

empire in abortive educational projects for Ireland, were seriously to study its history and ponder on the resolute attachment of its people to Catholic education, as an obvious and natural consequence of their uncompromising attachment to the Catholic faith.

The same English statesmen feel, or affect to feel, much surprise at the growing and widespread demand among the Irish people for the restoration of their native legislature.

In the dearth of Catholic establishments with adequate endowments, under which Ireland labors, aggravated by your own recent measure, by which Maynooth College has been stripped of more than half of its annual revenue, our attention is naturally engaged with the inquiry, by what means so serious a loss can be compensated.

In this letter I have purposely abstained from discussing those exciting topics which now engage the attention of the people of Ireland, confining myself to the subject of Catholic education, and the influence of a home government in securing its permanent success.

More Tyranny for Ireland.—The objection which was raised by the Duke of Richmond, we believe, that the measure "was not strong enough," can hardly be for the sake of that humanity which is common to dukes and scavengers, have been meant seriously.

to the repression of outrages to be introduced into Ireland I dare say those persons in Ireland who are exposed to these evils would act on that system. It is possible that Vigilance Committees would be appointed by the friends of property and order, and as in America, a conspiracy on the one side would be crushed by a conspiracy on the other.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR CASTLEBREA.—Most of our readers are already aware of the inconvenient distance at which the Catholic Church of this large and influential town stands as regards the inhabitants. They are also aware that on a recent occasion the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly bid for the brewery mills, situated in the centre of the town, for the purpose of erecting thereon a new church, but that such intention was frustrated from a defect in the title.

New Church of the Immaculate Conception, Essex-street.—The first Sunday of this beautiful month, (May), specially dedicated to the honor of the Blessed Mother of God, was made the fitting occasion for laying the foundation stone of this new parish church.

In the House of Commons on Monday, the Marquis of Hartington moved the second reading of the Bill to protect Life and Property in Westmeath and portions of the adjoining counties. Admitting that the measure was unconstitutional, he contended that the state of things proved to exist in certain districts of Ireland had become intolerable, and that it was absolutely necessary for the Government to destroy the organization which had survived the original cause of its creation.

mittee, denied, that the state of the country demanded the measure, and charged the Government with having exaggerated the danger in order to obtain powers of unprecedented severity. He regarded the Bill as a fatal step, "which would be resented by the people of Ireland as an additional wrong and insult."

The country, says the Freeman, will be disappointed at hearing that the Irish Liberal members, as a body, have been unable to arrive at a unanimous conclusion as to the course to be pursued by them in reference to the Westmeath Coercion Bill. To most persons the course seems plain, straight, and clear. In fact, a great number of persons believe that the occasion permits of but one course, and this feeling is largely shared in by every Liberal constituency.

The Coercion Bill.—We hope the new Coercion Bill will be opposed, but we have no expectation that it will be defeated. The Bill may be met with a greater variety of opinion and be more freely criticized in the Commons than it was in the Lords, but the end of the matter will be just the same—it will be carried through with a general expression of regret that its provisions are not still more tyrannical and oppressive.

THE RECENT ALLEGED OUTRAGE IN ACHILL.

SM.—As a landed proprietor, connected by residence and family ties with Newry and the remote districts of the county of Mayo, I feel peculiar pleasure in giving the most unqualified contradiction to the statement which appeared in the Irish Times of the 4th instant, that Mr. Pike, of Achill, had been fired at. I have just arrived from that part of the country, and write on the best authority and from personal knowledge.

