

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE SEPTEMBER 20 1867. Para and an and a second a

from the port since the list of Jaly; which is the turn. ing point of the season shows that there is still a great increase in the vitality in the exodus at a period when, during provious years, there was a marked and decided falling off. Every week for the last two. months the average number of steamers' calling at Queenstown for passengers on their outward voyage has been four, and sometimes five, while for the corresponding period in the previous year the num ber scarcely ever exceeded three. This week, which does not appear to be the only exception to the rule, there have been six steamers since Monday; and people will scarcely credit the fact that in these four days 1,000 souls have left their homes in this country to seek their fortunes in a distant land. Lest this statement may in the slightest degree be questioned we give the following figures, which are derived from the most authentic sources. On Monday the Inman extra sleamer sailed from here having em harked 440 passengers ; the same day 'the Gunard extra steamer Aleppo embarked 170; on Wednesday the Guion steamer Manhattan took on board 170, and yesterday there proceeded in the Inman steamer City of Boston, 55 ; in the National steamer Virginia 140, and in the Worcester, of the Baltimore line, 25-total, 1.(00 persons. From 3rd July up to yesterday, a period of seven weeks, thirty three traps. Atlantic steamers, exclasive of the Ounard mail boats, suiled from Queenstown for Americe, and during the same interval 5,200 passengers were transported across the Atlantic That would leave an average per week of about 743 souls, which at a time when labour is at a premium here, seems almost unprecedented in the annals of emigration from and it will pay the farmer better than any corn Ireland. - Cork Herald.

The Irish Protestant Bishops foresee the storm which is about to burst on the head of the Venerable Monopoly, from which they and their subordinates derive such immense revenues. The Bishop of Killaloe (Dr. Fitzgera'd) in a charge just delivered refers to the Irish church question and the issuing of a Koyal Commission. He warns his clergy against supposing that anything that can be done in the way of altering the management of the Church property will stop the outcry for the overthrow of the Church. No manipulation of the revenues would affect the principal cause of danger and fresh sacrifices would be useless. The unbuppy revival of certain vestments, ceremonies, and ornaments in the Church, the innovations of Dr. Pusey, would not conciliate Rome so loog as there was not a full and unconditional surrender to the Papacy, while they naturally excited a great deal of alarm among the members of their own Church.' He was not of opinion that changes should never be made. Metrical hymns have been introduced within his memory, and were denounced at first as Methodistical, but few now doubted their propriety. The people formerly sat while singing. But old-fashioned dresses were neither good nor necessary, and atrange ornaments and ceremonies gave offence. The present ritualist movement wes the unwholesome reaction from a previous state of supincuess, and led men to attach themselves to the material rather than to the immaterial-and spiritual.

