mit a sacrilege, to their own greater condemnation. "We rejoice to know, dear children in Jesus Christ, that of such men there are few indeed. But, lest their words or their example should seem to be tolerated by the Catholic Church, we make this declaration; and we make it with an carnest prayer, that the Holy Spirit of God, against Whom they are striving may bring them to repentance.

"May the grace of the Holy Ghost abundantly

confirm you in His infallible guidance.

" | HENRY EDWARD, Archbishop of "November 22." Westminster.

## IRELAND EVER FAITHFUL!

His Eminence Cardinal Cullen has received from the Holy Father the following letter, under date of the 11th ult. The occasion was the acknowledgment of £2,600, being the amount of the Peter's

Pence for Ireland :---" Beloved son. Health and Apostolic Benediction !-Although your sincere attachment and devotion, as well as that of your clergy and faithful people, to us and this Apostolic See, were already wellknown and proved on many occasions, yet, dearly beloved son, the dutiful tribute of filial piety which, in your name and that of your flock, you have lately conveyed to us in your effectionate letter with its accompanying offering, did not afford us the less pleasure and gratification. On the contrary, we received these repeated testimonies of your love with the greater good will and gretitude, inasmuch as they clearly proceeded from the sincere faith and affection, and put in the strongest light the constant zeal with which you and your flock, strive to help us in our tribulations. Besides, in receiving these new marks of your affectionate respect, our satisfaction was largely increased by the repeated assurance given in your letter, of the fervour with which your Catholic people pour forth assiduous prayers for the Church, and of the zeal and ulacrity with which in their straitened circumstances they abound in works of picty and charity, and contribute to erect and support good and useful institutions, thus showing forth that strength and ardour of a faith which actively worketh through charity. From the bottom of our heart, in all these things we thank God, the Author of all good, who gives such strength to his children, and we earnestly beseecth Him to fortify more and more every day their good resolutions, and also to bless with abundant fruit our own pastoral exertions and cares.

"And here, dearly beloved son, we cannot but bestow the highest praise on you and your venerable colleagues the Bishops of Ireland, who in order to provide for the salvation of your faithful people, unhesitatingly raised your voice in condemnation of the nefarious doctrines lately delivered to the public in your Catholic country, under the pretence of promoting science by unbelieving men. We firmly trust that your pious flocks, listening with docility to the voice of their pastors will ever keep aloof from such poisonous pastures and imitate the steadfastness of their forefathers, who constantly and willingly submitted to the greatest and severest trials and afflictions rather than consent to be stripped of the precious treasure of the Fuith by enemies of whom St. Maximus of Turin says:—' Nothing is dreadful, not so much as spiritual bodies, but also the souls of men, who strive to make prey, not so much of earthly gold as of the gold of Faith—who plunder their victims not so much of worldly wealth as of the wisdom of Christ.' Hence knowing the great dangers to which Catholic education among you is exposed, we carnestly beseech the Father of all mercy to look with a propitious eye on the youth of the country, and by his protection to preserve their Faith safe from dangers and evils.

"For the rest, imploring an abundance of all heavenly graces on you and your clergy, and all the faithful confided to your care, we bestow most lovingly, and with all our heart, upon you and them our Apostolical Benediction as a presage of those graces, and as a pledge of our special leve and grati-" PIUS IX. POPE."

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE

SR. PATRICE'S GRAVE -As there is no proof that the place which was lately indicated in Down as the grave of St. Patrick ever contained the remains of Treland's apostle, it is a question whether it would not be better to finish the church erected in his honor or to raise a monument on the spot about which nothing certain is known. There can hardly be any difference of opinion as to which would be more acceptable to the apostle himself. Concerning this subject, the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrsan, Bishop of Down and Connor, writes to the indefatigable priest of the district:

"Belfast, November 18, 1874. "REV. DEAR SIR: I noticed the letters about St. Patrick's grave, but it evidently is not known to the writers that the late Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Primate of all Iroland, consulted me about an offer made by some pious Catholics in New Jersey to forward subscriptions to erect a monument. He did not think it wise to expend money in that way on account of the irritation it might cause; and he therefore thought your new church a better way of perpetuating the memory of the great apostle in that locality and elsewhere. And in fact, as monuments cover the whole land and the hallowed grave attests not silently the pilgrims' love and devotion, by carrying away a souvenir of the saint's resting place. I should prefer at present to see the tower of the new church completed and the high altar erected to receive a portion of the relics in my possession. These objects appear to me worthy of the consideration of those who write on this matter. I remain, very sincerely yours,

" + P. DORRIAN.

