

and that the Government might if they chose keep this man shut up for life. He was now sinking to death under the torture of this prolonged imprisonment. This was an abuse of the Act, and he should press his motion to a division.

Sir M. Beach wished to add that the prisoner had been removed for his health a year ago by direction of the late Government, and that the last report stated that his health was very good.

Mr. Roebuck said that the statement made with respect to this prisoner carried one back to the time when the lives of Irishmen were no more regarded than those of wild animals. Was Ireland in such a dangerous condition that a man could be thus shut up and no one allowed to come near him? The fact was so dangerous that the Government ought to look into it and explain how it was that a human being should be shut up for three years without the slightest accusation being brought against him. It was terrible, and England would not bear it. The Government must institute an investigation into this case. (Hear, hear.)

The Attorney-General for Ireland would remind the House that before the Act was passed a Select Committee instituted an investigation into the state of the county of Westmeath, and that the Act was aimed solely at the prevention and punishment of agrarian crimes. The late Government had been obliged to appoint that Committee and to take evidence as to the state of that particular county. The Government found that they could not hope to cope with the Ribbon conspiracy without exceptional powers which were put in force in a district not very large and wide. The Act provided that when the Lord-Lieutenant had reasonable cause to suspect a member of the Ribbon Society, he should have power to imprison him. Parliament had confidence that this power would be used by the Lord-Lieutenant with care and caution. He was opposed in politics to Lord Spencer, but he would say that no man who had ever held the office of Lord-Lieutenant had discharged his public duties more conscientiously. (Hear, hear.) The proceedings in this particular case were not left to a subordinate officer, for he had the means of satisfying himself that Lord Spencer exercised his own judgment in this case.

The question for the House then was, would they place confidence in the Lord-Lieutenant? He would admit that in cases where the detention was prolonged the circumstances required to be investigated from time to time to see whether the prisoner might not be discharged. His detention, however, had been the act of a nobleman of singular humanity, sense of justice, and attention to the business of the Executive; and if the House passed a censure on Lord Spencer, it would be a censure not upon the Lord-Lieutenant, but really upon the Act of Parliament under which he had acted. (Hear.) He was willing that the present Government should be judged by anything they did, but he hoped the House would not take a course that would harass and fetter the Government by agreeing to this motion. That would be, in effect, to say:—"We hold you answerable for the peace of Ireland, while we prevent you from using the very weapon with which you are armed to secure it" (Cheers.)

Sir P. O'Brien said that as a part of the county which he represented was included in the Act he regretted the distinction drawn by the hon. and learned member between political and agrarian offences. He appeared to suppose that because an act was agrarian its character was therefore changed. Personally he had always been a strong supporter of the British Crown, but this statute had had the effect of creating in his own neighborhood a feeling with which it was impossible even for the most loyal to grapple. No doubt this statute removed many of the difficulties in the way of the police, and considerably lessened their duties, but it was a poor way of governing, and he deeply regretted the course that the right hon. gentleman had deemed it necessary to adopt that evening.

The Marquis of Hartington agreed with the reasons which the hon. gentleman had assigned for not disclosing the causes which had led to the imprisonment of this man. No doubt to a very great extent the information upon which the Lord-Lieutenant acted was derived from sworn evidence; but a good deal, too, must have been derived from other sources, or the man would have been tried in the ordinary way. He trusted, however, that his right hon. friend would reconsider his determination, and at all events see his way to granting the first portion of this motion. (Cheers.) He thought it desirable that the House should know all that the prisoner's friends could say about the circumstances, and he ventured to ask the House not to accept as correct all the particulars which had been given of the arrest and imprisonment of this man.

