

tyrdom; Pius IX. saw the Temporal Power of the Popes destroyed after an existence of over a thousand years, and he died a prisoner of the Italian Government; Pius VI. saw the outbreak of the destructive French Revolution, and died in exile. Leo XIII. has been obliged to spend the 24 years of his Pontificate shut up in the Vatican, and his old age is being embittered by the persecution to which the Church is being subjected in France, Italy, and Spain.

## Father Vaughan in South America.

THE Catholic journals of South America contain interesting accounts of the questing tour along the eastern shores of South America of the Very Rev. Kenelm Vaughan, who is collecting funds for the Spanish chapel in the new Westminster Cathedral. At Lima, Peru (writes a correspondent of the *Pilot*), the glowing charity of its citizens contributed in December \$1,000, while an enthusiastic reception has been accorded to the good priest in Bolivia. The reception that was vouchsafed to him in the Argentina and Chile was also cordial, so that when Mexico is reached the good and noble priest will be looking forward to a speedy close of his five years' tour in behalf of the Spanish Chapel.

Those who have contributed will never regret it, for whenever any occasion arises they will be convinced that Father Vaughan has a long memory for little kindnesses. He seems always in debt in his affections and prayers for his contributors, keeping anniversaries of them, and frequently repaying them twenty times over.

The *Irish Catholic* says of Father Vaughan and his mission: 'The Very Rev. Kenelm Vaughan, brother of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, has for the last three years been collecting funds for the Spanish Chapel of the new Cathedral of this Metropolitan See among the republics of South America, but lately in one of the richest, as it truly is one of the most Catholic republics of the once vast Spanish Colonial Empire—Equatorial Peru. His hosts of friends and admirers of his zeal in England, throughout sunny Spain, and not a few in old Ireland, will be delighted to hear that the unequalled success that crowned his efforts over the pastoral expanses of Argentina is not abandoning him along the snow-crowned slopes of the Andes.'

'The President of the Republic of Peru and the Archbishop of Lima give magnificent contributions, while a long list of generous offerings from the eminent and opulent citizens of the city of St. Rose, beautiful Lima, is sufficient to fill the heart of this noble, self-sacrificing apostle of charity, this truly good, devoted priest, with the bright hope that the golden prospects and results with which his mission was inaugurated and closed in the South still pursue his footsteps, and that at the termination of his labors here in the North will see realized that princely sum needed to complete the gem among the chapels that will enrich, decorate and embellish England's peerless new basilica.'

## The Late Archbishop Corrigan.

A FEW weeks ago we announced the death of Archbishop Corrigan, of New York. An esteemed correspondent has forwarded us the following particulars regarding the deceased prelate:—

Michael Augustine Corrigan was born in Newark, New Jersey, of Irish parents, August 13, 1839. While prospering in life the family retained such piety and love for religion that three of the sons became priests, and a daughter a nun at Meaux, in France. Michael was sent in 1855 to St. Mary's College, Wilmington, but four years later entered Mount St. Mary's at Emmitsburg, where his ability and studious character won a high rank. When the American College at Rome, which had been founded by Pope Pius IX., was opened for students, Michael A. Corrigan was the first seminarian chosen and the first to enter. He was ordained in the La Rana Basilica, September 19, 1863, by Cardinal Patrizi, but prolonged his residence in Rome in order to pursue special studies and win his doctor's cap. On his return to Newark in July, 1864, Bishop Bayley, who had the highest esteem for his learning and piety, appointed him professor of dogmatic theology and Sacred Scriptures in the seminary at Seton Hall. He soon became director of that institution and Vice-president of Seton Hall College, and its President after the elevation of Dr. McQuaid to the See of Rochester. In his devotion to the cause of education, Dr. Corrigan bent all his energies to render Seton Hall a college of the highest rank.

During the absence of Bishop Bayley at the Vatican Council in 1870, Dr. Corrigan was Vicar-General and Administrator of the diocese, discharging the onerous additional duties with singular prudence. When Bishop Bayley was promoted to the See of Baltimore, Dr. Corrigan was elected Bishop of Newark on February 14, 1873, and on the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph was consecrated in his own Cathedral by his Grace Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, 17 bishops being present, and was at once enthroned. He was the youngest member of the American hierarchy, but showed the maturity and experience of years. Retaining the presidency of the college to which he was so greatly attached, he devoted his mind to the increase of religion. His diocese was already a flourishing one with 121 churches and mission stations, 116 priests, and 57 parochial schools. He introduced the Jesuits, Dominicans, and Franciscans; established a Catholic Protectory for boys at Denville, under the care of the Franciscan Brothers; a House of the Good Shepherd at Newark; and a hospital in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. Besides these Orders, he engaged in active works of mercy; he wished to endow the diocese with a contemplative Order, convinced that it would draw down blessings on all. The Sisters of the Order of Perpetual Adoration from Lyons, France, came to fulfil his wish.