United States Club, Stephen's-green, May 6. P. S.—I consider this letter the more necessary on account of the grave charges so lately made against the county Mayo in the House of Lords.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FRENCH CONSULATIONS AT THE IRISH COLLEGE IN PARIS.—On Monday afternoon at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, a most numerous and influential meeting of Irish members of Parliament was convened, by invitation of the Very Rev. Dr. Macnamara, the respected Rector of the Irish College in Paris to meet a deputation of bishops from Ireland who had come to lay before her Majesty's Government the claims of the Irish College in Paris.

gent Sherlock, Mr. Syman, Mr. Cogan, Mr. O'R. Deane, Mr. Digby, Mr. Martin, Mr. Stackpoole, Captain Fagan, Mr. Power, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Eunis, Mr. Mathews, and Mr. W. H. Gregory. On the motion of the Very Rev. Dr. Macnamara, the chair was taken by the Very Rev. Dr. Keane, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, who, on taking the chair, thanked the meeting for the honour done him, and expressed his regret at the absence of the Venerable Archbishop of Tuam, who had intended being present, and who was to have occupied the chair.

A deputation from the Youth of Great Britain will wait on the Holy Father, on June 16th, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the Pontificate. His Holiness has granted an audience on June 16th, and has sanctioned the attendance of ladies. The deputation will start on June 6th; will pay a visit to the young men of Turin, at their special invitation; and will arrive at Rome on June 14th.

PROPOSED PENNY POST BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—Mr. Seely's proposal, says the Daily News, to establish a penny post between England and the United States is bold and almost original. Years ago the cry for penny postage was interpreted to mean, that the ocean transit should itself be reduced to a penny, leaving inland postage at both ends to be added to it.

A CALCULATION ABOUT MURDER.—According to the verdicts delivered at coroners' inquests, there were 2,495 murders committed in England and Wales during the last ten years. During that time only 247 murderers were convicted.

The following address has been forwarded to Chislehurst. It is signed by Dr. Lee, vicar of All Saints, Lambeth, and others of the clergy, and has a large number of lay signatures.—"To His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, K. G. May it please your Majesty,—We, the undersigned, while tendering the expression of our sincere and hearty sympathy with your Imperial Majesty, take the liberty of respectfully welcoming you to England.

John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, who it is now ascertained beyond doubt is legally entitled to the Earldom of Aberdeen, is, we see by Debrett's Peerage, only in his 24th year, he having been born August 3rd 1847. The reported loss of his brother, the late Earl, some months since, is no doubt fresh in the recollection of our readers. The result of the inquiries the present Earl has caused to be made, have established the fact, that George H. Osborne, who acted as chief mate of the schooner Hera, and the late Earl of Aberdeen, were one and the same person.

waves. It was impossible to launch a boat, the sea being too rough. It is supposed that he was stunned by striking something when he fell over; otherwise being an excellent swimmer, he could easily have kept himself afloat, thrown off his heavy coat, struck for the vessel, and must have been saved.

FATALITY ATTENDING GREAT FAMILIES.—No reader of British history can avoid being struck with the misfortunes which, in all the periods of their reigns, attended the family of the Stuarts. For upwards of four hundred years there has been a blast upon their race. Robert III. of Scotland broke his heart because his eldest son was starved to death, and his youngest was made a captive. James I., after having beheaded three of his kindred, was assassinated by his own uncle, who afterwards died under the tortures inflicted for his crime. James II. was killed by the bursting of a cannon. James III., when flying from the field of battle, was thrown from his horse and murdered in a cottage into which he had been carried for assistance, his own son being engaged against his father in the battle. James IV. was killed in battle at Flodden Field. James V. died of grief and mortification for the defeat of his army at Solway Moss—a defeat arising from the treachery and dissatisfaction of his nobility. Henry Stuart was murdered, while his palace was destroyed by the explosion of gunpowder. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, was beheaded in England by the orders of her rival Elizabeth. James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, died, not without suspicion of poison by the Duke of Buckingham, Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall. Charles II. for many years was a wanderer on the Continent. James II. was driven from his kingdom, and died in the habit of a monk; and his family, in their attempts to recover possession of the British empire, discovered such infatuation, both in council and in action, that one of their sincere friends on leaving the Pretender, said, "What can your family have done, thus to excite the judgment of God?" Nor is it the least extraordinary circumstance in the history of this unfortunate race that reigning family his ancestors had attempted to dethrone. The Cardinal de York, the last of the Stuarts, having been completely deprived of his pecuniary resources by the ravages of the French in Italy, received from the King of England a liberal annuity, which administered to his comfort in extreme old age. The gratitude of this aged ecclesiastic was exhibited in his last will; he bequeathed to George IV., then Prince of Wales, two objects upon which he set a very high value. The first was the insignia of the Garter, which had been worn by Charles I.; and the second was a ring of high antiquity, which was worn by the old kings of Scotland on the days of their coronation. George IV. afterwards caused a splendid monument to be erected to the memory of the Cardinal de York at Rome.

