THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—SEPT. 5, 1873.

man, or a native American of pure blood, or a Frenchman, or some other nationality. It is mighty convenient to take an Irish name. They make it cover a multitude of sins, from time to time (applause and laughter).

But, my frien 18, still there is some truth in what the man said ; and if Irishmen are found thronging the jails of the United States, it is not a bad heart or a hard heart brings them there; it is not a debased and impure nature that brings them there; they are not brought there for dishonoring their own kith and kin in the viler sins that the world commits; it is the demon of drink and nothing else. Unfortunately, we read in the papers : " Last night, at one or two o'cluck, in such a saloon, on such a street, two men camo in asked for drink. Getting drunk, one of them drew a revolver and shot the other to the death." In nine cases out feel the time long; all I can say is, I did not do it of ten, every single crime we hear of, -especially where Irishmen are mixed up,-occurs at the saloon, at the bar. It is caused by the drink. What can be more horrible than the case before our eyes a few days ago. God forbid that I should say a word against the dead, especially a man who died invoking that morey that was never invoked in vain,-as we believe and think. Still his career was instruct-

ive to us. Patrick Morrison, the son of an Irish father and mother, is brought to the scaffold; and when the rope is around his neck to swing him out of this world as unworthy to live here,-with his nother's blood red upon his hands; for he had taken a big carving knife from the table, and plunged it to the hilt in his mother's heart! Ah! when he came to that scaffold, and stood face to face with his God, did he not tell the world and tell you that he did not know what he was doing when he did the deed, or where he did it ;-the most un-Irish crime that he could commit! Never could a man act more against his own nature as a Christian and as an Irishman. Why, if there be any peculiarity about us that distinguishes us from other people, it is that the old people, as long as they live, have their place in our hearts. An Irishman may cross the Atlantic, and work like a slave; but the first dollar that comes into his hand goes home to the old father and mother in the old country (great applause). And his one darling thought is to bring them to him, that he may have their blessing when they are dying, or at least to cross the waves and see them once before they lose sight of the world. That is the Irishman's heart. That is the Irishman's nature. Of all the men in the world, think of an Irishman standing on the scaffold with a rope around his neck, with the blood of his mother on his hands ! It was not the Irishman; it was a drunken man. What is your experience? Oh! my God | I could put before you here the woman yet in the prime of life, and who ought to be in the bloom of her age and of her beauty ;---the woman who, ten or twelve years ago, had the misfortune to give her Irish virgin heart, and pure, loving, virginal hand to a drunkard. The red was on her lip, and the rose was on her cheek; the light of love and the beam of purity were in her eyes. She was born one of God's own ladics; created a lady; a lady in purity of thought, in delicacy of sentiment, in her gentleness, in her modesty. But now, with her three or four starving, neglected children around her, she stands before me, clothed in unwomanly rags, covered with unwomanly dirt and filth; her languid eye bears only the expression of despair, tempered only with that light of hope that comes to a Christian, at all times, with the prospect of eternity. Her anguished heart has ceased to beat with any interest in the things of this world; her voice has lost its youthful freshness, and has doscended to the low, wailing cry of the povortystricken and the wretched. Oh! where is the bloom upon her face? Gone! The pallor of the grave is there! Where is the beauty that surrounded her, and followed her footsteps? Gone! Nothing but emaciation is there! Where is the light of love that comes from a pure soul? Gone! Nothing remains but a haggard smile, and an empty laugh, that sounds from her like the echo from the tombi Whence all this misery; this blighted hope ; this abandonment ; this longing desire that God, in His mercy, would take her under His grace and care, and come, with His angry hand, and strike the cause of her misfortune ? It is all epitomised in that one, debased, besotted, unfeeling drunkard, on whom God has set, and we see, the marks of