Mr. Disraeli—I was one of the members who served on the committee which led to this legislation, and our investigations revealed to us a state of ruthless anarchy. The feeling of the Committee was unanimous, and certainly the feeling of the House was almost unanimous, as to the necessity for this legislation. I feel convinced that, whoever may be the Viceroy of Ireland, and from whatever party he may be selected, the powers of that Act will be exercised by him personally and with a sense of the deepest and most anxious responsibility, and I must therefore state my conviction that in this affair, if it were investigated, there would be an unanimous opinion that the powers of the Lord-Lieutenant have been exercised in a wise and necessary manner. At the same time, after the expression of opinion on the part of the noble lord, who was the late Chief Secretary, I certainly have no wish to place any obstacle in the way of the production of any of those papers which may fairly be called for. (Cheers.) Of course, the position taken by my noble friend was very much influenced by a feeling of honorable political sentiment. I could not, under any circumstances, myself consent to the production of any sworn information, but, so far as concerns the preliminary papers and copies of affidavits, and rulings of the Court, and the warrant of the Lord-Lieutenant, I shall not, after the expression of opinion on the part of the noble lord, resist the motion.

Mr. Butt expressed his satisfaction at what had fallen from the Prime Minister, and would withdraw his motion.

The motion was then withdrawn.

**IRISH INTELLIGENCE.**

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM ON THE FAMINE IN THE WEST.**—His Grace has addressed a letter to the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the generally prevailing distress in the romantic regions of Connamara. The Archbishop makes no mistake in directing his letter to the Earl of Derby, because he holds that Ireland, from its first connection with England, has ever been assumed by the latter to be a land of aliens. And his Grace adds:—"Of all the foreign dependencies of Great Britain, I question if there be one that has not engaged as large a share of Ministerial solicitude for its paternal government as Ireland." And he says that Ireland feels all the cold alienation of a foreign government, especially in the nature of the relief which it proffers in the midst of distress. Under existing circumstances he sees no better means of preserving the lives of the starving people than by constructing a railway from Galway to Oughter, which the alien Parliament will not consent to inaugurate, though one individual member of the Home Rule party—the talented, patriotic, and liberal member for Galway, Mr. Mitchell Henry—has offered to subscribe the large sum of £5,000 at once for that purpose. The British House of Commons is unable to transact the business of the three countries. Therefore, he says, justice and reason proclaim the necessity of a division of labour, and of transferring to Ireland and Scotland their respective shares of the

astounding weight of public business. Ireland only asks a quiet restoration of the Parliament which a combination of force and fraud had subtracted. He concludes his letter with these words: "the people are menaced with starvation, they faithfully discharge their social duties, and it now remains with the heads of State to provide for them."—*Dublin Irishman.*

The Nation publishes a letter from Lord French in support of Federation, in which he reminds the country that it was under that Constitution of '82 that the rebellion of 1799 occurred, and it sums up itself the disadvantages of that plan as follows:—

"Under the Constitution of '82 England's hand was still heavy on this land; during the existence of the Constitution of '82 England was able to goad the Irish people into insurrection, and in the course of her suppression of that insurrection to perpetrate a series of horrors for which there are few parallels in the history of the human race. Under the Constitution of '82 England was able not only to misrule and torture this country, and to sweep it with fire and sword, but was able also to destroy the very Parliament which had wrested from her a declaration of its independence. Why, then, should we, in claiming a restoration of our native Legislature, ask to get back with it all those evil conditions, all those imperfections, all those weaknesses of Parliament, and all those powers of the Castle which, taken together, constitute the 'status quo ante 1800?' We may be told, indeed, that the advocates of a restoration of that status do not want to get back the evil portions of it; they want to get it back with improvements, and with power to make improvements which would rid it of all its old defects—in other words, which would reduce the connexion between the two countries simply and solely to 'the golden link of the Crown.' Not the least objection would we have to this arrangement if we thought England were at all likely to consent to it. But we believe England would object to being improved out of the Constitution, and would not be satisfied to hold Ireland merely by the 'golden link,' her objection in both cases being so decided a character as to leave us no chance of overcoming it. We have no expectation that England will ever yield peaceably to Ireland a settlement which would bring the two countries so near to separation—in all probability she would just as willingly yield separation itself." The Irishman, which represents the more advanced party, has Federal programme. It encourages the reorganisation of the '82 Club, the motto of which is to be "Ireland a Nation," and the sole programme is its title. It repudiates the suggestion that there should be no dissent, observing that where there is none in the political world there is stagnation, and where there is stagnation there is also corruption. It therefore invokes the spirit of dissent, and says it does it deliberately in the interests of union, for before men can unite they must know upon what basis. Federation, it asserts, has never met with any favour from real patriots in Ireland, and it quotes the declaration of Archbishop Hale, in the trial of the Galway election petition, that "Home Rule" was a vague phrase, and that he was a seceder. Mr. Smith O'Brien writes as follows:—"For my own part, I feel persuaded that a simple Repeal of the Union—that is, a return to the international arrangements stipulated in 1782 between Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied by a reconstruction of the Irish Parliament upon a reformed principle—is both more easily attainable, and when attained more conducive to the interests of Ireland, than any Federal Constitution which can be devised."