UNITED STATES.

New York, June 1.—A Pittston special says the correct number in the mine at the time the breaker was discovered to be on fire was 59. 22 of those were taken out before the works burned down, 17 more were taken out of the pit dead, and four have died since.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31.—There was a tremendous fall of rain last night in Marion and the adjoining counties, and along the line of the Knoxville, causing the heaviest flood that has occurred for many years. Immense damage was done to property. A considerable portion of the railway track is undermined. In some places tracks and bridges were swept away. The country is flooded in every direction.

New York, May 30.—Telegrams from various cities report excessively hot weather to-day. In Bangor, Me., at 1 p.m., the thermometer marked 95 degrees.

CHICAGO, May 30.—A heavy rain storm prevailed here this p.m. and evening, accompanied with lightning. J. F. Forbes, a well-known citizen, was struck by lightning and killed. Much damage was done to the city from water.

The N. Y. World says they have not had a drop of rain since the 5th of May. The drought is widespread and severe, and if it continues a few days longer will produce very great distress. The first hay crop has been utterly ruined.

REPUTATION IN MINNESOTA.—The people of Minnesota by a majority of ten thousand have voted to repudiate the State railway bonds, which amount to \$5,000,000.

"THE ESCAPED NUN."—The woman called "Edith O'Gorman," who for some time past, has served the wicked designs of the denouncers of religion and made money out of scandal-loving gulls to be found in every community, has been delivering one of her defamatory lectures in Albany. The Sunday Morning Press, of that city, gives an account of the lecture of which we append the following:—We make no apologies for presenting to our readers this brief sketch of the lecture of this woman. It is our duty as wide-awake journalists to keep our readers informed of everything which may occur. This creature who now calls herself "Miss Edith O'Gorman," joined the Sisters of Charity in Jersey City, N.J., some years ago, receiving the name of Sister Mary de Chantal. She was of a very turbulent disposition, and was upon one occasion found late at night in the hall of the Convent, in her night clothes, under very suspicious circumstances. For this she was reprimanded and left the Convent. She next borrowed money from some New York merchants, on the supposition that she was still connected with the Convent. Tiring of the world, she afterwards wrote several penitential letters, asking to be taken back into the Convent; but her requests were refused. The world then learns of her being connected with a disgraced priest, named Walsh, with whom it has been proved, beyond doubt, that she was criminally intimate. She has since traveled round the country with a minister, to whom she was only recently married, delivering the most obscene lectures, full of filthy scandals on Convents, Priests, and the Catholic religion generally. She is utterly beneath contempt and unworthy of any attention by any one with the slightest pretension to decency. We have omitted some of her lectures, because of the crowded state of our columns. It was delivered with all the venom of a serpent. But it will fall powerless and unheeded on Albanians. They see around them on every hand evidences of the good work of the Sisters. Hundreds of little orphans cared for and educated by these ladies, have grown up to womanhood in our midst, and are ornaments to society, whilst there are hundreds more whose happy faces, met with from time to time, prove how false are the statements of this unhappy and infamous woman, who is traveling around the country uttering sentiments of bigotry, hatred and falsehood not in keeping with the feelings of charity, love, and intelligence of this enlightened age. We believe none of the religious orders object to a fair discussion of their belief and manner of living, and certainly force no one to remain with them. But they do object, and all good citizens of whatever creed, will join them in objecting, to being judged by the public confession of an "ejected" (not escaped) member, who supposes that the lives of all the religious are like her own.

"No rogue ever felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law," and certainly no expelled member of any organization or society is a competent witness in relation anything connected with it.