

IRELAND, 1851.

BY AUBREY DE VERE.

Thou! afflicted and beloved, O Thou! Who on thy wasted hands and bleeding brow— Dead miracle of Love—from reign to reign, Freshness thy stigmata of sacred Pain: Leap of the North when half the world was night; Now England's darkness 'mid her noon of light; History's sad wonder, whom all lands save one Draw up by strong attraction to the skies: Thyself most weak, yet strengthened from above; Thyself most weak, yet not in hate, but love— Smitten of God, yet not in hate, but love— Thy lovelier soul and fiercer flesh rebate! The earthlier soul and fiercer flesh rebate! Be strong; be true! Thy palms not yet are won; Thine simpler mission is but now begun. Hope not for any crown save that thou wearest— The crown of thorns! Preach thou that Cross thou bearest! Go forth! each coast shall glow beneath thy tread! What radiance bursts from heaven upon thy head? What fiery pillar is before thee borne? They loved and lost! They lead thee to thy morn! They pave thy path with light! Behold by man! Thou walkest a shade, not a shape, beneath a ban. Walk on—work on—love on; and, suffering, cry, "Give me more suffering, Lord, or else I die!"

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

EDUCATION FUNDS.—The guardians of the Cavan Union have adopted the petition of the Scariff Union praying that the Church surplus funds be devoted to educational purposes in Ireland.

A public demonstration in favor of Home Rule, Tenant Right, and Denominational Education took place at Cavan, on Tuesday, the 28th ult., under the auspices of the County Club.

"THE MOUNTAIN."—Messrs. Norton and Shaw's magnificent hotel at Restrovor will be completed in a few weeks. It is to be known as "The Mountain," and will be one of the finest hotels in Ireland.

On St. Patrick's night the usual ball in honor of the national festival was given by the Lord Lieutenant at the Castle, and in accordance with immemorial usage, was opened with a species of country-dance peculiar to the place and occasion.

MR. BUTT'S LAND BILL.—At the Catholic chapel, on Sunday, in King's County, Westmeath, and Meath, a petition in favor of Mr. Butt's Land Bill was signed by a large number of persons of all grades of society.

On the 17th ult., a farm of land containing 22½ acres held from year to year, under Sir Francis E. McNaughten, Bart., near Portadown, subject to the annual rent of £33, was sold by public auction for the sum of £37 10s.

Thomas Boyle, a boy 16 years of age, died at Richmond Hospital, Dublin, on the 20th ult., from the effects of burns which he received by accidentally falling into the fire, at the residence of his parents, where he fell down in an epileptic fit, on Feb. 28.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—A new line of steamers is being formed to run between Liverpool and Belfast, afterward to Londonderry and elsewhere. The company is being formed by several of the leading merchants and manufacturers of Liverpool and the North of Ireland.

LARGE STEAM CYLINDERS.—The workmen of the Newry Foundry Company have just cast two cylinders, each weighing about four tons, for the mills of Dunbar, McMaster, and Co., of Gillford. This is one of the largest jobs of the kind ever executed in Ireland.

NEWLY NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Mr. B. B. Murray, C. E., surveyor for the southern division of the county Town, has been unanimously elected engineer to the Newry Navigation Company, in room of Mr. Tutthill, C. E., who has accepted an appointment in Barrow-in-Furness.

THE ULSTER CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the committee of the newly-formed Ulster Catholic Association was held in the reading-room of the Derry Catholic Literary Society on Thursday, at eleven o'clock, at which the rules that had been drawn up for the management of the association were submitted for approval.

DROWNED IN THREE INCHES OF WATER.—A man named Hugh Murphy, residing near Restrovor, has been found in a "sough" near his own house. The water was only three inches deep. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that Murphy was drowned while insensible from the effects of an apoplectic fit.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING BILL.—Sir Patrick O'Brien, Bart., M.P., has presented a petition bearing 1,700 signatures from Parsonstown in favour of the Sunday Closing Bill. The petition bore the names of the Catholic and Protestant clergy, eleven Town Commissioners, and twenty licensed traders. Mr. E. Dease, M.P., has presented a similar petition from Maryborough, bearing 1,000 signatures.