DEATH OF MR. JOHN F. O'DONNELL.—As we go to press the painful and lamentable intelligence reaches us that the brilliant poet and litterateur, the warm-hearted, genial, and patriotic John F. O'Donnell, breathed his last at his residence in London on Thursday morning. Words fail us to express our grief at this sad event, which takes from ourselves a valued friend and constant contributor, and from Ireland one of the most loving and gifted of her sons. His loss is truly a national one, for his genius was ever devoted to the interests of his faith and his fatherland, and his creations have gone far and wide over the world. His beautiful poems, glowing with love for Ireland, her scenery, her traditions, her heroes, and her saints, have long been ranked among the dearest literary treasures of the Irish race, and will be cherished while the Irish nation has existence in the world. He leaves, we are sorry to say, a fond wife and four young children to mourn his loss. May God be good to them; and may God rest his soul. We hope the Irish people, for whom he lived and laboured, will not let the relics of the bard remain to mingle with the earth of London, but will ere long give them a place and a memorial in the land to which ever lovingly turned the true heart of John F. O'Donnell.—*Dublin Nation, May 9.*

It is significant that the first government defeat of the new Parliament has been the work of the Home Rule representatives for Ireland. Undeterred by the fate of Mr. Blennerhassett's motion respecting Irish railways, which we cannot refrain from saying is quite immaterial to the more important question of the nationality of Ireland, Mr. Synnott, one of the four Home Rulers which Limerick sends to the British House of Commons, persisted in drawing the attention of unwilling English and Scotch legislators to the subject of the decline of the Irish sea-coast fisheries since the time of the famine, and moved a resolution calling upon the government to apply the remedies suggested by several successive royal commissions and select committees. The chief secretary for Ireland admitted that the subject was of considerable importance and offered to hand over the balance of the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, amounting to £38,000, to some board in Dublin to administer to the development of the fisheries in question. Mr. Butt, however, pointed out that the application of this fund was originally limited to ten counties, and that there was only £5,000 available for general purposes. The Marquis of Hartington, the chief secretary of the late government, agreed with Mr. Butt, and recommended that small sums should be granted, but advised the Irish members to be content for the present with the promise given that the government would consider what could be done. Having a lively knowledge of what such promises usually came to, the Home Rulers preferred to press the motion to a division, and succeeded in defeating the government by a majority of 95 to 93 votes. The vote is of great importance, in so far as it not only affirms the principle that Irish fisheries are to be encouraged by government aid, but pledges the house to make provision for all necessary loans and advances.—*The Universe.*

