

of Port Victoria, D. Salvado, naturally receiving the appointment of first Abbot. Under his enlightened direction the work of evangelizing and civilizing the wild tribes of the country still prospers, and bids fair to prove a lasting success.

(To be continued.)

REMINISCENCES.

FEW can tell the feelings of an old Gregorian when visiting from time to time, Abna Mater and recalling to mind and memory the changes that have taken place during his life time. His first visit is to the monastic chapel to adore the Giver of all Good Gifts. All about the Sanctuary there are adornments, so strengthening to piety and fostering devotion. He beholds a lofty groined roof, the walls decorated with paintings, and comfortable seats on the floor, and the transept having sedilia from which the divine praises are chanted, with ample room for carrying out the ceremonies of High Mass and also of the Divine Office. But was this always the case? Oh no! For nine long years that room now the visitors' parlour, on the right of entrance to the old house was the chapel. There solemn processions took place and the sacred orders were conferred at various times by Bishops Colingridge, Pointer, and Slayter. There were then only two windows in the room, looking toward the village, the Altar standing between and limiting its length. A Tabernacle with two-plated candlesticks and a small silver one on each side formed the decoration, with a print of the Resurrection above the Tabernacle. The ground was the kneeling stool, and forms without backs, the seats. The sacristy used on Sundays was the parlour connected with the chapel by a passage in the wall. On week days the religious and students were mixed together, but on Sundays the religious and students moved into the hall, giving up the chapel to the wondering natives. The religious kept their sides when reciting the Divine Offices. For High Mass, Vespers, and Complin, on Sundays, an aged pianoforte was placed near the back wall, having in front two performers on violincellos. By this means sweet music was developed. The vestments were clean but very plain, excepting the "Eustace" chasuble which was much admired in those days. There were dalmatics of white damask silk, decorated with acorns. One cope existed, but was only used on

great occasions as it had seen great service. Preparing for the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new College in 1820, a new cope was ordered, and directions given to the then procurator in London to purchase a figured silk for the purpose and forward it to the good Nuns at Shepton Mallet, now at Westbury, near Clifton. The task was completed and it was forwarded to Alma, with a note of humorous verses, as they had discovered that the flowers on the silk, were in reality deer, their antlers being of various colours. As the new building was progressing, visitors increased in numbers and various gifts were received for the New Chapel which was to be so grand. Mrs. Sartorius, the mother of the Admiral Sartorius now living, though his age has nearly reached a century, was the donor of the beautiful crucifix which he had taken from a Spanish Galleon during the war, and had presented to his mother, who was a Catholic, and she handed it to St. Gregory's requesting prayers for herself and son, who was not a Catholic. A piece of paper at the back of the crucifix contains the request. Mr. Beaumont, of Stone Easton gave a chalice which had formerly belonged to Wells Cathedral and is to go back when religion is restored there. The west window, a ribbon pattern, and at the time much admired, was given by Count Mazzinghi the composer of the Mass for the grand opening of the Chapel, July 10th, 1881.

AN OLD GREGORIAN.

THE GREGORIAN MARTYRS.

No. II.

FATHER ALPHONSUS HESKETH.

THERE is but little known of F. Alphonsus, or Ildephonsus Hesketh, or Hanson. The absence of any account of his labours in the Yorkshire Wolds is evidence of the secrecy and danger under which priests performed their ministrations in the days of persecution, and his tragic end is a witness to the turmoil and confusion consequent on the great civil war between Charles I and his Parliament. So great was the caution requisite to avoid seizure and imprisonment, that not only were disguises of every kind