"The Rev. P. O'Kane, P.P." It is to be hoped that the devoted children of Ireland will make an effort to fulfil the wishes of the Bishop of Down and Connor, by finishing St. Patrick's Church for which object subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Rev. P. O'Kane, P.P., of

Downpatrick.
Our (Irish Times) correspondent at Downpatrick informs us that there is at least a hope that measures will be taken to rescue the grave of St. Patrick from its present disgraceful condition. He is, he says, credibly informed that Mr. Mulholland, M.P., a gentleman of large property, of refined taste, and of genuine patriotism, has just visited the grave and seen it in its degradation. Our correspondent adds that Mr. Mulholland expressed a wish that some other gentlemen of the County of Down would join with him in crecting over the grave a suitable memorial, at the same time declaring that if no one assisted his efforts he would execute the work himself. Dr. Reeves, one of the most celebrated of Irish archeologists, will, it is said, be invited to inspect the grave and report as to the most suitable form of memorial. When Mr. Mulholland takes a matter in hand we may be assured that it will be done; and done well. It will be a labor of love to Dr. Reeves to join his hand in completing such a monument as will be worthy of the patron saint of Ireland and of

the rich and prosperous County of Down. The new Bishop of Cloyne, in replying to an address from his late narishioners in Mallew, alluded incidentally to Mr. Gladstone's latest performance. "And here let me remark," said the Most Rev Dr. b MacCarthy, that never was this union (of the priests and people) more necessary that at the preb MacCarthy, "that never, was this union (or the priests and people) more necessary that at the preparation of an insufficient size to carry off the flood waters, priests and people) more necessary that at the preparation of the flood waters, priests and people) more necessary that at the preparation of the flood waters, priests and people) more necessary that at the preparation of an insufficient size to carry off the flood waters, priests and people) more necessary that at the preparation of the flood waters, priests and therefore, a large amount of excavations would and therefore, a large amount of excavations would and therefore, a large amount of excavations would not the control of \$200,000, might be required, The expecialities of \$200,000, might be required, The expecial properties of \$200,000, might be required, The expecial properties of \$200,000, might be required, The expecialities of \$200,000, might be required, The expecial properties of \$200,000, might be required and therefore, a large amount of \$200,000, might be required. The expecial properties of \$200,000, might be required and therefore and report of \$200,000, might be required. The expecial properties of \$200,000, might be required and report of \$200,000, might be required. The required and report of \$200,0 priests and people) more necessary that 'at' the present day, when all the powers of this world seem and therefore a large amount of excavations would releasued in hostility, against our Church and when be irrequired, at The expenditure of £300,000, inglift is in this unholy leasue has been added the name of a proprietors would consider how far it would be its religion have been indebted in the past for an instal-

previously high character and clear intellect, would drainage works which had ever been proposed on never ceased to be cultivated by a pretty wide circle which touches the authority of the Pope, not his impious crusade."

Mission at Killardy.—A mission was opened on the 15th, at Kiliargy, county Leitrim, by the Jesuit Fathers, and will continue for three weeks. The illustrious order to which the Fathers belong is a sufficient guarantee that the mission will be successful. A large number of priests from the neighboring parishes were in attendance.

The annual High Mass for the repose of the souls of deceased priests of the diocese of Galway was celebrated on the 17th, at the Pro-Cathedral of St. Nicholas.

THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS IN TRIM.—The annual retreat given to the Confraternity of the Holy Family established in Trim two years since, was brought to a close on Sunday, the 15th, by a general reception of Holy Communion, the renewal of the baptismal vows, and benediction. Fathers Harbison and Doyle of the Redemptorist Order, conducted the final cercmonies, which included a Procession of over seven hundred members of the confraternity, who assisted chorally during the celebration of Mass. The solemnities were very interesting, edifying and impressive.

The ancient "Cross of Tuam" was erected on the 18th, in the market place. The base of it has been for many years at the cathedral, while the shafts and crucifix have been at the Protestant church. In compliance with the wishes of the people, his Grace the Archbishop at once gave up the base to the town commissioners, so that it might be placed with the other portions where it now stands. The "Church Representative Body" have likewise yielded to the memorial of the town board. The result is that the town is now graced with a venerable relic of antiquity.

The Tralce board of guardians on the motion of Sir Henry Donovan, have unanimously appointed four Sisters of Mercy as hospital nurses in the workhouse, at salaries of £25 each.

L. H. King-Harman, of Kockingham, Boyle, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for Sligo. THURLES TOWN COMMISSIONERS .- Mr. Edward Fan-

ning was unanimously elected collector of the township rates for the insuing year. Mr. John Moylan, of Nenagh, whose stables and

forses were burned on the 17th, has served notices for £200 damages for injuries sustained by malicious burning. Sir Clement James Wolseley, Bart., Mount Wolse-

ley, Tullow, County Carlow, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for Wexford.

A Home Rule meeting, attended by John Martin, M.P., and Rev. Isaac Nelson, Belfast, was held at Ballyhannon on Tuesday the 24th ult.

Mr. John Rae, of Belfast, gave £190 toward the Meagher monument in Waterford. At a special meeting of the Waterford town coun-

cil, held recently, a resolution was passed to the effect that £50,000 be expended on waterworks for the city.

On the 7th, the outhouses on the farm of Mr. Frederick Malcomson, Portlaw, were destroyed by fire. The fire raged all night. About £300 worth of property was destroyed.

Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, Bart, has been ap pointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Clare, in room of the late W. J. Skerrett, deceased.

Nov. 22, being the anniversary of the Lahinch Temperance Society, the members renewed their pledge, to Rev. Father Newell, P.P., who delivered an eloquent lecture on the results of temperance.

An acting Inspector of the Dublin Metropolitan Police Force, named O'Callaghan, was committed for trial at the next Commission for firing a pistol at Mr. Entwistle, a Superintendent, who went to look for him to bring him to his duty and found him intoxicated.

The annual patronage attached to twenty eight Episcopal church dioceses in England is valued at \$4,500,000. This includes canons, residents, archleacons, and other clerical snuggeries. The value of the real estate of the Established Church of England may be estimated from its revenue, which is \$35,000,000 annually.

The remains of the late Earl of Charleville arrived from America on the 18th. On arriving the coffin was placed in a hearse and removed to Charleville Castle. The funeral took place on the 21st, for which claborate preparations were made. various houses throughout the town of Tullamore were draped, and the greatest sorrow for the loss of a kind and generous landlord is manifested.

IRISH FISHERIES .- On Saturday a meeting was held at Rathmullen, and on the 18th at Burton Port, both in the County Donegal, to consider the subject of suitable accommodations in those localities for fishing-boats. Mr. Blake, as the inspector of the district, heard the representations made in support of the application, which, he said, would be duly forwarded, with the report of himself and colleagues. to the proper quarters.

Rev. E. Kelly, Lisburn, acknowledges the receipt of £14 towards payment of the Lisburn Convent debt from the parishes of Hannahstown and the Rock. The sum was contributed in response to an appeal made in the churches of Hannahstown and the Bock, in October. Rev. E. Kelly also acknowledges contributions of £1 from Rev. G. Conway, P.P., Hannahstown; £2 from A. Hamill, French House; and £1 from W. Dawson.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WATERFORD. - On the 17th the Wide-street Commissioners sat in the Town Hall. under the presidency of the Mayor, to consider the advisability of widening High-street and Peterstreet. The Mayor stated that the real object was to purchase part of the houses in question with the view of pulling them down, and to erect in that locality a public market. The jury appointed to examine the place recommended the purchase of the property.