The Dublin correspondent of the Times indulges occasionally in a bit of waggonery. Into Wednesday's number of that journal he put the following curious paragraph:—"The Nation denies the accuracy of the contrast drawn by Mr. Smyth between the two programmes, and, retorting the inference, insists that 'as to simple Repeal, it gives Ireland nothing, for this reason that Ireland never will get it. Such a measure of Repeal as would give Ireland complete legislative independence England never will grant.' Here the truth is conceded and so at one blow the idol which has been set up for the people of Ireland to worship is shattered to atoms. With this admission the triumph of Mr. Smyth's irresistible logic is complete and so is the lesson to the British public." Now, it is Mr. Smyth who advocates "such a measure of Repeal as would give Ireland complete legislative independence," the Federal Home Rulers do not claim such a measure of Repeal; their proposal would leave legislation on Imperial affairs to an Imperial parliament, in which Ireland should have a proportionate representation. We have said,

and we say again, that we believe England will never grant us complete legislative independence except under circumstances in which we might just as easily have separation. If that truth shatters any idol it is Mr. Smyth's idol; if it gives a triumph to Mr. Smyth's logic then it must be that Mr. Smyth's logic is hostile to his own position. The correspondent, we think, must be poking fun at Mr. Smyth.—*Nation.*

THE '82 CLUB.—A few gentlemen, solicitous for the fate of the National cause—Home Rulers, but anti-Federalists—have formed themselves into a committee with a view of reviving ultimately Thos. Davis's famous organisation, the '82 Club. With this view arrangements have been made with the proprietor of this paper, by which a column or column and a-half will be placed each week at the disposal of the committee, under the heading "82 Club." The committee, on the one hand, hold themselves responsible only for the matter appearing under that heading; and the paper on the other, will not be responsible for anything appearing in the "82" column. This much, the committee deem it advisable at the outset to state, that the objects of the Club are peaceful, legal, and constitutional.—Their desire is to elicit a free expression of opinion on the subject of what is called "Home Rule." Differing, as they widely do, from the gentlemen who conduct the Federal organisation they are determined that the side of the question which they represent shall not be put down unheard.—All will be open, moderate, fair, and legal.

The motto of the '82 Club is, "Ireland a Nation." Its sole programme is its title.

All whose political faith is expressed in the motto, "Ireland a Nation," are *prima facie* eligible to membership of the Club.

Pending arrangements, all communications may be addressed to Secretary of '82 Club, office of this paper.—*Dublin Irishman.*

That the greatest anxiety exists, both in and out of Parliament, for the amendment of the Land Act, cannot be denied. Sir John Gray and other Members have brought in a Bill for the extension of what are termed "the Bright clauses of the Land Act." Nothing can be better than what is proposed in the Bill, according to the sketch given of it in the papers. Every facility is given to the tenant in securing his home, or making it safe against an evicting landlord, except one, that is of compelling the landlord to comply in either a sale or the granting of a lease on fine. The tenant may be most anxious to secure his holding according to the Act, and the Board of Works may be ready and willing to advance the necessary funds, but the landlord may be obdurate, and may refuse either to sell or give a lease. Under such a state of things the benefit which the Bill so properly proposes will be deprived of its full and real value. The Bill proposes to enable the landed Estates Court to give other fee-farm grants of leases for sixty years under certain conditions to tenants on estates passing through the Court for sale. There is no reason why tenants on estates passing through the Landed Estates Court, or some other tribunal, should not have the power of giving leases or fee-farm grants on application from the tenants, whether the estates on which they live are to be sold or not to be sold. Such a compulsory power over landlords in general would make the Bill brought in by Sir John Gray and his colleagues a most valuable one.—*Mayo Examiner.*

PRICE OF LAND IN IRELAND.—The *Globe* of Monday, April 27, says:—"Three-quarters of an acre being required in the neighborhood of Clonmel for a lunatic asylum about to be erected, a court of inquiry was constituted to ascertain its value. The land was held according to the usual customs unhappily prevailing over a large part of Ireland, so that the whole award of the court was ultimately fixed at the rate of £600 per acre, and the sum so payable, though advanced at first by the Treasury, will in the end come out of the pockets of the ratepayers. This incident serves to show the working of the Land Act in stimulating and encouraging that unhealthy and unwholesome passion for land which is the curse of Ireland. No human being can imagine that any adequate return on his capital can be expected by the purchaser of land in the neighborhood of Clonmel at the rate of £600 per acre, but the ordinary consideration which would influence a valuer in England have to be entirely set aside in Ireland out of regard to the feeling and the supposed rights of the settlers."

