

ST. HUGH OF LINCOLN, M.

He was a Christian child eleven years old, who was spit upon and scourged, had his nose and upper lip cut off; and some of his upper teeth broken out; and was at length crucified, and pierced in the side with a spear, by one Joppin, and certain other Jews in that city, out of hatred to Christ, on Friday the 27th of August, 1255. By an order of King Henry the III. and his parliament assembled at Reading, Joppin, who confessed the whole crime, and the rest of the murderers, were condemned to be tied by the heels to young horses, and dragged to death, and afterwards hung on gibbets. See Matthew Paris, p. 912, and the Annals of the monastery of Burton in Staffordshire, printed at Oxford, 1684. Hearne, Not. in Gul. Neubrig, t. 3, p. 670.

ST. JOSEPH CALASANCTIUS, C.

FOUNDER of the poor regular clergy of the pious schools of the Mother of God, a native of Petralta in Arragon, of a noble family. He sanctified his youth by all virtues from his infancy, particularly by charity and prayer. At school it was his custom zealously to instruct his companions in mysteries of faith and in the most perfect methods of prayer. He consecrated himself to God by a vow of virginity, and distinguished himself in his studies first of humanity and philosophy, and afterwards of divinity at Valencia. New Castile, Arragon, and Catalonia were successively edified by the sanctity of his life, and his apostolic labours. Going to Rome, he was enrolled in the confraternity of the Christian doctrine, in which zealous employment he soon saw the infinite importance of instructing children early in the knowledge and spirit of religion. Hereupon he particularly devoted himself to this part of the pastoral charge, though he gave also much time to visit, relieve, and exhort to perfect virtue all the sick, and all the poor and destitute: in which, by his courage and patience, he seemed a perpetual miracle of fortitude, and another Job. He had laboured thus twenty years, when Paul V. in 1617, allowed him and his companions to form themselves into a congregation under simple vows, which, in 1621, Gregory XV. changed into

solemn religious vows, and gave them the name which they still bear. In 1656 Alexander VII. brought them back to their former state of simple vows. But Clement IX. in 1669, raised them again into a religious order by solemn vows, which Innocent XI. confirmed, with a grant of new privileges, in 1689. They teach philosophy, divinity, mathematics, the learned languages in all the classes, and the first elements of reading, writing, &c. They have houses in most cities in Italy, several in Austria, Moravia, Poland, Hungary, and Spain. St. Joseph Calasauctius, or Casalanx, died at Rome on the 25th of August, in 1648, being ninety-two years old. An office in his honour was inserted in the Roman Breviary in 1769, on the 27th of August.

ST. MALRUBIUS, HERMIT AND MARTYR.*

HE led an eremitical life in Scotland, entirely occupied in penitential works, and in the exercise of holy contemplation. The incursions of the idolatrous Norwegians induced him to quit his desert, in order to administer comfort to his countrymen, and, if possible, to convert the barbarians. With this view, the servant of God began to preach to them the truths of the gospel; but death was the recompence of his charity, the Norwegians having cruelly murdered him. His martyrdom happened in the province of Mernis, about the year 1040, in the reign of King Duncan. See Lesley and Adam King.

ST. SYAGRIUS, BISHOP OF AUTUN.

HE is supposed to be by birth a Gaul, and was raised to the see of Autun about the year 560. He was present at almost all the councils that were held in France in his time, whether for the preservation of faith or morals. He was one of the bishops to whose prudence was committed the difficult business of re-establishing tranquillity in the monastery of St. Radegonde, at Poitiers. King Gontran, who greatly regarded his abilities, going to Paris to assist at the baptism of Clotaire II., chose him for the companion of his journey. That ceremony was performed at Nanterre in 591. St. Gregory the Great gave the

* He is not to be confounded with St. Malrubius, who is honoured on the 21st of April.