A very lively interest is attached to the contest for the Mayoralty of Waterford, the candidates for the honor being three in number. The aspirants arc—Mr. F. T. Ryan, Mr. D. Keogh, and the retiring Mayor, Alderman W. K. Comins. All the candidates express determination to go to the poll. It is be-lieved that the contest will ultimately rest between Messrs, Koogh and Ryan.

At a meeting of the Longford Town commiswas unanimously adopted to the effect that the Town Clerk be instructed to draw up a memorial to be sent to the Chief Secretary, praying him to make an order that all cases under the Intoxication [Ireland] Act be brought into the Borough Court to be dealt with, and also to remit the fines inflicted under the provisions of the same act, that the commissioners might convert such fines for the ase and Act. A memorial was also sent to the chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway company praying him to run Sunday trains, lately discontinued.

An interesting discussion on the Shannon drainage question took place at the opening meeting of the Royal Dublin Society on the 18th. Sir Michael Beach, who was one of the speakers, said his own conviction, after having studied some large volumes upon the subject, was that the bed of the river was of an insufficient size to carry off the flood waters.

seem to be the least likely to be drawn into such an such favorable terms to the local interests, and if of Scotch literary men. We have little doubt that magisterium. Infallibility regards the latter, not the

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND .- According to a return during the first ten months of the present year was 68,225, of whom 26,411 were males and 31,81 t, were females, as against 85,287 in the corresponding period of last year, of whom 48,798 were males and 36, 489 were females. There was thus a net decrease during the present year of 17,062. The total number of emigrants from Ireland, from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 31st October, 1874, was 2,320,970.

VOTERS' LIST .- The guardians of the Ennis union met on the 18th .- Mr. T. Greene, J.P., presidingand unanimously adopted the resolution sent forward for their co-operation by the clerk of the Waterford Union, calling upon the Local Government Board to recommend such a change in the law as would enable the expense charged for preparing the Parliamentary Voters' List to be borne out of the Imperial Exchequer, instead of being charged upon the poor rates. It was also resolved to unite with the Earl of Clancarty, chairman of the Ballinasloe board of guardians, in having a clause introduced in t bill intended to be brought in next session of Parliament relative to the non-removal of paupers from one country to another, so as to include Ireland and thereby put an end to a system in connection with the forcible transmission of paupers from England to Ireland, which has been attended with most painful and discreditable results.

Evictions in Belmuller.—John Crane was evicted out of his farm of Tirrane North, in the Barony of Erris, on the 31st of October last, by his landlord, Mr. John C. Walshe of Castlebill, on ejectment for overholding. John Crane is the third in descent having occupation of this farm. It was formerly let at £50 a-year; afterwards the rent was increased to £65 a-year; and lately John Crane himself was paying £110 a-year for the same farm, with a year's rent in advance as deposit. This is not hearsay, as t was vouched at the late assizes in Castlebar. Notwithstanding, the law, though, Mr. Walshe, left John Crane and his family one morning houseless, homeless, and wanderers from the place of their nativity. Why? Because Mr. Walshe wanted the land for some other purpose, and because John Crane took a defence against whimsical disturbance, and because the Land Act is not operating favorably for the tenant.

ROBERT KELLY .- Robert Kelly, who was tried for the murder of the informer Talbot, and sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude for firing at Police-constables on the occasion, has been visited by his wife at the Spike Island Convict Depot, where he is undergoing his imprisonment. She was accompanied by three of her children. Robert Kelly has been from time to time during his imprisonment confined to hospital, but for some weeks past he has gradually sinking. He was taken to the visitingroom from the hospital to see his children. Having affectionately saluted them, he said he had a constant pain across his chest, and that he was reduced to a skeleton. He feared it would be the last time they would see him, that he was anxious to get his liberty even if he died a few hours after, as he had a great repugnance to die in prison. Should he, however, die there, he begged that his friends would claim his body. He had received most sympathetic letters from the Marchioness of Queensberry, the interview was most affecting .- Dublin Irishman.