There is no more common assertion among English politicians of the ignorant and bigoted class than that Ireland has had more than her fair share of assistance from the imperial treasury. It is a lamentable thing that confirmed ignorance has, as a rule, a supreme contempt for facts and figures, and that the prejudice begotten by stubborn ignorance is so lost to the influence of education. It is therefore useless to hope that such persons will go to the trouble of looking into the report published some days ago, of the advance made by the government for local purposes throughout the United Kingdom. It appears that the total amount of loans to Great Britain for public works has been £16,650,000, of which about £10,000,000 have been repaid, and something more than £2,250,000 forgiven. During the same period the whole of the Irish loans amounted to only £5,000,000, of which more than £3,000,000 have been repaid, and the only favour for which the people of Ireland have to thank the treasury is the remission of a debt of £11,000, incurred for the construction of a new road from Cork to Ballyhooley. The return shows, moreover, that loans have been given freely to Englishmen at 3 and 3½ per cent, as much as 4 and 5 per cent. had to be paid for those of public money in Ireland; and that while the English and Scotch fisheries obtained loans to the extent of £33,700, Ireland was unable to extract a farthing for the same purpose out of the Imperial Exchequer. This is hardly a proof that Ireland gets even anything like a fair share of the assistance she is entitled to.—*The Universe.*

CENSUS OF WATERFORD.—On Saturday, April 25, says *The Freeman*, the Census Commissioners furnished us with another instalment of the result of the Census of Ireland which was held three years ago and of the full details of which the public may possibly be in possession before the holding of the Census of 1881. The last issued volume contains the Census for the County and City of Waterford. The population of the County and City stood at 196,187 in 1841, and at 123,310 in 1871, a formidable falling off, but not as large as most other southern counties. The City of Waterford (including the Liberties) has a population of 29,979 (constituting 31½) The other chief towns are Portlaw, with nearly 4,000 inhabitants, and Tramore and Lismore, with about 2,900 each. Nine males and fourteen females are returned as centenarians, an absurd exaggeration, if Mr. Thom's calculations be correct. The religious census states that in the county and city there were, in 1871, 116,839 Catholics, 5,990 Protestant Episcopalians, 380 Presbyterians, 259 Methodists, and 724 of all other denominations. This latter head includes a Jew, 2 Scandinavians, and 3 Christian Israelites. Education in both county and city is in a backward state, nearly half the population above five years being illiterate. In the ten years ending 1861, Waterford lost 33,000 by emigration; in the ten years ending 1871, 19,000.

Mr. O'GORMAN, M. P.—Mr. O'Gorman, by his speech on the purchase of Irish railways, has gained immense notoriety. He is upwards of twenty stone in weight, speaks with a loud voice, and in his utterance of greatest wrath wears an aspect of benevolence. He repudiated with scorn the idea of England buying Irish railways, and gave his reasons with astounding plainness:—"The substitution of one small word for another in one of his sentences sent

the House almost into fits. He intended to say—"I do not need to change my sex and become a Cassandra," but instead of this he said—"I do not need to change my sex to become a Cassandra." The irresistible conclusion rushed upon the House in a moment, and the mirth became uproarious.—*London Cor of Northern Whig.*

A MAGISTRATE KILLED IN THE HUNTING FIELD.—At the final meeting of the King's County Harriers on Friday last, William Hussey Walsh, Esq., J. P., of Kilduff House, met with an accident so serious a nature that he died on Monday. It appears that the horse on which Mr. Walsh was mounted was but an indifferent jumper, and while hunting across a stiff country near Edenderry the animal fell while crossing a fence, rolled over the rider, and bruised his body in a frightful manner. Drs. Clarke and Ridley were sent for, but although they were soon on the spot, they could render no assistance.—*Cor. of Freeman.*