CORK ASSIZES.—At the Cork Assizes, an action for libel brought by Mr. J. C. Hennessy, Carrigaline, against Mr. Luke Joseph Shea, the jury returned a verdict for £50 damages. In the same court, Mr. White, of Glengarriff Castle, brought an action against the Earl of Bantry, his relative, for the trespass of deer on his demesne, and obtained a verdict for £151.

MAXWORTH COLLEGE CHURCH.—Subscriptions, parochial and personal, continue to pour in towards the erection of this truly national and much needed church. Some of the parochial contributions are most generous, nay, magnificent, the number of local and of external calls considered, and they prove the deep and abiding gratitude of the people to the great college, which for eighty years has mainly supplied Ireland with a devoted and efficient priesthood.

In many towns the clergy organised suitable evening celebrations, intellectual and social, in honor of the Patron Saint of Ireland, on the 17th March, and with the best effects. At St. Patrick's College, Thurles, there was one of these, numerously attended, at which his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, the President and Staff of the College, the leading inhabitants of the town, and the Catholic Young Men's Society were present. And so in the city of Cork and other places.

NEW ROSS TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—At a weekly meeting of the New Ross Town Commissioners a petition in favour of Mr. Butt's Land Bill was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be forwarded by the Town Clerk to Mr. Dunbar, M.P., for presentation. On the application of Mr. Boyd, solicitor to the board, the magistrates at petty sessions ordered the full fines inflicted for street drunkenness within the borough to be placed to the credit of the Town Commissioners.

The farm known as Boardstown, Westmeath, lately held by the late Mr. Edward Hobson, was sold, on the 23rd ult., by directions of the landlord, Colonel Joshua H. Cooper. It contains 89 statute acres, at the yearly rent of £124 6s. After a spirited competition, Mr. Christopher Downes, of Mullingar, became the purchaser, at £1,500, exclusive of auction fees.

A NEW COMPANY.—A company has just been formed in Belfast for the purpose of purchasing the extensive flax mills and linen factory and premises, situate in Belfast, and carried on under the respec-

tive names of the Milford Spinning Company, the Milwater Spinning Company, and Wm. Malcolmson and Company. The Milford and Milwater Mills together containing about 60,000 spindles and 715 looms, and the purchase money for these two properties is £135,000, which is equal to about 40s. per spindle and £25 per loom.

On the 11th ult., a correspondent of the Cork Examiner visited and conversed with a man named William Dorney, now living at 16 Upper Quarry Lane, Clarence street, opposite O'Connell street, aged 111 years, and said to be in the full possession of all his faculties. He was born at Lyredane, in the parish of Grenagh, in the year 1765, is very conversable, but quite destitute, being supported by the charitable neighbors. He lives with a feeble old man, a sonaged 70 years, having no other family, or relations, or friends.

Speaking of the Shannon salmon fisheries, the Freeman's Journal of the 22d ult., says—"Since the water began to fall in this river there has been wonderful angling. Near Limerick alone the take has been such as to astonish the natives. One gentleman killed two on Saturday weighing 30lb. and 35lb., and other people took fish weighing 12, 16, 20, 24, 30, and 38lb. each. More were taken of which the weight were not known. Protection is beginning to tell in a very satisfactory manner in the increased size of the fish in this river."

On the 20th ult., a young man named M'Keivitt, residing in Barrack street, Dundalk, while standing in his father's house fell dead suddenly. A doctor was immediately in attendance, but life was found to be extinct. Deceased was a fine young man, about 27 years of age, and the only son of aged parents. He was a general favourite amongst his acquaintances, to whom he endeared himself by his many good qualities. He was after attending a funeral when death overtook him. Disease of the heart is the supposed cause of death.