TAXATION OF LIMERICK.—At a meeting of the Limerick Corporation on the 18th. Alderman Carte drew attention to the enormous taxation which the people or Limerick were at present subjected to .the Government would be too busy to bring in any bill which they had not previously arranged. He would therefore, propose for adoption the following asylums, now entirely paid by the occupier, shall be levied on the same principle as the poor-rate, devisable between landlord and tenant." The Mayor was requested to forward this resolution to the Executive. Alderman My les seconded the proposition,

which was unanimously adopted. The Ulster Examiner says :- " The action of the O'Connell Monument Committee in bringing before the country the urgency of having everything in readiness for the inauguration of the Liberator's statue in August next, has not been received on all hands with unmixed satisfaction. Of course, the veice of Ireland is entirely with the project, and the intelligence of that great national work, long delayed, at last approaching completion has caused a thrill of joy among the friends of Ireland. The mal-contents in this case belong principally to that class who are found at all times opposing Irish popular movements. They are of those who decry Home Rule, who shrick out their disapproval of Rcpeal, who lash themselves into fury in opposing tenant-right, and who seek, but seek vainly, to re susinte the dry bones of religious ascendency. However, the opposition of these persons can be of no avail in retarding the movements to erect a worthy national monument to O'Connell, nor is their feeble outcry against the steps taken by the committee calculated to do more than draw attention impotency of those who in Ireland range themselves

against the fair demand of justico. Father Gladstonehas constituted himself Chaplain-General to the Catholics of the Empire of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all its dependencies-including India, Australia, Canada, Malta, Gibraltar, Heligoland, and the Isle of Man. Father Gladstone as Confessor-in-Chief to the Catholics at largeissued an edict, a brief, or (perhaps) a Bull, in which declaring that he suspects them of sin, he directs them to come up to his tribunal, kneef down humbly in his Confessional, and there carefully and categorically "prove their innocence." Some people (amongst whom let us reckon the majority of the Irish race) would look upon this invitation of a self-constituted Confessor with a mixture of amusement and indignation. Most people (having the sioners, Michael Manning, in the chair, a resolution | feelings of Men) would pass the matter over with a smile of quiet disdain, and a request that the respected and reverend gentleman should attend to the spiritual requirements of his own congregation-and leave their souls alone. Father Gladstone may have an anxiety about the souls of the Catholicsbut the Catholics may request him to mind his own business and look after his own soul. They have not been troubled about the possible burthens upon his benefit of the town, under the Towns' Improvement | immortal part ; they have not been curious about the complicated strains laid on his conscience; they have not been inquisitive as to the mode in which he reconciles the infallibility of his Sovereign (by law, established) with the privileges of responsible government. They may, therefore decline to accord. him the lofty position of Inquisitor-General, over the Cathelic souls of these kingdoms .- Dublin Irish-

man., heneld allege has been long laboring to procure the funds neces-say, to endoy a chair of the Gaelic language in con-nection with the University of Edinburgh. From

they threw away the opportunity it might never be Professor Blackie will succeed in his design, and former, and to say that the Pope is infallible is not offered to them again. Edinburgh University, the example will be followed the Pope has supreme power, no Pope has ever issued by the Registrar-General, the number of emigrants, natives of Ireland, who left the country by the other learned bodies of Scotland. Such a movement was undoubtedly called for. Gaelic does nower as to seek to interfere the country not receive half the attention which it merits.