On Saturday Aug. 17, an accident occurred at Queenstown harbor, by which the lives of some twenty persons were imperilled but fortunately not sacrificed. The accident was caused by the colliding of government screw troopship Tamar, which had just returned from Quebec, and a large whaleboat contain ing twenty one persons. The collision was very severe, and the whaleboat was completely capsized. all its occupants being pitched into the water. A scene of the greatest excitement prevailed while the passengers, the majority of whom were women and children, struggled in the water for their lives. Some of the male passengers made very praiseworthy exertions to save the helpless women and children by giving them cars to hold on, which they did, and to this is to be attributed mainly their preservation. They had not been a minute in the water when several boats from the troop ships, a ganboat which was close by and the railway steamer were on the spot and rescued the people one by one. Amongst the boats which put out from the shore was that belonging to Mr. Cooper; the Governor of Haulbowline. This boat had a crew of four men and was steered by Mrs. Cooper, and she was about one of the first on the spot. Three or four persons were picked up by this boat, and the courage and presence of mind displayed by Mrs. Cooper on this occasion was something estraordinary. Temporary sid was also given to the persons in the water, by a large number of life buoys being thrown to them from the troopships In about five minutes after the accident occurred every one of the passengers had been rescued, nose appearing to have suffered auything beyond mere fright.-Cork Examiner. THE IRISE HARPER.-Long before the lyre was known in Rome or Greece, the Gael of Ireland had attained a high degree of perfection in the form and management of the harp. The Irish barper made use of two kinds of instruments-the cruit and the clairseach. The latter is supposed to have been cmplayed in producing martial straine, and used in banquet halls ; the former thrilled from its chords the softer breathings of love and sorrow. The pagan Gael would listen to no instruction of Druid and Ollay (priest and professor) that was not wedded to verse ; their systems of physics and metaphysics, the precepts of their religion and their laws, were en-shrined in postical compositions set to music, and so conveyed and preserved from generation to generation ; and thus the art and science of music were not only religiously cultivated by them, but were at all times esteemed the most polite brauches of educa-tion ; and even when the Obristian dispensation had supplanted Druidism, they continued to be in equal repute. In rack, the minstrels were the coequals of the nobles, and at the festive blards to them were sioners ' to make diligent inquiry into all and every assigned seats of the highest houour ; extensive land | the matters aforesaid, and to report thereupon from estates were settled upon them; many of them as Iste as the seventeenth century occupied stately castles. The legal records of that period show that the to the said Rubrics, Orders, and Directions contained annual restal of oue of this class was equivalent to in the said Book of Common Prayer, but also to any annual rental of one of this class was equivalent to 50001. of our present money. Their persons and other laws or customs relating to the matters afore-properties were held inviolable by all classes ; the said, with power to suggest any ulterations, imeric or compensation, lovied under the brehon-law, for the killing of a chief professor was next in amount to that exacted for a prince or a king .-From Notes and Queries. The privileges obtained by the passing of the Offices and Oaths Bill will not be suffered to fall into absyance by the Corporation of Dublin. On Saturday the Finance Committee moved a report recommending that application be made to have seats set spart in Marlborough-street Roman Catholic Cathedral for the accommodation of the Lord Mayer and the members of the municipal body, who will'appear on the first opportunity in their robes of office. The increased importance of Dublin as a commercial port is evidenced by the demand for shipping accommodation. It has now become so pressing received that the Ballast Board have issued a report, from their engineer, in which the damage likely to arise from the want of berth-room experienced by large ships is pointed out, and numerous instances of inconvenience are mentioned. A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman writes :-The frish Peasantry Society of London has placed at "the disposal of the Enniscorthy Union Farming So ciety and the South Wexford Farming Society the sum of £15 each, to be expended by them in the encouragement of neat cottage dwellings and cottage gardens in those unions. These, I understand, are the first of those awarded to coupty Wexford societiea. Nor Dog CHEAP. - The public expenditure incurred in the administration of the Dogs Regulation Act in

Eutoparton. The statistical retarn of emigrants interest. Never has there been a brighter promise of an early and abundant harvest. The sunshine we to form in the minds of the farming classes, and they now regard the prospect with apwonted confidence. In some few places slight traces of blight in the potato crop may be found, but these are quite exceptional; the general character of the crop is testified by the quantities sold, and the prices obtained in the provincial markets are bigbly satisfactory. Thua-deratorms have been reported in Waterford, Atblone, and other parts of the country, which have inflicted some injury, but the effects have been very partial.-Times Cor.

Some corn has been cut in this county during the past week, and the golden hue visible in the fields, particulary in the early districts, indicates that reaping will be general in the first week in September. The genial heat and occasional showers have done much service to the crops, and except in poor land, wheat, oats, and barley will be a fair average. The potato crop has been slightly attacked by the old disease, but will turn out a very good one. Turnips have much improved within the last fortnight, and as they have a long time to grow, we think the crop will be far better than was expected some weeks since. The flax crap-nearly 4,000 acres in Louth-is a very fair one and hundreds of carts laden with it have been taken already to the ecutch mills. It will pay the farmers well, and we hope they will go on cultivating it till Louth grows 10,000 acres aunually. A good crop of flax may be expected in this climate nine vears out of every ten crop.