A Diocesan Synod, held in 1878, renewed and extended the statutes previously promulgated by Bishop Bayley for the church under his care. Meanwhile the Catholic schools received an impulse, so that towards the close of 1880 there were in New Jersey 153, with no less than 26,000 pupils. The churches had increased to 150, with 40 stations, and the priests to 190.

The advanced age of Cardinal McCloskey made appointment of a coadjutor a necessity, and, to the regret of the Catholics of New Jersey, Bishop Corrigan was, on October 1, 1880, promoted to the See of Petra, and made coadjutor to the Archbishop of New York with the right of succession.

In his new position the active part of the episcopal work soon devolved upon him—the visitation of the diocese, ordinations, confirmations, and dedications. The Fourth Provincial Council and Fourth Synod of New York were mainly directed by him, and for the use of such assemblies he prepared a useful manual. He was summoned to Rome as one of the Archbishops whom the Holy See wished to consult in regard to the work of the proposed Plenary Council, and when that body met in November, 1884, he represented the diocese of New York.

On the death of his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop Corrigan became, on October 10, 1885, third Metropolitan of the province of New York.

## A Priest in a Protestant Church.

ON Tuesday evening, March 4, Very Rev. B. M. O'Boylan, rector of St. Francis de Sales Church, Newark, Ohio, at the invitation of Dr. L. W. White, of Trinity M.E. Church, delivered a lecture on the faith and practice of Catholics. The principal doctrines of the Church were clearly stated as proven from the Protestant Bible, which lay before the lecturer. The following order was observed: (1) The Divinity of Christ; (2) the establishment of the one and only Church and its divine authority; (3) the sacraments, and especially Penance and Holy Eucharist; (4) the doctrine of the Communion of Saints and the honor of the Blessed Virgin; (5) the manner of receiving converts into the Church; (6) the beauties of the Catholic devotion, and in particular the sacrifice of the Mass.

The lecture was illustrated by many examples, and every point was backed by a suitable text from Scripture. Dr. White, at the close of the lecture, gave a most enthusiastic expression of his thanks to the lecturer, and the leading members of his church came around the platform to shake hands with Father O'Boylan and thank him for his presence and the instructive discourse he had delivered.

It is needless to say that the announcement in the city papers that a priest was to lecture in a Protestant church brought a large audience. The lecturer announced that he would be always happy to respond to such invitations and prepared to answer any objection against the creed of Catholics before any audience in the city.

Dr. White called at St. Francis's rectory the following morning and again personally expressed his thanks to Father O'Boylan for the lucid exposition of Catholic doctrine he had delivered, and in speaking of it afterward remarked that what surprised him most was the fact that every point was established on the authority of their own (the Protestant) Bible.

## A Few Illustrious Dunces.

IN reading biographies of eminent men, one is surprised to learn what great things have been achieved by men who, in youth, were pronounced dunces. Histories of their careers are full of encouragement to timid, self-distrusted beginners in life. Among the illustrious dunces—dull, and even stupid boys, but most successful men—were Justus von Liebig, called 'Booby Liebig' by his school-mates, who, when he replied to a question by his teacher, said that he intended to be a chemist, and provoked a burst of derision from the whole school, yet lived to become one of the greatest chemists of the nineteenth century; Tommaso Gaudi, the great painter—the precursor of Raphael—whose works were studied by the latter and by Michael Angelo and by Leonardo de Vinci, yet who was known as 'Heavy Tom' when a boy; Thomas Chatterton, who was sent home from school as a fool, of whom nothing can be said; Isaac Barrow, a quick tempered, pugnacious, and idle boy at school, but in manhood a celebrated mathematician; Dean Swift, 'plucked' at Dublin University; Richard B. Sheridan, the brilliant wit, play writer, and orator, but 'an incorrigible dunce' at school; John Howard, the noted philanthropist; and even William Jones, who, besides writing various legal and other solid works, distinguished himself as a judge in India, and at his death, at the early age of 48 years, had mastered 25 languages.

Last, but not least—perhaps the most marvellous blockhead of all the long roll—was Walter Scott, of whom his teacher, Professor Andrew Dalzell, said that 'dunce he is and dunce he will remain,' and who, visiting the school when at the zenith of his fame, asked to see its dunce, and when taken to him gave him a half-sovereign, saying: 'There, take that for keeping my seat warm.'

We have many wealthy Irishmen in and about Sydney (writes the correspondent of the *Southern Cross*), and in nearly every case they made their money in business. If Mr Frank Freehill is wealthy—and I think he is as wealthy men go—he would be an exception. The Daltons are immensely wealthy, and so is Mr John Meagher, M.L.C., of Bathurst. The Irish are the leading farmers of New South Wales, also the leading country storekeepers.