In Ireland, Irish is the language which finds the half-a-dozen persons at a time. The Celtic professorships in the Queen's Colleges have been all allowed to remain unfilled after the death or resignation of their first holders, owing to the almost complete absence of students. We believe that the only regular schools of Irish which do any work are those in connection with Maynooth College, and one or two other Roman Catholic institutions. In the Dublin Mechanics' Institute an Irish class has recently been added to the other courses; but without prizes, access to text-books and dictionaries-all which are very costly-and without endowment of any kind, the students will have a very uphill struggle to make. There are and have been in Ireland for a long time past several societies having for their object the iuvestigation of Irish history, antiquities, and literature. These are highly useful in their sphere. They have done much to rescue old tracts from the danger of utterly perishing. But their action is essentially limited. It does not comprehend in its scope the encouragement of the study of Celtic as a language. Meanwhile, Celtic, as a spoken language, is gradually want of the will to put forth an effort for its preservation.

one of the most respected of the Irish memberswill be read with much interest: "Stepping out of the arena of politics, Mr. Gladstone has thought proper to enter into the ranks of controversialists, and with all the energy and vigor of his character has set to himself the task of defining the religious belief of others, and having so defined it, with all the authority of his own infallibility, he has not hesitated to declare that the tenets of this faith-a faith professed by millions of her Majesty's subjects in mental freedom, and with civil allegiance to the Crown. This would not be the time or place to refute arguments of a purely theological character, but these monstrous conclusions should be at once repudiated. On my own behalf, and I am sure on chalf of all my Catholic constituents, I now repudiate them. The allegiance of Catholics had, God knows, been tried enough in former days, and suretiffs, were not to be taken up and defined according been unable to leave it. He appears, in fact, to be to the interpretation of a Protestant statesman, who know the spirit in which they were received, and affirmative. who from his want of faith was incapable of distinguishing between what was regarded as human and what was regarded as supernatural. Mr. Gladstone was good enough to say that his University Bill was rejected by the Irish members acting under the direction of their bishops, and to this perhaps is due his irritation. To this statement I wish to give the most direct contradiction. The Bill was thrown out and the Government defeated, not through the dictation of the Catholic hierarchy, as Mr. Gladstone would have it erroneously believed, but through the change of front o the Government and their pandering to the outrageous dictation of the secularists of England." Mr. Lewis, M.P. for the borough of Carlow, writing to This was possibly the best time to pass a resolution Mr. Gladstone, says that to call upon Catholics to on the subject, as when Parliament would be sitting | proclaim their allegiance, is an act of impertinence and of ingratitude to Irish members, by whose support he was kept in office. That Mr. Gladstone deified rebellion in the person of Garibaldi; yet, if resolutions: "Resolved—That the poor rates and other rates and taxes of the city, amounting to over have hung him. That he raised no voice against 10s, in the pound, are a check to all improvements. Englishmen going out to fight under an Italian We, the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the city pirate against a Sovereign with whom England was of Limerick, in council assembled, in order to lighten at peace; yet he sanctioned the punishment of the said taxation, request the Government to bring Americans who landed in Ireland to join the Fein a bill in the next session of Parliament for union-rating, and a bill that the rates for the support of not approve of a perfectly uncontrolled licence for the Press under every circumstances; yet he has placed the Press in his (Mr. Lewis's) country at the

## GREAT BRITAIN.

absolute mercy of the authorities.

THE GREAT SEAL .- A large amount of work scenes to be got out of the Great Seal. The" Porter to the Great Seal" informs the Legal Departments Commissioners that the quantity of wax. used is about 4cwt. per month. The Porter says he has charge of the Great Seal during the day, and delivers it up to the Lord Chancellor the last thing at night. The Porter is in attendance for nine hours in a day, and longer at times in the Parliamentary Session, as he has to remain at the House of Lords until the House is up, and then go to the Lord Chancellor's house after him with the Great Seal. The Porter adds that he never had more than a weck's holyday in a year.