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND. - A travellor through the South of Ireland, during the last few days, supplies the following general statement of the crops - From Dublin to Cork it was very gratifying to observe the rich and luxuriant appearance of ' the fruits of the earth, though it might have been expected that, in 'the sunny South,' the bay harvest would have been in a more advanced state. In many fields the mowers were only at work cutting down meadow lands, and in their places the labourers were busily engaged putting it into cocks. Coming from the North, where the bay crop had been nearly all stacked, it was something extraordinary to see the South so far behind. Pointoes and green crops of all description seem most healthy and in abundance. It is a general remark that this year the potato is nausually good, having recovered the flavour and floury character for which this wholesome esculent was so much prized before the blight. The cereal crops have a promising appearance. The reapers are cutting away at the wheat, whose full cars will amply rumenerate the husbandman. The oas crop is much (urther advanced in ripeness than in the North, and reaping bad commenced in several parts during the week. The yield of the straw is not all that might be desired but the produce of the grain will be large. - Bellast Newsleller.

FLAX CULTIVATION IN IRELAND. - A public meeting has been held in Belfast to discuss the desirability of forming an association for the extension of the growth of flux in Ireland, Various communications were read at the opening of the proceedings. The following resolutions were unanimoualy passed :-- 1 That the formation of an association in Belfast for the purpose of improving the quality of the flax grown in Ulster, and extending the cultivation of the crop elsewhere, is calculated to be productive of much benefit, not only to the tade in general, but contended that the wooderful and horrible thing now also to the agricultural community.' 2. 'That for the promotion of the general sims of this association, it should co-operate as much as possible with landloids, ag icultural societies, and all organizations which have taken, or may bereafter take, practical steps for the extension and improvement of flax culture. 3. 'That as one of the chief obstacles to the growth of flax has hitherto been the difficulty of sale in outlying districts, this association abould take such steps as would enable the farmers in those dis richs to dispose of their crop to the best advantage.' 4. 'That in order to facilitate the preparation of the flax for sale, this association should afford such encouragement as might be in its power for the erection of scutching machinery in new districts,' 5. That while encouraging the saving of home grown seed, chiefly for feeding purposes, the association should afford all possible assistance to landlords and farmers in procuring a supply of the best description of foreign seeds for sowing on the most favourable Various details were agreed upon, and the terms.' meeting broke up with strong anticipations of future success.

the report on the subject made by the committee of continue to enjoy has completely dispersed the the Lower House of the Convocation of the Province gloomy fears and misgivings which were beginning of Canterbury, and the resolutions passed by the the Lower House of the Convocation of the Province Upper as well as the Lower House of the Convocation, and the resolutions passed by the . Convocation of the Province of York.

"All which we humbly beg leave to submit to your Msjeaty.

" 19 Aug., 1867."

FATHER IGNATION ON SOCIAL VICES .- Father Ignatius, like the Marquis of Westmeath is of opinion that the reporters are a bad set. In his sermon of last Sunday week he called upon upon them, if any were present, to note carefully every word he was about to utter, but he doubted if they would; it would not suit the devil to let them do that. Per haps there were some Christian editors in the the church-editors of some dissenting papers-it did not matter; perhaps all the batter. Let them publish to the world what he was about to say. Mr. Lyne, then, in very p'ain language, attacked the morality of public schools. Did parents, he asked know what they were paying £83, £100, aye, even £200 a year for. Why of course it was for the eduextion of their sons. Education ! It was nothing of that sort. Our public schools, without exception, were hotbeds of the worst kinds of infamy and vice. They were abodes of horrible sin and filth, and boys were being brought up straight for hell-fire; young ladies' schools too were just as bad. It would never do in this enlightened nineteenth century to attempt to teach religion in our schools. The man who did so would be laughed at and put down as a fool, ---Schoolmasters advertised the number of pupils who had gained fellowships and passed examinations for