drunkenness, viz.: the brutality of the mind, the infirmity of the body, the hardness and foolishness of the heart, poverty, and a debased and impure love. These are the offspring of drunkenness; and they are all upon the face of the wretch who has not only destroyed his own life, and shattered his own reputation, but has forfeited and renounced all his prospects in this world and the world to come. Not only has he done this to himself, but he has struck, with unpitying hand, the woman whom he swore, before God, to cherish, and nourish, and protect; and has brought children into this world only to swell the list of our criminals and of our neglected and abandoned little ones. He has, in this world, only fulfilled one mission, and that is to blight and destroy wherever his baneful influence or his infamous breath can reach. This is the drunkard. I will not follow him to his death-bed, and to his grave. I shrink away, in fear and horror, from the thought to follow him to the tribunal scat of God's Judgment, when the catalogue of his crimes comes up before God,-cursing, and lying, and theft, and adultery, and bloodshed ;-and the agony, when the ory comes from the nether hell, of the souls whom he has sent down ther, in their despair; and when the cry comes, from the other side, of the brokenhearted wife and abandoned children, to whom he brought misery, and destitution, and despair in this world; and destitution, and despair in this world; and from others, whom he shut out almost from every hope of mercy. Now, my friends, I ask you is not this a great evil | And is not its remedy a great blessing ? Is not the mission which, you, men, in this Temperance Society of New Jersey, have, and which Almighty God has put in your hands, the most glorious work which He could ever give you to accomplish? You can do it, with His grace. You can be temperate yourselves, and be lights of temperance, if His grace is in you. The Church takes you to her arms, and invites to her Sacraments. For, without confession and communion, no man can have grace or virtue; and temperance is both one and the other (applause). Yes! I am proud to address you ; proud as a Catholic Priest, to address his Catholic brethren ; proud, as an Irishman, to address those who love the land from which I came (applause) ; proud as a man, addressing men,-not the remains of men (cries of Bravol" and applause). Treasure, therefore this virtue of temperance. Refuse that which your Divine Model and Lord refused upon the Cross. Treasure this virtue of temperance as a precious gem from Heaven. Try to disseminate and to propagate it. In doing this you will be making yourselves and your fellow-Irishmen, and the Irish name an honor to your ancient motherland, a prop and a glory to the land of your adoption, a strength and an argument to the Holy Catholic religion, which you profess. You will be making yourselves all that God intended you to be, when He made you Catholics and Irishmen, and crowned both with the glery of making you American citizens (great applause). I regret that there is one absent from us this evening, whose presence, certainly, would have lent strength and vigor to my words. I regret that coming before you, I have not had the advantage of that hand lifted more than once on my unworthy head in its Episcopal blessing; that hand, which for so many years has broken to you the Bread of Life. I regret that he is not here to-night whom You will speedily have the misfortune (I call it nothing else,) of losing. He is going from amongst | soys: "I am deeply concerned to state that during

you, whese voice and clear eye ever told you the glory of your religion, and the necessity of this to the potato crop since its first appearance in byemagnificent virtue of temperance (applause). His memory you will treasure, because though he may go forth to a higher and wider sphere of ecclesiastical dignity, I believe that his heart and his love will

remain in the midst of you. Let every man amongst you remember that his memory can only be emlbamed amongst you as long as you live, and practice, and propagate the glorious virtue which he preached and of which he was so prominent an example among the bishops of this land.

Now, nothing remains for me but to thank you for the patience with which you have heard me. If I have instructed, and enlightened, and pleased any amongst you, I'am very glad of it. If, on the other hand, I have only annoyed you, or made you on purpose.