A pastoral from the Bishop of Clifton, Bristol, was

read in all the chapels of the diocese yesterday. It deals entirely with the question raised by Mr. Gladstone as to the capacity of English Catholics to pay full and undivided allegiance to they Queen if the accept the recent Vatican decrees. Answering Mr. Gladstone's repudiation of vague and general asserton of loyalty, Dr. Clifford insists that Catholics have a right, in their proceedings with their fellowcountrymen, to be judged by their actions. "Nearly half a century has clapsed since the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act. During that period Catholic peers and Catholic members have sat in Parliament; Catholic Judges and Catholic magistrates have administered Justice on the bench; Catholic barristers have pleaded at the Bar; Catholic soldiers have fought in the Army; Catholics have served their country in every office of trust. During the whole of that period the public voice of the country has proclaimed that Catholics have proved themselves to be loyal. Nobody, then, has the right to put Catholics on their trial and say that they should be considered guilty of a want of loyalty unless they can prove themselves innocent of the charge. We say we are loyal and we claim the right to taken at our word." Mr. Gladstone demanded a demonstration that not even by any powers asserted for the Pope by the Vatican Council could he claim any right to impair the integrity of Catholic allegiance, or else a declaration that if such a claim be made it would be rejected, even if resting on definitions of the Council. But the Vatican Council had not abolished the Decalogue. The Pope cannot change moral precepts or reverse articles of faith already defined. All human actions are moral actions, but it by no means follows from that they belong to the sphere of spiritual power. It is moral to pay taxes and to administer the law, "but the Pope has no more power to assess taxes, regulate trade, or interfere with the administration of our law courts than he has to sit and deliver judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench. When we say that the 9th for murdering another negro in a quarrel over a supreme direction of all that regards merals belong quarter of a dollar The IRIBH LANGUAGE.—Professor John S. Blackie to the Pope, we no more say that he has the power

power as to seek to interfere in that which undoubtedly belongs to the civil authority, Catholics would resist it. Every Catholic Bishop in England, in the very smallest number of learners. The courses in onth he takes at his consecration, acknowledges not the University are scarcely followed by more than only his spiritual obedience to the Pope, but also only his spiritual obedience to the Pope, but also that his civil allegiance is due to the Queen, and the Pope cannot release the one party from the obligation without the consent of the other. It follows that the Pope has no power to free English Catholics from their allegiance." Dr. Clifford's conclusion is that what Catholics held in the days of Dr. Doyle they hold now-viz, that the Pope has no power to free a Catholic from his allegiance. Since the emancipation, the Pope has given no decision calculated to impair Catholic allegiance, and that, said he to Protestants, is your guarantee that we shall act in the same way for the future. Further guarantees than this it is not in the power of Catholics to give, for Protestants do not believe, as Cutholics do, that the authority of the Pope is from God and that, therefore, his decision may be better trusted than that of private judgment."

CATHOLIC CIRLDREN IN WORKHOUSES,-At the last fortnightly meeting of the General purposes Com mittee of the Birmingham Board of Guardians, Mr J. T Holden in the chair, a letter was read from the Rev. E. M'Cartney, Catholic Priest at the workhouse. but surely approaching extinction. Will the Irish in reference to the religious instruction of the Cathpeople relinquish this venerable relic of the past for olic children in the house. The writer stated that there were more than 100 Catholic children in the Union, and that for over three years they had not The IRISH MEMBERS AND MR. GLADSTOKE. - The at ended a single religious service. To remedy this following extract from a speech of the O'Conor Don state of things Mr. M'Cartney had taken a house opposite the Union, and would endeavour to provide there sufficient church accommodation for the little ones, who could be brought over in care of an official for Sunday service if the Guardians would con-sent to allow him a small sum as seat rent towards the expenses of the chapel. He would be satisfied. he said, with a fourth of the amount usually paid in Catholic churches. Mr. Kneebone moved that the application be acceded to, and that the committee be authorized to arrange the terms of the seat-rent. these kingdoms-are incompatible with moral and There were more than 140 Catholic children in the workhouse, and in the Catholic sense of the word they had attended no religious service for three years, though allowed Sunday school instruction on Sunday evenings, in the old Board-room. He thought this was a great injustice to the Catholics, and that the Guardians were bound to provide for the Catholic inmates under their care, to whom they stood in toco parentis, facilities for religious worship, as they ly it would better become a statesman to refrain did for Protestant children. The cost of carrying from calling that allegiance in question until some out Mr. M'Cartney's plan would be £20 or £25 per political overt act had justified his doing so. The annum. Mr. Betteley, who declared himself a strict declarations of councils, the letters of Roman Pondember of the Church of England, seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Hanks; but after a lengthened, discussion the motion was rejected never had given into them his adhesion, who did not I by a large majority, six Guardians only voting the