public offices, but they never advertised boys taught to love Jesus. Indeed there was no such thing as schoolboy religion. Why even in the schools adjoining the church, where a chaige of only a penny a week was made, the parents made no end of a noise because they took the children to church on festivale. Now, a festival did not occur above once a month, but the parents would have it they puid their penny for their children to be taught that two shillings and two shillings made four shillings, but they would not have any more religion, there was too much of it already; and this spirit pervaded all classes. Mr. Lyce then referred to the morality of what was termed the fashionable world. He could not express what he felt when he was told Miss Soand So was to be 'brought out' the next season. --Brought out what for ? To be prepared for hell. How did ladies go to these balls? Dressed ? No. stripped half naked. And what did Jesus see in these ball-rooms? Filth! filth! filth! Ob, the tales mothers and grandmothers had told him of young ladies 'coming out.' The reporter who sends us these notes does not pretend that he obeyed the preacher's orders and took down all be said. If he had doze so, there would have been no hope of their appearing in print. It is hardly necessary to add that the sermon was listened to with great attention. Pull Mall Gazette.

THE PROTESTANT LECTORS HALL-On Sunday afternoon and evening Mr. Murphy preached the concluding sermons in the Protestan Lecture Hall. Ín the atternoon as took for his text the 30th and 31st verses of the 5th chapter of Jeremiab. 'A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land, the prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests rule by their means, and my people love to have it so, and what will they do in the end thereof?" Mr Murphy in the land was Popery. He denied that he had | invest them with legal powers for the accomplishever said a word against Mr. Bright or that he was employed by the Carlton Club. He again expressed his readiness to give date and place of his father's martyrdom, if a priest would come on the latform and ask him. He narrated the trials that he had to pass through, his want of appetite, loss of sleep, and continual danger, &c. The hall was full, and the meeting was quiet and orderly through out. At the close an announcement was made that, since Mr. Murphy's return to Birmingham, the expenditure in respect to the meetings had far exceeded the income, and the Protestants were arged to make up the difference. It was further announced that a bazser would shortly be held to augment the fund for building the new Protestant Hell in Birminghem. In the evening the hall was crowded. In reading the lessons Mr. Murphy drew a parallel between himself and St. Paul, with the exception of the latter's education. He offored to meet Bisbop Ullathorne, or any Popish priest, in any of their own chapels, if the pricate would guarantee to protect him. He cared nothing for Liberalism or Toryism. He cared for the Gospel. His fext was the whole of | hangman, and, Commandments, alleging they were each broken sist from the use of bludgeous and guapowauthoritatively by Roman Catholics. A Catholic in the body of the ball asked some questions, and endeavoured to show that Catholics did not break the Commandments. Another Roman Gatholic denied that the priest would not divulge murder if told in the confessional. Mr. Murphy read the following telegram, which he said he had received from Mr. Thomas Robinson, Liverpool: -- 'In consequence of information received about a disturbance in Birming ham, the Orangemen of Birkenbead and Liverpool are determined to call a special train and come to jour assistance. If necessary, reply immediately. and let us know the hour. Mr. Murphy informed the audience that he had sent them word to be ready at a moment's notice, and 20,000 were ready. They little knew what the Orangemen of Liverpool were. There were at present 40,000, and the papists and infidels dreaded them. They would see them shortly in Birmingham, marching before him playing on their drums and fifes, 'See the conquering hero comes with their banners and scorfs, and 'no enriender' stamped on their noble Protestant brows.' Other persons addressed the audience, which at the close quietly dispersed, Carr's lane and Moor strest being ent by the police. It was stated that another place of meeting would be taken and a Sunday school established by next week. There was a collection after each Bervice. - Birmingham Daily Post. AN INFLUX OF BISHOPS. - Several Colonial bishops are at present in London, and the Cape mail just arrived brought the bishops of Grahamstown and the Orange Free State. The Bishop of New Zealand is on his way to England. The Bisbop of Honolulu will be here in a fortnight. It is expected that about 80 bishops will be present at the Pan Anglican Synod which is to be held at Lambeth in September. At the request of the Archbishop of Onnterbury, the inauguration sermon will be preached by a bishop of the United States of America, and Dr. Whitebouse Bishop of Illinois, has been selected for the purpose. TRADES UNIONS. - . We invite the public this morning to follow us in a review of the stages through which a very interesting public question has passed during the last twelve months. The retrospect will certainly not be without instruction, and it may create, we think, a little sensation too. When Fearnehough, the Sheffield artisan, had his house blown up by gunpowder, the outrage, though only one of a series, produced more than the usual effect. Public opinion had outgrown the tolerance of such strocities, even at Sheffield, and a deputation of the inbabitants prayed for an inquiry at the bands of Government. As this deputation represented chiefly, the, employers of labour, the working men not to be outdous in iudignation, followed with a second deputation of their own, breathing the like sentiments, and echoing the same demands. Just at this, moment, too, a decision given in a court of law had, deprived of legal protection the funds of Trades' Unions, pursuing purposes in restraint of trade. and Govern-ment therefore decided to appoint a Commission of