The Reverend Father retired amid great applause.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CARDINAL CULLEN AND THE HOLY FATHER .- On Sunday, 3d Aug., a pastoral letter from his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, was read in all the Bublin churches. The pastoral announced that a Novena would be held, in preparation for the great feast of the Assumption. Passing to another subject, his Eminence expressed his thanks to the people for the generosity with which they had contributed to the collection for the Holy Father, and said that on many previous occasions, they had shown they were faithful children of so good a father, and that they were determined to do everything in their power to assist him in his difficulties, and to enable him, even in his captivity, to discharge the ardnous duties confided to him as supreme pastor of the Church. Whilst he was laboring for their spiritual welfare, his Holiness had a full right to be supported by all the Catholics in the world, who in return would be protected by St. Peter for displaying faith and charity in contributing to the association of Peter's Pence. He recommended continual and fervent prayers for the safety and welfare of his Holiness, who was violently assailed by all the enemics of God and religion, though in the hands of his enemics and in continual danger steered with a firm hand the barque of Peter, whilst other princes and statesmen during the past years had presented a lamentable picture of weaknes or perfidy, and had been tossed about like fragile reeds. The Pope had upheld the principles of eternal justice, and of the Church, and of society, with undaunted courage, at at the same time edifying the world by his meekness, his humility, his fortitude, and all the other virtues which should adorn Christ's Vicar on earth. His Eminence called upon the faithful to pray incessantly for the liberatiou of the Holy Father, for his welfare, and also for the happiness and prosper ity of the Church and the salvation of souls.

THE NUN OF KENARE .- Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, whose love of the Irish, and whose admiration of their noble qualities has been often expressed, has written the following kind letter, which will, we are confident, greatly interest our readers, to Sister Mary Frances Clare, the devoted lady whose name is well known and beloved in every quarter of the world where Irishmen have penetrated. The Bishop expresses his admiration of the services of the Sister to Catholic literature ; and he says that he has been greatly touched at the destruction caused by the late unhappy fire. A gencrous gift accompanied the Bishop's letter; and we hope it may stimulate others to assist the Sisters in their trouble :---

" Orleans, Isere, July, 18th, 1873.

"Madame,-You are right in thinking that Ireland is one of the countries for which I have the most profound and lively sympathy. Besides this, I cannot but praise the real with which you have consecrated your talents to the publication of so many and such valuable works, which are destined to sustain and to propagate amongst your compatriots that which has, even to this day, made the greatness of Ireland-the love of religion and devotion to the Church.

"The flattering reception which your works have received from the Press and the Catholic public. makes it unnecessary for me to praise them. If they were translated into French, I would certainly { ist. 'Do not unite with us, sir, we shall only unite with all my heart in ensuring their s "Your trouble has touched me deeply. I should, indeed, consider myself happy if I could do anything to assist you. But our own troubles have left great misery after them, and the diocese of Orleans has been deeply ravaged by the war. When better times come, we can show our sympathy for Ireland. "Believe, Madame, in my profound and sincere sympathy, and accept, I beg of you, the assurance

the last three days the disastrous blight so peculiar gone times has presented itself in a most virulent form in many districts of this county, causing great dismay. Even the best and most promising gardens in the vicinity of the town, where the esculents had grown to an enormous size, and up to Wednesday last were calculated to be safe and yield an abundant supply, the destroyer has operated with a rapidity and destructiveness unpredeconted for the last ten veare.'

The Rev. J. L. Conron, of Staten Island, New York, and Mr. P. E. O'Brien, of the New York Herald, were entertained on Friday last by the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Lord Bishop of Clogher, at Monaghan, and on Saturday they shared the hospitality of Captain Connelly, M.P., at his mansion in Belleek. Both gentlemen proceeded thence to Lough Derg, and we learn that they are making a complete tour of the north and west of Ireland.

conjoint scheme," as the system is officially styled, it is proposed to carry into effect the following ordinance :- " That no student shall get credit for medical studies pursued before he shall have passed a preliminary examination in English, Latin, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, and that no candidato be admitted to his first professional examination until he shall have also passed in Greek and the elements of physics and meteorology." It is understood that candidates qualified under any of the existing systems of preliminary examination in or before October next would be exempted from the operation of the latter part of the second clause.

The IRISH POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP .- The report eaches me on very reliable authority that the Right Hon. W. Monsell resigns the Postmaster-Generalship, having first stipulated for a Peerage, and that the Premier consents to recommend to the Crown that the member for Limerick should be sent to the House of Lords .- Correspondent Irish Times.