SPREADING A MAGISTRATE.—A correspondence, I understand, has just terminated between the Commissioners holding the Great Seal of Chancery and Mr. Thomas McEvoy, of Balmalino, County Meath, calling on that gentleman for an explanation of certain observations attributed to him in reference to Federalism and other matters, alleged to have been used during a Sunday meeting at the recent canvass in the county Louth.—*Cor. of Dublin Freeman.*

Ten persons were arrested at Cork, on the 21st ult., on suspicion of being concerned in the mysterious disappearance of a number of arms from the barracks.

Prince Arthur has been made Duke of Connaught.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**LORD DENBIGH AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.**—At a public luncheon at Bedford after the opening of a new Catholic church, built there by the Rev. Canon Warnoll, Lord Denbigh, in proposing "The Queen," said the name of his Sovereign was always dear to an Englishman, and we had a right to be proud of her under whose reign we had lived so long. In proposing "The Catholic Hierarchy in England," Lord Denbigh remarked that although this country was happily still a land of liberty, and they were spared the dreadful scenes now going on in Germany and Switzerland, yet, in the providence of God, the Catholic Bishops here had to undergo the same trials, they would be found to go to prison with the same joyousness of heart as the Prelates they now saw going to prison in those countries. Archbishop Manning, in responding, said that whenever there had been an open declaration of Catholic principles to be made Lord Denbigh had always been in the front. He had the felicity to utter a sentence which would go down with him in his biography—that he was a Catholic first, an Englishman afterwards. It was one of those sayings which were so obviously true that when men looked at it they thought of a large number of their non-Catholic brethren who had assailed it at first accepted it in this form—that they were Christians first, Englishmen afterwards—that was to say, whereas they would lay down their lives for their country, still, if human authority were to command them to break the laws of God, they would die for their Christianity. His Grace after some local remarks, concluded by saying that the more the Catholic Church was seen and heard and known, the more people would join hands with its members in social life, and find that Catholics were as good subjects of our common Sovereign, and just as good Englishmen, as they were themselves.

Considering the difficulties three centuries of religious anarchy have created, Catholicity in England is in a very satisfactory condition. If, however, the wealth and social influence possessed by many of its members were turned to full account Catholicity in England might at the present time be in such a position as to lead to the belief that the day is not far distant when the greater portion of the baneful effects of the religious imposture which Henry VIII. was so successful in establishing would be removed. What a splendid pattern some of our Protestant and Dissenting fellow-countrymen show us! To the town of Bolton alone four magnificent gifts have been given during the past six years. In 1868 Mr. Chadwick gave the town £22,000 for the erection of model lodgings for the poor; in 1870 Mr. S. Blair gave £30,000 for a hospital and an orphan asylum; in 1871 Mr. P. Ormerod rebuilt the parish church of Bolton at a cost of £35,000; and it was only the other day when a bequest of £60,000 was announced as having been left to the same town by the late Mr. Jas. Eden; so that since 1868 this one town has received from its private benefactors close upon £140,000. It has been just announced that Alderman Proctor, of Bristol, has presented that town with a mansion house valued at £20,000, to be used as the official residence of the mayors; and that the late Mr. S. Mitchell, of Glasgow, who was killed by a fall over a precipice near Moffat, has bequeathed £70,000 for a free library for Glasgow. Nearly a quarter of a million altogether! There is perhaps nothing more needful at the present moment than a well-conducted Catholic daily newspaper. The Catholic rank and file of England are not sufficiently numerous or—what is more important—sufficiently organized to support a daily paper. No private business man dares to attempt such a speculation. Yet the want exists. Must not every thorough Catholic who hears of this quarter of a million of money for Protestant churches, mansion houses, model lodging-houses, &c., within half a dozen years, say to himself, "What might not be accomplished if a few of our wealthy Catholics would make an attempt at going and doing likewise?"—*The Universe.*