inquiries. It was argued, logically enough that to to a Commission sitting on Trades' Unions was to presume that the Unions had some connexion with the murders, and so to prejudice these Societies in the public eye. So bitterly, in fact, was the proceeding resented that in the end the inquiries were

actually separated, and a distinct Commission went down to Sheffield. so as to prevent any assumption that Sheffield outrages could have anything to do with Sheffield trade. No sooner, however, had the proceedings opened than it became clear that at least the minor offences of intimidation and violence were the work of the Trades' Unions alone, and before many days had elapsed it was confessed that the more deadly outrages by which the public mind had been horrified were due directly and entirely to the same instigation. Every one of these murders had been committed by an emissary of a Trade's Union, suborned by Union officers, and paid for the crime out of Ucion funds. Every outrage represented the punishment of an offence against Union laws. An artisan and his children were condemned to be blown up by gunpowder for disobeying the rules which the Union pretended to impose upon the trade. Mr Froude the other duy and since then Mr. Burton, set all the country aghast by the parrative of Dainloy's death and the description of an innocent household hurled into the air by the springing of a mice. But the catastrophe of the Kirk o'Field, which Sir Walter Scott says scared all Footland for years, was as common a thing in Sheffield as any. process of its trade. On one occasion orders were given to blow up the house, not of an offender, but of his brother-in-law, in order that an impression might be produced on the family generally. These dreadful crimes were repudiated at the time in the most salomn and earnest manner by the Sheffield Unions. Broadbead himself presided at indignation meetings, denounced the outrages in unmeasured language, and on one occasion sent a check out of the Union funds to a hospital in which a patient was treated who had been shot by his own This having been the course of discovery as order. regards Trades' Unions, what has been the course of opicion ? We find that the Sheffield Union principully inculnated has not only retained the murderer Broadhead on its books, but has deliberately justified his acts on the ground that they were rendered com pulsory by the imperfect state of the law. Let no one imagine that this argument still refers to the protection of Union funds demanded a twelvemonth What the Sheffield Unionists now assert is ago. that a Frade's Union ought to be armed with all the powers of the law for the enforcement of its private rules. It was Broahoad's duty to see that these edicts were obeyed; to see that workmen belonging to the trade joined the Union, paid their subscriptions to it, and continued to belong to it and to subscribe; to take care that no person, whether master or map, lid otherwise than the Union thought good ; and, in case of offence against these rules, to take measure for the spoliation, mutilation, or murder of the offending party. This became necessary because he could not send him to be hanged by the sentence of a Judge, and that is at once the explanation and justification of the Sheffield murders. Now that the inquiry and its disclosures are over, the Unionists recommend to their brethern the suspension of these irregular pecalties - intimidation, outrage, and vialence - not as blaming themselver, but as entertaining a confident hope that Parliament will ment of their ends. On the astounding impudence