REPRESENTATION OF TRALKE -The Cork Examiner states that a rumour was current in Tralee on Saturday that The O'Donoghue has been appointed Governor of Ceylon, in succession to Mr. W. H. Gregory, who, it is said, has resigned. The office is worth £7,000 a-year. A number of candidates for the re-presentation of Tralee are already mentioned, amongst whom the most prominent names are those of a local merchant of considerable influence in the borough ; a gentleman officially connected with the Government, and an ex-M.P. for Athlone.

A man named Thomas M'Closkey has been returned for trial at the assizes by the Magherafelt beuch of magistrates, charged with having fired at and wounded a man named Thomas Doncgan, on the 12th July.

The inhabitants of Irvinestown are anxious that the next Fermanagh Farming Show should be held in their town, for which purpose they are willing to contribute £20 towards the prize list. Tho matter lies over for consideration.

MR. O'NEILL DAUNT'S REPORT ON IRISH TAXATION. -We copy from the London Examiner the following notice of the above subject recently issued by the Home Government Association :- "The report of the Committee appointed by the Home Government Association to examine the financial relations be-tween Great Britain and Ireland, and the pressure of denied justice. The obvious remedy is the appointtaxation on Irish resources, deals with an eminently practical' phase of the Irish question. It shows that, since the Union, Ireland has been most unfairly treated in the matter of taxation, being com-pelled to contribute nearly one-ninth of the imperial expediture, whilst her share of the general wealth of the empire does not exceed a seventeenth Quoting the words of Grattan : "That Ireland would ultimately be compelled for her own subjugation, and that the country that loves her liberty loves her revenues,' the Committee of the Home Government Association come to the conclusion that Ireland's revenues must be administered by an Irish Parliament. They repudiate the idea which they say permeates the minds of Englishmen, that Ireland has no separate individuality, and is in the position of an English county, and they maintain the absolute necessity 'of preserving Irish distinctions in matters of finance as our only protection. from the numerous consequences of British rapacity.' In perusing this pamphlet, we are reminded of Dr. Johnson's emphatic advice to an Irish Union-Ireland in order to rol THE IRISH CATHOLIC HIERAECHY .- The Anglo Celt says : "The Catholic Hierarchy presents, at the present moment, peculiar features in relation to the episcopal standing of its members. The 28 Sees are filled and there are also Coadintors in three dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin, Killaloe, and Achonry, while the Bishop of Galway is Apostolic Administrator of the diocese of Kilmadaugh and Kilfenora. That is, there are 31 individual Bishops in, or connected with, the 28 dioceses One of these, the Archbishop of Tuam, has distanced all the members of the Episcopal Bench in age; and standing yet, without a coadjutor, his Grace feels coual to all the the entire archipelago on the Connaught seabcard. Consecrated the 5th of June, 1825, the venerable Metropolitan of the West has entered the 49th year of his Episcopate, and is the only member of the Hierarchy of the anti-Emancipation era, His Grace so distances in seniority, all his contemporaries, that there is only one of the other 30 menibers of the Hierarchy that is of half his standing. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork, consecrated 15th of August, 1847, so that the latter is not 26 years in the Episcopate, against upwards of 48, in the case of his Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale. This the Catholic Association, of the Education Agitacipation. He is the only contemporary of the illustrious Dr. Doyle remaining in the Episcopate yesterday when in February, 1852, amid the grief of 15 years; two, 5 to 10 years, and ten much less DEATH OF THE REY. B. BANNIGAN, C. C., BUNDORAN -It is with deep and sincere regret we record the from his sphere of usefulness, death has beckoned course of Scripture and theology with credit to him

