church in Georgetown, of which I was pastor from September to May.

"The Mexican war having broken out, President Polk called upon the bishops for a chaplain for the army. I had the honour of being selected by them, and was sent with Father Rey to the army. We were the only chaplains in the army, a fact which created much dis-

sension and bad feeling among the other denominations at the time, but the President said the Mexicans were all Catholics and must be conciliated. I was with General Taylor's part of the army and became quite intimate with him. I sent for Rey to come and assist in preparing Scott's army for their departure from Matamoras, and I never heard of him after he started. Doubtless he was assassinated by the Mexicans. Taylor was at Brazos Santiago, getting ready his flat boats or rafts. It was supposed by the Mexicans that he would attack the fort in front, which they deemed impregnable, but he went by land and flanked it. I remained with the army as chaplain for one year. In July, 1847, I went to Boston to see Bishop Fitzpatrick. He offered me a church, and my provincial consented. In October following I was placed in charge of St. Mary's, and was there about seventeen years. The bishop told me there were about 30,000 souls under my charge. My life in Boston was at times somewhat tempestuous, but it pleased the Almighty to bless my labours abundantly. I can never forget the kindness and services rendered me on many occasions by persons of a totally different way of thinking from myself, and whose public positions made them shining marks for the envious and discontented. I immediately set to work and built a number of schools. At length what was known as the jail lands were offered for sale, where formerly stood the jail, the old Court House, etc. The land was purchased by a gentleman for building purposes, and I succeeded in inducing him to part with a portion of it. My purpose was to erect a college.

The Fifth Ward of Boston was very much prejudiced against the Catholics. A great hubbub was the consequence. The cry was raised of Church or no Church, Father McElroy or not. The opponents of the Catholics resorted to a singular device. They said the land was bought with the condition attached that stores and dwelling houses were to be built upon it. A desperate struggle ensued. Finally, to quiet the storm, I sold the property back to the city and bought a lot, almost an entire square, for one-fifth of what the jail lands cost, and on that I erected a college, which is at present in a very flourishing condition. A violent prejudice was manifested against granting a charter with college rights, but I secured the services of General Cushing, whom I had known in Mexico. He introduced me to the Legislature, by whom I was received with great kindness, and my modest petition was granted. It was on this occasion that I was first introduced to Governor Andrew, who informed me it would give him great pleasure to sign the bill as soon as it passed the Legislature. I subsequently built and dedicated, in 1861, the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the finest church in Boston. It was consecrated a few days ago with imposing ceremonies. Since leaving Boston I have been engaged in the ordinary duties of the ministry, my failing sight having curtailed and impaired, to a great extent, my usefulness. I still say Mass and preach here at the Novitiate, but I am unable to travel without a guide, and that would be making two do the work of one. I have often known one to do the work of two, or even three, but I think the reversal of the rule would be unprofitable."

STARVING MINERS.

APPEALS FOR AID TO THEIR FELLOW COLLIERIES.

(By Telegraph to the N.Y. Herald.)

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 13, 1877.

Within a radius of less than four miles of Shenandoah is mined half the coal shipped from Schuylkill county, and within the borough are eight first-class collieries, employing not less than twenty-five hundred men and boys. These circumstances, in addition to the fact that Shenandoah is the youngest coal town in the region, make it of great importance in the eyes of a mining population, and when a move of any character is to be made by the workmen the miners of this place are generally at the front. During the last month work has been plentiful and steady, mainly on account of the strike in Luzerne county, and agents from that region made every effort to induce the men here to "go out" with them at the time of the inauguration of the strike in the Wyoming region. They failed, however. To-night a meeting of miners was held here, not for the purpose, as some thought, of striking, but with the object of inducing if possible the miners of Schuylkill to contribute something toward the maintenance of the suffering miners of the sister county.

On the outskirts of the borough, in a grove, the meeting organised. Darkness covered the earth, and the faces of those present were almost unrecognizable, in the gloom of a starless night. "We are here," said one of the committee from Luzerne, "not for the purpose of creating trouble, but to appeal to you for aid in behalf of your starving brothers in Luzerne. You have an idea of the situation there, but I tell you it is worse than imagination can picture. Among thousands such luxuries as butter and meat are unknown, and many are satisfied if they can get potatoes and salt for breakfast, salt and potatoes for dinner, and potatoes and salt for supper."

Another of the committee of three said:—"We do not ask you for dollars, but cents. Give us what you can, without injuring yourselves, and the men of Luzerne will never forget you. We are on a strike, and we are determined to fight it out to the bitter end, and that means while there is a crust or crumb in the house that will keep body and soul together."

The meeting responded nobly and committees were appointed from the several collieries in the district to make collections on Saturday, pay day, for the amelioration of the sufferings of the miners of Luzerne. Another mass meeting with the same object in view will be held to-morrow night.

THE losses by the Pittsburgh riots have been figured up by the Pennsylvania railroad officers. They amount to about 2,500,000 dollars.

AMONG the distinguished visitors at Marpingen recently were the Princess of Herra Saxis, sister-in-law to the Emperor of Austria, and her three children, and the Archduke Charles Louis, the Emperor's brother. The latter being asked for his passport by a Prussian soldier, he showed him his ticket for an "extra post" and of course was afterwards left unmolested. The Archduke was accompanied by his wife, the Princess Maria Theresa of Austria.