of these pretensions we need not and a word of comment; but one of the educated advocates of Unionism has employed an argument which shows what views are really entertained, though hardly yet avowed, in quarters where better ideas should prevail. 'Rattening,' it was said, need not provoke so much public indignation, as it was simply an irregular method of 'distraint,' the assumption being that the uppaid subscription of a defaulting or seceding member was justly recovered. In other words, it was taken for granted that every member of a trade was in duty bound to join the Union, to continue in it. and, as a necessary consequence, to pay the proper taxes to it. He was not entitled to stand aloof from the Union or to withdraw from it and if he did so he incurred the penalty of his offence. This is, no doubt the very view of the case taken by the Sheffield sawgrinders. The domand is for something vastly beyond the protection of their trade funds. They ask to have their 'rationing,' bermaids of New York, who have been plundered and shooting doue for them by the police and the out of two hundred thousand dollars by the Fenian pending that recognition of the Ten Commandments. He went through the their righteons claims, they are willing to deder. It is satisfactory to see that the Unionists of the metropolis and other places have been prompt in their denunciations of these excuses for murder In reality there is not so much as a grain of reason at the hottom of the outrageous argument. No Trade's Union or Benefit Society is anything but a voluntary association. It depends on a man'e own choice or judgment whether he joins or not. So long as he continues a member he should of course contribute to its funds, but for the payment of these subscriptions no more coercion is necessary in a Trades Union that in a West and Club. All that is requisits is to have contributions paid beforehand, and all the penalty that can be wanted for default is the penalty of exclusion. Such, however, has been the course of this extraordinary confrorersy. A year ago Sheffield outrages were indignantly condemoed even by Sheffield sawgrinders. They are now owned, accepted and justified, and the demand is that the coercion they express shall be reduced to the shape of law and executed by the authorities of the kingdom .- Times. Dishing THE Whics .- ' When victory appeared within reach of the Whigs,' says the Saturday Review, Mr. Disraeli made his appearance in the sensational character of Blondin. Mr. Oarlyle talks of shooting Nisgard. The Falls have been certainly crossed, but it is in a different fashion. Mr. Disraeli has wheeled the whole Tory party-Lord Derby, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Hardy, the country squires, the landed interest, the Church and the Universities, Bishops, Peers, and Commons-safely across Ningara in his capacious wheelbarrow. It is a keen satisfaction to an acrobatic genius to see that the Whigs are so overcome by the spectacle that nothing seems left to them, except to sit and stare. Their occupation for the nonce is gone. To morrow, perhaps, they will be able to furbish up their drooping spirits, and to set out in fresh pursuit, but meanwhile the Tory Oabinet have gained a start on their pursuers. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the old and time honoured leaders of the Liberals will have energy and years to resume the chase. New guides will have to be selected, new pioneers summoned to the front, new issues chosen on which to invite battle, and by which to win popular support. The settlement of a twenty years' war almost necessarily leads to the disorganisation of the party which has been conducting the assault. And the Tory party expect to gain all the advantage of having had the luck to settle it themselves. To this extent, at all events, the Whigs may he considered to have been 'dished.' The veterans who have grown grey in the 'cause' of' Reform have no employment left. It is too late in the day for them to boist a new flag, and so swear in recruits for another campaign. When we thick of all that Mr. Disraeli as a party man, has suffered from the Whige, we cannot worder that he seems disposed to execute a war dance over the bodies of his foes ... Reform has been the barrier for years be. tween himself and office. It has given his personal "We have placed in the Appendix the evidence Inquiry into the operation of Trades. Unions, which rivals power and influence in the country, and en-of the witnesses examined before us, the documents might investigate the origin of Trade Outrages also. abled them to evidence in the country and en-Biged in the year accounting to no rest that the witnesses examined octors to, the documents in the origin of the sector in the origin of the sector in the origin of the sector in the origin of the forgetter with what a clamour this office, while he has been doing business in the cold creals this year will prove the moment of the country of the sector in the sector is the secto moment, that it was will Mr. Gladstone be able to rouse the entrusiasm 'country for many years, the to rouse the entrusiasm 'country for many years, the to rouse the entrusiasm' country for many years, the to rouse the entrusiasm' country for many years, the to rouse the entrusiasm' country for many years, the to rouse the entrusiasm' country for many years, the to rouse the entrusiasm' country for many years, the entrust of the entrust

question, together with the opinions thereon : also an insult to Trades' Unions to combine these two of the working classes by discoursing on the rights of man. Lord Russell, his embryo Reform Bills and assign the investigation into the Sheffield murders his Magua Charts speeches, are relegated for ever to the limbo of respectable antiquity. The monopoly of Liberalism, as Mr. Discaeli told the Oity magnates is over. In stealing from them their principles, the Tories have stolen also their power and prestige.'