duties of a vast diocese, and even the visitation of disparity has, likely, no parellel in the Episcopate of any kingdom. The Archbishop of Tuam is therefore, the last living link which connects the present generation with the exciting struggles of tion of 1826, of the Clare Election, and of Eman-Nay, more, while to most of us it feels only like the nation, without distinction of craft or creed, the Most Rev. Dr. Murray was laid in his honored grave, there are only five of the 31 Catholic Bishops now surviving that were his Episcopal contemporariesnamely, Dr. MacHale, Dr. Delasy, Bishop of Cork Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Derry, consecrated 2nd of Feb. ruary, 1851; and of these five, four were less than five years in the Episcopacy before the death of Archbishop Murray, about 21 years ago. Of the 30 Archbishops and Bishops, excluding the venerable Archbishop of Tuam, six have been in the Episcopate 20 to 26 years ; ten, 15 to 20 years ; two, 10 to than five years. If, therefore, the four Bishops who have coadjutors be excluded, Ireland has the young est Catholic Episcopate that she had for ages." death of the above named Clogher priest, in the very prime of life. At the early age of thirty-five, and him away. God has called him to his reward. "Fia voluntas tua." Father Bannigan was a native o the parish of Carrickmacross, and was born about the year 1838. His early life was a fervent prepara tion for the Ministry. He read for college at St MacCartan's, Monaghan, and his superiors were no slow in recognizing his worth. He was speedily promoted to Maynooth, where he studied a ful solf and satisfaction to all who were interested in his welfare. After his ordination he was appointed eurabe of Bundoran, his first and only mission. In

college he earned for himself the confidence and respect of his superiors, while by his companions he was regarded as an "honest man," and this high character he well maintained in the mission. In his relations to his parishoners he was kind, and attentive. He was ready at all moments to obey the calls of duty. His faith was strong and his zenl for the glory of God's house untiring. He died on July 28th, at the residence of a friend, where he had come to spend a short vacation. 'The funeral ceremonies took place in St. Mary's church, Castleplaney, the Most Rev. J. Donnelly, Lord Bishop of Clogher, presiding, celebrant at High Mass. Rev. B. Dufy; deacon, Rev. J. Connolly; sub-deacon, Rev. T. Conlan; master of ceremonies, Very Rev. J. Hocy, P. P., Magheracloon. A very large number of priests were present. The choir was efficiently conducted by the Rev. P. Faman, St. Mary's, Clontibret, whose performance was, as usual, the theme of much praise. The remains of the deceased cleryman were interred in the family burying ground. Ballintra, near Ballibay. Father Bannigan died surrounded by the consolutions of the religion which as a priest he taught and as a Cotholic he practised, and we feel assured that his old Maynooth friends throughout Ireland will not forget him in the Holy Sacrifice .- Dublin Freeman.

THE MAGISTELACY .- The following statement, regarding the exclusion of Catholics from the Magistracy in Ulster, made by Mr. Callan, M.P., in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, illustrates the inoperative character of Catholic Emancipation in that Province :- " He (Mr. Callan) found from the returns in the Hanaper Office that since the day the present Government came to office there had been 17 appointments of magistrates in the County of Antrim, of whom only one was a Catholic. In Armagh there had been 16 appointments, of whom were Catholics. In Cavan 13, and 4 Catholics. In Donegal 19, and 2 Catholics. In the Co. Down 32, and 3 Catholics. In Fermanagh 8, and no Catholic. In Londonderry 25, and 1 Catholic. Monaghan 12, 2 Catholics. Tyrone 18 and 2 Catholics. It would therefore seem that since the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland came into office, instead of looking at the inequalities which existed in the province of Ulster with the view of redressing them he had in reality increased the inequalities. In his (Mr. Callan's) own county (Louth), with a population of 67,000, there were only 6,000 who were not Catholics, but yet out of 54 magistrates only 8 were Catholics. Upon ten benches of magistrates in the county, there were only five Catholics. In Monng-han, with a population of 112,000, of whom \$2,000 were Catholics, there were only two Catholic magistrates. In Tyrone with a population of 119,000, out of 25 magistrates only one was a Catholic. He might go on similarly through all counties in Ulster and he would be able to show that the number of Catholic magistrates was altogether inadequate to the wants of the various localities." This duty of revising the Irish magistracy is one of the most pressing wants of the country. Apart from the question of creed, a large proportion of the justices are absentces, so that Petty Sessions have, in numbers of cases, to be frequently postponed, either because no magistrate, or not the required quorum, attend. The industrious classes thus lose valuable time, incur fatigue in travelling, and have to pay ment of none but resident gentry and respectable ycomen, and merchants, of means and intelligence, of whom numbers are to be found amongst Catholics -Dublin Cor. of Tablet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARRIAGE OF MR. IVOR HEARBERT .- The following letter appears in the Morning Post :-