HMO WORSHIP.—In this country so many and such egregious errors have been fallen into upon the subject of heres that it is quite a relief to be able to say that for once we have not committed any extraordinary folly or impiety. From one or two points of view it can be granted that the English traveller, Dr. Livingstone, fairly won the honors which have been paid to his memory by the English nation. Of course there has been a certain amount of extravagant language, of disproportionate encomium and of laughable canonization; still, on the whole, the affair was respectable and consistent, and was quite a relief to the delirium of the Albert memorials. A traveller and a geographer deserves well of a people who are the greatest merchants in the world, and in this instance the reward has not been refused or deferred. Nevertheless we are certain that three-fourths of the late glorification was bestowed, not because the deceased was an eminent geographer, but on account of his many years' connection with the Protestant Foreign Missionary effort. And it is indeed on account of his peculiar conduct as a paid agent of the Baptists that we consider Dr. Livingstone well entitled to no small amount of praise. For in a most remarkable and extraordinary manner did he distinguish himself from the unscrupulous men with whom he was compelled to work. Unlike them, Livingstone was not a public falsifier. He knew that the Protestant Foreign Missions were a failure and a swindle, and he said so. It is only the other day that was printed a remarkable letter of his, in which he expresses a wish that the African missionaries could be brought to remember that the English people pay them in order that they may occasionally try and do a little work in or near Africa. See how he speaks elsewhere of the "Catholic mission work in Africa."—"The Jesuit teaching has been so permanent that even at this day the Prince of Congo is professedly a Christian, and there are no fewer than twelve churches in that kingdom, the fruits of the mission established in former times at San-Salvador." And again—"The good influence of the Bishop of An-

gola, both in the city and the country, is universally acknowledged; he is especially active in promoting the establishment of schools." It is now quite astonishing to observe the great numbers who can read and write in this district. This is the fruit of the labors of the Jesuit and Capuchin missionaries; for they taught the people of Ambaca, and ever since the expulsion of the teachers by the Marquis of Pombal the natives have continued to teach each other. These devoted men are still held in high estimation throughout the country to this day. All speak well of them—as *padres Jesuitas*. Now he will speak of his own men—"In South Africa such a variety of Christian sects have followed the footsteps of the London Missionary Society's successful career that converts of one denomination, if left to their own resources, are eagerly adopted by another, and are thus more likely to become spoiled than trained to Christian virtue." And once more—"Can our wise men tell us why the former mission stations (he means the Catholic) were self-supporting, rich and flourishing, as pioneers of civilization and agriculture, from which we even now reap benefits, and modern stations (the Protestant) mere paper establishments, without that permanence or ability to be self-supporting which they possessed?" And at the end of sixty years' observation of the Protestant mission work in Africa Dr. Livingstone (being truthful) is obliged to write that "The element of weakness in the character of the missionary is his determination to remain at the Cape Colony itself. When we hear an agent of one sect urging friends at home to aid him quickly to occupy some important work, because if it is not speedily laid hold of he will not have room for the sole of his foot," one can not help longing that both he and his friends would direct their noble aspirations to the millions of untought heathens in the regions beyond, and no longer continue to convert the extremity of the Continent into a dam of benevolence." All honour to the man who, surrounded by liars and himself an agent of a society that lives upon the infatuation of others, could yet preserve his natural integrity from contamination. We understand that Dr. Livingstone's fatal habit of "splitting" upon his associates created him a host of enemies among that interesting class which will now soon begin to make its strange appearance in the neighbourhood of the Strand. Exeter Hall is putting on all its glory, strengthening its platforms and rearranging its benches for the May meetings. We shall have fervid harangues and extempore prayers and pathetic appeals; and the real, live, stock hot-tent, in a black coat and white cravat, will stand up and tell us where he was converted and when, as he has done twenty times before. And it will succeed we prophesy. In spite of testimony that cannot be shaken, in spite of the evidence of state papers and the judgment of parliamentary commissioners, in spite of the confession of missionaries themselves that the whole undertaking from first to last is a gigantic sham and a swindle, the rich old English dowager, the imbecile antique but converted admiral, and the wealthy uneducated but highly-courted millionaire, intend to persist in believing in the Divine mission and in the success of the foreign Protestant societies. And they will pour out their money like water for the perpetuation of the falsehood and for the propagation of rascals, and they would do it even though the man whom they have just buried with honour were to rise from the tomb and expose the huge imposition as he did when he was one of themselves.—*The Universe.*