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The Pall Mall Gazette of Thursday last, asks what Lord Westmeath and Mr. Whalley are about that they have not instantly called the attention of the British public to the last ouccess achieved by the Jeauits? Have they been so busy with their own personal Parliamentary woes that they have not had time to study the examination lists of the University of London, now just published ? Is it not a matter for serious consideration that at the first B.A. examination the Jesuit College of Stonyburst this year supplies one-fourth of the young men who have gained honors in mathematics and mechanical philosophy? One fourth, it is true, means only one person insemuch as the first class includes only two names, and the second class only two. But, still, there is the proportion all the same. In Latin the success of these mysterious instructors of youth is far more formidable. In the first class seven names appear, two of the classmen having been studying at Cambridge, one at Tottenham one at University College London, and three at Stonyburst. So that nearly one-half of the number are about to enter life imbued with Jesuit principles. It is curious to observe how the old Oxford and Cambridge spirit possesses even the course of Jesuit teaching. All the more new-fashioned subjects for University honours find as little favour at Stonyhurst as at the old Universitive themselves. While the Jesuit taught youths obtain the lion's share of distinction in Latin, in modern languages and natural philosophy they are nowhere. In both cases the result is the effect of similar causes. Routine is the guiding spirit of Stonyhurst, as also of Oxford and Cambridge. Latin , too, is still held to be pre-eminently a fit study for gentlemon ; and the Jeauits have the education of a large proportion of the sons of the old English Catholic families.'

Some progress has been made during the late Session in the removal of religious disabilities. All public functionaries, with the anomalous exception of the Lord Lieutenant of Iteland, have been relievel from the obnoxious test of desouncing transubstantiation, and a Select Committee has by the casting vote of the Chairman reported against the policy of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. A Commission has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the Irish Church, and it is probable that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright may in the next Session devote their opergies to the reform of the Establishment .--Except that history rarely ropents itself, it might seem not impossible that Mr. Disraeli, relying on the proved docility of his party, may in the ecclesiastical affairs of Ircland, as in the recular legislation of Bugland, anticipate the confingration behind by burning the prairies in his front. No rival statesman has equal facilities for restraining Conservative prejudice, and it is a trifling advantage that in redresbecause the Union was not permitted to invoke the sing Irish wrongs Mr. Disrueli could not even be aid of the law. Broadbead ordered a man to be shot taunted with personal inconsistency. The main because he could not send him to be hanged by the cobjection to Mr. Disraeli's innovations is that they are too sudden and too sweeping. A wise statesman would, if possible, combine the abolition of Protestant supremucy with the retention of Ohurch propercy for the benefit of the great religious communities .- Times.

UNITED STATES.

"The Young Catholics Guide," is the title of a new Oatholic Monthly Sunday School Magazine published in Chicago, with the approbation of the Right Rev. Bishop of that city. It promises to be a very interesting and instructive work-admirably adapt-ed for the use of Oatholic children-and we trust it will meet with commensurate success.

The New York Herald says :- The Obsmbermaids of Troy have recently displayed a great deal of sound common sense. If they could be transferred in a body to Washington and installed in the Treasury Department in place of the females who have been hitherto employed there, we might expect great practical benefit to the country to result from the change. They have passed a resolution declaring that they will not subscribe another cent of money for any . Ferian object or purpose whatever until they have received a satisfactory explanation from the proper parties as to what has been done with the funds they have already contributed. A meeting of the cham-

GREAT BRITAIN.

RITDALISM. - The Commission upon the Ritual of the Church of England have agreed upon the following Report :

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty :

"Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to issue a Commission reciling that 'differences of practice have arisen from varying interpretations put upon the Rubrics, Orders, and Directions for regulating the course and conduct of public worshlp the administration of the Sacrament, and other services contained in the Book of Common Prayer according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland, and more especially with reference to the ornaments used in the churches and chapels of the United Church and the vestments worn by the ministers thereof at the time of their ministration,'and that 'it is expedient that a full and impartial inquiry should be made into the matters aforesaid with the view of explaining or amending the said Rubrics, Orders and Directions, so as to secure general uniformity of practice in such matters as may be deemed essential,'-and enjoining your Commistime to time as to them, 'or any ten of them, 'may appear to be most expedient, having regard not only said, with power to suggest any ulterations, im-provements, or amendments with respect to such matters, or any of them, as they 'or any ten or more of them, may think fit to recommend.'