## UNITED STATES.

The inevitable results of secular State-Schoolism is it obtains in the United States are well shown in the following article from the Evening Star :- A volume recently published by the National Prison Association of the United States lets in a little unpleasant light on Young America when it states that one-fifth of the prisoners in the United States are mere children, less than twenty years old. In one prison nearly one-half of the convicts are lads; in another one-third are under age and in another two-thirds of the inmates are under thirty years of age. This does not include Houses of Correction where mere children are sent with the hope of improving them. Truly Young America does not show in a very enviable light viewed from the standpoint of the National Prison Association. In this connection we quote the following disclosure of youthfu depravity in Philadelphia from a Boston paper:— There is a curious illustration of the way in which juvenile depravity burrows in great cities in the discovery in Philadelphia, a few days ago, of a den of boy thieves, whose mode of living realizes Dickens's descriptions of the haunts of old Fagin and his apt pupils, the Artful Dodger and Charley covery was the presentation at a pawnbroker's of a gold watch and chain with a Masonic combination jewel attached, by a lad not over sixteen. The boy had a note purporting to be signed by his father, requesting an advance on these articles. After giving the lad \$30 on them, the pawnbroker watched him as he left the shop, and saw him divide the money with a somewhat older youth. The police soon after arrested several lads with money and pawn tickets upon their persons, which represented the plunder of three recent robberies. Further investigations led to the discovery of two houses on Water street where the young thieves were regularly employed, lodged and fed. Fifteen cents a night was the sum which each of them paid for lodging. Six boys were found in one house and fourteen in another.

Sceptics may scoff (says the Buffalo Courier) but within the past week, in this city, such a manifestation of the Divine power has been made, that those who saw its terrible work dare not laugh or deride at the unseen agency which produced such a result -and that, too in answer to one of the strongest and most profane prayers the human soul can send to the throne of eternal justice. A young woman named O'Brien, leading a life of shame and debauchery, was strongly addicted to drink and frequently became helplessly intoxicated. Although only twenty years of age, and hardened in sin and crime, still she was not entirely dead to her own degradation, and frequently, when recovering from the effects of those dranken fits she would make solemn promises of reform, and abstinence from all that would intoxicate. These good resolutions were of little avail, and soon she would relapse into her old career. On Wednesday last she was recovering from one of these debaucheries, and while in a partially intoxicated condition she exclaimed, "if ever I drink another drop of liquor or anything that can intoxicate, I hope and pray that God Almighty will paralyze me and strike me dumb and speechless .-She went to bed and slept off the effects of the liquor. Towards evening she became thirsty, and forgetting the prayer recorded but a few hours before, she became intoxicated again. About twelve o'clock the same evening, while surrounded by her companions in sin, God manifested his power in a most wonderful manner. The O'Brien girl sat in a chair talking, when, all of a sudden, her mouth, moved over nearly to where the right ear is located, her arm was drawn upwards and nearly turned into the letter S, while from the head to her foot her flesh became paralyzed and dead, and her tongue refused to perform its function. Her prayer was answered. She is still in an urconscious condition.

NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES .- MONTGOMERY, Als., Dec. 15.—This morning two negroes went to the store of Matt Strauss, on the outskirts of the city, awakened him, and killed him with a coupling iron. One negro stable another yesterday. Tom Jones, a negro, has been sentenced to be hanged on January

An exchange gives the following statistics: Bosto make wrong right and right wrong, or that he ton has an average, of one arrest for drunkenness to