ST. MARY'S, BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—During the astonishingly rapid process of the development of Barrow, Catholics from various parts of the empire have flocked there—more especially from Ireland—and, as usual, have planted monuments of their faith and piety by building a beautiful church, filled to overflowing on Sundays, besides, spacious day and Sunday schools, under efficient management, where Catholic children can be educated without fear of their faith being tampered with. The great want of the mission of late, however, has been a presbytery suitable to the growing importance of the town and the comfort and convenience of the good and earnest priests of the mission, Fathers Parkinson and Finnegan. A considerable sum of money is already in hand towards this object, thanks to the laudable zeal of the collectors, and it is completed. The cost will be about £1,200. The style is Gothic, and the building will contain the usual accommodation, excellently arranged. When finished, which it is hoped will be in July, it will be an ornament to the town, a credit to the congregation, and a comfortable abode for the worthy priests who are striving their utmost for the moral regeneration of the people.

It is stated that nearly 5,000 agricultural labourers left England for New Zealand during the month of April.

**UNITED STATES.**

A Roman Catholic priest has taken up his residence among the Sandwich Island lepers on Molokai. When last heard from he had baptized thirty-five lepers, and had observed the Corpus Christi festival among his converts.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Roman Catholic priest who has gone among the lepers of Molokai, in the Sandwich Islands, and comforted and baptized many of those unhappy outcasts, deserves to bear away the palm for true Christian charity.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Cecilia Association of America will hold their first annual meeting at St. John's Cathedral, Milwaukee, about the middle of this month. A grand concert will be in order as a feature of the convention.

About twenty-five thousand persons attended the laying of the corner-stone of the Church of the Sacred Heart, on May 10, in Clornont Avenue, Brooklyn. A large number of the Hierbian Societies, the church temperance societies, and divisions of St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance assembled in uniform.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Catholics of Lynn, Mass., propose to build a school for the training of their children on North Common street, near Vine street.

The colored Catholics of St. Augustine's church, Louisville, Ky., have signed an address to the Pope, which they send by the hand of their pastor, Father De Meulder, who goes out with the pilgrimage.—They also send the Pope a gold-headed cane.

Among the measures proposed by the Catholic prelates at their late meeting in Cincinnati, and likely to be adopted by the Holy See, were the elevation of Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Boston, and Santa Fe to the grade of metropolitan sees, of the Vicarates of Arizona to be a See, and of the establishment of sees in Texas, Iowa, Colorado and Illinois, where few or none now exist.

The city of Buffalo at present contains 16 Catholic churches and 7 chapels in Convents, together with religious houses for the Jesuits, Redemptorists, Oblates, Franciscans and Fathers of the Congregation of the Mission.

Seventeen Sisters of St. Francis of the Poor made their profession in the Santa Clara Chapel, Cincinnati, during Mass celebrated by the Archbishop on Saturday, April 25.

The corner-stone of the new church of St. Martin, Fifteenth street, Georgetown, D. C., having been solemnly blessed by Pius IX., was shipped from Rome some weeks since, and is daily expected here. It is a gift from the Superior of the Catholic College, Genoa, where Rev. Father Barotti, the accomplished pastor of St. Martin's, was educated. The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone will take place in the latter part of May or early in June.—*Georgetown Gazette.*