"Sin-In the notice of the above marriage which appears in your paper of to-day, it is stated that "if was intended and had been fully arranged that the ccremony should have been performed at the Roman Catholic Oratory, at Brompton, as well as at St. Martin's Church ;' but that, as ' the necessary licence had not been procurred for the Roman Catholic ceremony,' the marriage at the Oratory could not take place. As this statement may convey an impression that the only obstacle to the double religious ceremony was the want of a civil licence, I beg that you will allow me to say that even if the necessary civil licence had been obtained, the double ceremony could not possibly have been permitted. The Catholic Church teaches :-- 1. That when the State recognises no marriage that does not take place before a Protestant Minister, and when, therefore, the Protestant Minister may in such respect be regarded as a civil officer, Catholics may lawfully go through a form of marriage in his presence, for the purpose of obtaining legal radidity for their union; but 2. That, when no such legal necessity exists (and for many years it has not existed in England), the marriage of a Catholic before a Protestant Minister is griveously wrong, as being necessarily, not a civil but a religious act a participation in the religious rites of the Protestant religion, and 'an implicit adhesion to heresy.' In conformity with this teaching of the Church, Mr. Ivor Herbert was distinctly told, not only by me, but also by Monsignor Capel (whose name is mentioned in your notice of the murriage), that the marriage could not take place in a Catholic Church unless he first gave his assurance that the Catholic marriage should be the only marriage ceremony .--- I am, sir, your faithful servant,

beth, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Underwood. The Peerages do not give the exact date of her birth, but she was probably born about the year 1789, or the following year.

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Her Grace then Lady Cecilia Letitia Gore-was married on the 14th of May, 1815, to Sir George Buggin, of Great Cumberland-place, the ceremony being performed by special licence. Sir George, who, received the honor of knighthood on the 31st of May 1797, is described in the Gazette which records that honor as being at that time of Thetford, Norfolk, He died in London on the 12th of April, 1825.

After the death of her first husband, Lady Buggin assumed by virtue of the Royal Sign Manual, her mother's maiden name, and was known in society as Lady Cecilia Underwood. It was generally un-derstood that (in spite of the Royal Marriage Act which had deprived the Duke of Sussex's former wife-Lady Augusta Murray-of the rank of a Boyal Duchess) Lady Cecilia was, in the early days of her widowhood, privately married to the Dake of Sussex. The marriage being invalid in the eye of the English law, not having been " sanctioned by the Sovereign in Council," did not give her the dignity of Duchess of Sussex, but she was created, in 1810, a Peeress of the United Kingdom by the style and title of Duchess of Inverness. The Duke of Sussex counted the Earldom of Inverness among his inferior titles.

The late Duchess for many years occupied apartments at Kensington Palace, and was well known in society.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD IN LONDON. - Dr. Muter, analyst to the Wandsworth District Board of Works, states that out of 38 samples of coffee submitted to him by the inspector, he found 21 adulterated and 17 pure. With regard to milk, the proportion between the genuine article and the bad and indifferent was still more unsatisfactory to the purchaser. There were 42 samples of milk submitted to him, only six of which he describes as "good." The rest is alluded to as "skimmed," "skimmed and watered." and twelve of the samples, he says, were watered with proportions of water varying from 11 to 27 per cent. In the case of one of the samples, he believes that the milk had either been skimmed from the top of the can, or had cream purposely added to deceive the analyst; but, he adds, "I am happy to say without success, as I still succeeded in detecting the addition of water to the original milk,"-South London Press.