We your Majesty's Commissioners have, in accordance with the terms of your Mejesty's Commis-sion, directed our first attention to the question of the vestments worn by the ministers of the said United Church at the time of their ministration, and especially to those the use of which has been lately introduced into certain churches.

"Wo find that while these vestments are regarded by some witnesses as symbolical of doctrine, and hy others as a distinctive vesture whereby they desire to do honor to the Holy Communion as the highest act of Christian worship, they are by none regarded as essential, and they give grave offence to many.

"We are of opinion that it is expedient to restrain in the public services of the United Church of England and Ireland all variations in respect of vesture from that which has so long been the established usage of the said United Church, and we thick that this may be best secured by providing aggrieved parisbioners with an easy and effectual process for complaint and redress.

"We are not yet prepared to recommend, to your Majesty the best mode of giving effect to those conclusions, with a view at once to secure the objects proposed and to premote the pence of the Church ; but we have thought it our duty, in a matter to which great interest is attached, not to delay the communication to your Majesty of the results at which we have already arrived ..

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awindle should immediately be called to imitate the sensible example of their Trojan sisters.

Some further details respecting the Fenian Concress at Cleveland, have leaked out in the local paper. Roberts was re-elected President, but refused to act unless the Oougress would raise \$500,000 for the cause. Only half that amount was pledged, and after some persuasion, Roberts consented to accept the position. General Spear, acting Secretary of of War, reported that the whole force of the Fenien B-ignde numbered 9 300 onlisted men with about 15,000 rifles, 16.500 accoutrements, 120,000 rounds of ammunition; in addition, there were 100 rifles along the berler, from St. Albana to Oswegu, in the hands of private parties. At Sacketts Barbour about 2.000 stand of arms, and at Plati's Point about 1.200 at Oswego 119 rifles - in all about 20,000. In addition to this force the Stephens wing claimed to have 15.0(0 stand of arms, 15,000' sabres, and a large lot of emmunition, and a vessel in New York Harbour. It further leaked out that the Bonds of the Irish republic were worth '20 cents on the dollar.' and that a resolution of respect for the memory of Thomas Francis Meagher was put to the meeting. - a 'heated discussion' ensued, applause and hisses greeting every repetition of his name. The resolution was at last declared carried 'amid vociferona lissent.' We are not thefore surprised to learn that throughout the proceedings were stormy, and several imes there was danger of ' breaking up in a general The question whether women should be TOW! admitted to circles was ungalantly answered in the negative ' because of their inability to keep a secret, -a weakness the congress-men' are more than suspected of themselves. How, for instance, did the whole of the 'proceedings' leak out?

The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolins, whom the Whigs once run for the Vice Presidency, in a letter recently published, thus depicts the con-dition of the South :- The situation of the States of the South is indeed melancholy. We are realizing the truth of the declaration of Mr. Fox, that ' the most dangerous of all revolutions is a restoration.' The idea of constraining the States by military dc-mination into the adoption of constitutions for local governments, with the right of suffrage extended to segrocs, without any qualification except being of the maie sex and over twenty-one years of age, and by the Howard amendment to the Constitution of the United States at the time disfranchising all men of experience and influence among us, is the most solemn farce that has been enacted in all bistory. It is to roll back the tide of civilization two centuries at least, and place the ballot in the hands of a constituency less qualified for the office of government than has ever before exercised it in any Republican country.

A Pertland correspondent of the Boston Transcripted states that he was personally acquainted with sixty aico members of the last Legislature of Maine and of these sixty one kept spirituous liquors in freira ruoms during the session, and most of them favored probibition. This has a bad look for the State that originated the prohibitory scheme.

The Chicago Republican Reserts that the lyield of