HAND AND BRAIN LABOR .- The great dispute in the building trade of London, says the Spectator, is at an end. The men asked 9d, an hour for nine hours' work, and to leave work at twelve on Saturdays, thus claiming 36s, 9d., a week and a Saturday half-holiday. The masters, after a lengthy discussion and many threats of a lock-out, at last agreed to accept these terms unconditionally, and the dispute was at an end. We make no complaint of the arrangement-that will come from the workmen's horers, who are, as a rule, wretchedly underpaid -but we would point out that wages are rapidly reaching a point at which hand labor is better remunerated than brain labor. There must be thou-sands of educated men in London-thoroughly educated too ... to whom the builders' wages would seem fortune, who can no more earn 40s. a week than they could pay the National Dobt. We are beginning to distribute remuneration, not according to the skill required in work, but according to its disagreeableness, and the mason's wages outstrip those of the tutor.

COOLNESS IN COURT .- " Boreas" and "An Old Indian" write to us, strongly urging the adoption of the Indian punkah in court during the trial of the Tichborno Claimant. The former says that the arrangements could be entirely external, the cost little compared to the object gained, and everything could be finished in a couple of days if a really active officer took the matter in hand. Another correspondent, "Punkah Wallah," says that punkahs can be put up for 1s, a foot, and one man can pull six of them at a time. They are used in all the churches in Rengal, he says, but are credited with cooling the prayers and sermon,-Globe.

A VETERAN .--- The 18th Royal Irish has the honour of nossessing the oldest soldier in the British Army, or perhaps in the world, in the person of the Colonel of the regiment, General Sir, John Foster Fitz-Gorald, G.C.B, the senior general in the army and a veteran of 80 years' service, his first commission as ensign bearing date the 29th of October, 1793 At the early age of 18 this distinguished officer was a major, having obtained his first commission when he was eight years old; in six months and 10 days after he was a captain of 7 years' standing at the age of 16. Sir John has been full general for the last 19 years, and Colonel of the 18th Royal Irish for 13 years. He commanded a Light Infantry regiment at the battle of Salamanea and a brigade at the Pyrences in 1813 as Lieutenant-Colonel.

of my highest respect. † FELIX, Bishop of Orleans. "Accept my little alms of one hundred francs."

THE BISHOP OF CLOYNE ON HEME RULE. - At the Midsummer Examination of the Waterford College, the Most Rev. Dr. Keane was present, and addressed the students at some length. From the report of his Lordship's speech, which appeared in the columns of the Waterford News, we take the following reference to Home Rule :-- "Contrasting the restricted education of the past with the comparatively free education of the present, his Lordship adverted to the services of Curran and O'Connell in past days towards the wants and requirements of the country; and then said they had abundant evidence given them that day that they had O'Connells and Currans rising amongst them, and he sincerely hoped they would see them sitting in their own Parliament in College-green."

It is well to take time by the forelock, and it is especially well to do so when you can get a healthy grasp that will manifestly advantage your future. Therefore we think the Home Government Association were wise when-speaking, as we presume they did, through Mr. Butt in the House on Monday night-they gave notice to move the following resolution in the next sossion of Parliament :--- "That the present system of government and administra-tion existing in Ireland is in many respects opposed to the principle and spirit of the English Constitution, and inconsistent with the right to equal laws and a participation in English liberty which the people of Ireland became entitled to on the first introduction of English laws; and that, resting as it does on concive measures, and measures of restriction on popular privileges, it has failed to secure to Ireland a government in accordance with the wants and wishes of the country, and that it is the duty of Parliament to find a remedy for this state of things." This resolution is comprehensive, mildly yet firmly worded, and it will form a very useful test by which to try public speakers in Ireland during the recess. Few Irishmen will be found to differ from its principles-those who do so will find themselves "out in the cold."-Catholic Times.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN .--- Now that the Parliamentary Session is at an end, the Home Rule Association is buckling on its armour and preparing for a campaign, the results of which will be seen at the approaching general election. It is reported that they expect to succeed in returning nearly eighty Home Rulers, and even their opponents appear to think it by no means improbable. The Ulster strongholds of Orange bigotry are to be vigorously assailed, and in Monaghan, Cavan, Donegal, etc., Home Rule candidates will go to the poll. Londonderry both county and city, will be contested, and Belfast will be irretrievably lost to the Whigs.

The Ennis correspondent of the Dublin Freeman

" W. A. JOHNSTON. " Archbishop's House, Westminster, August 1

We are in a position to say that the Morning Posi was in error in stating that the Lords of the Treasury have called upon members of the Civil Service to sign a forn of declaration to the effect that they would not communicate information to the members of the Press. Their lordships have, however, recently manifested a desire to learn the names of the conductors of this and other journals .-- Civilian.

A death, stated by two medical men to be cholera morbus, has taken place in Liverpool. The victim is a blacksmith named Hudson, 50 years of age .--The body was intorred shortly after death.

A farmer residing at Bath, has made a valuable discovery. Whilst examining an old wall built on his father's farm, he caught sight of an ancient pitcher, which was found to contain several hundred old guinea pieces.

Several farmers in the neighborhood of Bury St. Edmund's have been catting wheat, and the condi-tion is favorably reported. The breadth sown with wheat is, however, not so great as usual. Barley is ripening fast and promise well. White wheat is stated to have suffered from blight in Suffolk. Harvest will become general next week.

THE INCREASE IN ENGLISH CRIME .- The Daily Telegraph says :- " The people, we hope and we unfeignedly believe, are not growing more profligate, more felonious, or more fraudulent in proportion to the growth of the population. The ordinary crimes hich come under the cognisance of the Courts of Assize have certainly not increased in number; but murder shows no signs of decrease, and carefully balanced statistics might reveal the horrifying fact that twice as many murders are committed in England in five years of the reign of Queen Victoria as were committed in five years of the reign of Queen Anne. We have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the increase in deeds of blood-guiltiness is mainly due to the fact that ardent spirits are becoming more of a national beverage."

THE LATE DOCHESS OF INVERNESS .- We BEDOULCE the death at Kensington Palace after a lengthened illness, of the Duchess of Inverness. She was the 8th daughter and thirteenth child of Arthur Saunders second Earl of Arran, in the Peerage of Ireland; her mother (who was the Earl's third wife) was Eliza-

TERASURE TROVE .- A young farmer named Osborn, residing at Cold Ashton, near Bath, has just made a curious and valuable discovery. Whilst examining a portion of an old wall built without mortar on his father's farm, his attention was attracted by catching sight of an ancient pitcher, which on examination proved to contain several hundred old guinca pieces.

MISSING CUILDREN IN LONDON,-Missing children have been rather numerous of late; and there is hardly a police magistrate in London who has not had an application from some anxious purent. At Worship-street, on Monday, a labouring man stated that his little boy, aged three years, had disappeared last Thursday evening, and that all inquiries had failed to discover his whereabouts .- South London Press.

No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the attempt to blow up Hounslow Powder Mills. The works have been resumed.

In the Times of Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of both halves of a £1,000 note, sent anonymously for incometax.

At a meeting of miners' delegates, at Glasgow, on Monday, it was resolved to agree to the concession offered by the masters, and to appoint a small committee to draw up rules.

UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia has proved its willingness to support two admirable Catholic papers. It is an encouraging sign of the times to see such excellent papers attaining their well deserved prosperity. What is more our contemporaries made admirable use of their success. They prove that they deserve it by enlarging and otherwise improving their papers. Thus the Catholic Herald, which is not much older than a year, has recently changed from being a small quarto to a rather large sixteen page paper. This change of form has allowed many other improvements in make up and arrangement. In the literary department it was always admirable and worthy of the experience and tact of Mr. Valette,-Brooklyn Catholic Review.

A self-possessed young man called at a house in Atlanta, Ga., a few evenings since and asked to see his wife. The lady of the house informed him that his wife was not there; only the members of her own family were in the house. "Well," said the young man, "it's one of them I want to see. I married your eldest daughter last night."

A Scranton woman locked up her house and went out to spend the evening, and when, after much trouble, the husband succeeded in breaking late his domicil, he was confronted with this note, left on a table : "I have gene out; you will find the door key on one side of the decester."