An important private treaty sale of land was recently completed near Moate. A farm in the townland of Coolbrook, containing two hundred Irish acres, was sold by Patrick Maxwell, Esq., J.P., Athlone, to Patrick Egan, Esq., merchant, Moate, for the sum of £4,000. The farm is held from a minor under lease for an unexpired term of seventy years, and is subject to a rent of 22s. per acre. The furniture of a commodious house, situate on the farm, and all the cattle were also purchased by Mr. Egan on a valuation made by Mr. Robert Foglish, auctioneer, Athlone. Amongst the offers made for the land was one of 50s. per acre, free of purchase money. The land is all under grass.

A farm of forty acres, situate at Ballinrawley was lately purchased by Mr. Thomas Knappe, of Bellaghy, from Mr. Thomas Wilson, at an input of £12 10s. an acre, and subject to 30s. an acre rent; and on the 23rd ult., at an early hour, the farmers around collected to the number of 71 teams, and ploughed the whole farm. Mr. McAnaspie, of College Hall, near Charlemont, lately bought a farm of 73 acres, held under Trinity College, at an input of £1,800, and subject to 17s. an acre. On the same date, also, Mr. McAnaspie's friends all collected, some sixty ploughs being in the field, and as the day was very fine ploughed out nearly the whole farm, the owner supplying plenty of beer, dinner, &c., to his friends.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The National Festival, celebrated with the usual Irish fervour, passed off most creditably, wholly free from excess or other circumstances that might detract from the festival or from the people. Appeals were made by the clergy the previous Sunday and on St. Patrick's Day, in all the metropolitan churches, to fitly honour the great festival, and, as events show, with the best effects. With all the cry of increasing drunkenness, whether the appearance of the streets, day or night, or the police courts next morning, be considered, no St. Patrick's Day for many years past equalled the last as regards the absence of drunkenness and the general good conduct of the populace. At the Castle of Dublin there was the usual crowd, at the relieving of the guard in the morning, and an unusual large ball at night, his Grace the Lord Lieutenant and his family having thrown an Irish spirit into the national festivities. Throughout the provinces the people were equally well-behaved. Warmly, but inoffensively, the streets were paraded in most of the cities and towns; ample and tasteful bunting was displayed, and numerous popular bands stirred the warm hearts of the people with national music, which they echoed with the refrain, "We're Paddies Evermore."

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.—On March 29, Mr. Isaac Butt introduced the new Land Bill for Ireland in the British Parliament. We take the following interesting extract from Mr. Butt's speech—"No one can understand the land question in Ireland who does not take into account the past history of Ireland as far as that history affects the question now under consideration. It is an unfortunate circumstance, but it is true, that almost all the land in Ireland is held, with very few exceptions, by the tenure of confiscation. Indeed, Lord Clare declared in the Irish House of Peers that the greater portion of the land of Ireland had been confiscated three times over. No person who is acquainted with past history and the present circumstances of Ireland will deny that the memoirs of that confiscation have descended to the present day, embittering the relations between landlords and the occupiers of the soil. In advocating the Act of Union in the Irish House of Peers, Lord Clare said—"It is a subject of curious and important speculation to look back to the forfeitures of Ireland confiscated in the last century. The superficial contents of the island are calculated at 11,012,682 acres. Let us now examine the state of forfeitures confiscated in the reign of James I. The whole of the province of Ulster, 2,836,837 acres; set out by the Court of Claims at the Restoration, 7,800,000 acres; forfeitures of 1678, 1,060,792 acres; total, 11,697,629 acres. So that the whole of your island has been confiscated, with the exception of the estates of five or six old families of English blood, some of whom had been attainted in the reign of Henry VIII, but recovered their possessions before Tyrone's rebellion, and had the good fortune to escape the pillage of the English Republic inflicted by Cromwell; and no inconsiderable portion of the island has been confiscated twice, or, perhaps, thrice in the course of a century. The situation therefore of the Irish nation at the revolution stands unparalleled in the history of the inhabited world. If the wars of England carried on here from the reign of Elizabeth had been waged against a foreign enemy, the inhabitants would have retained their possessions under the established law of civilized nations, and their country would have been annexed as a province to the British Empire; but the continued and persevering resistance of Ireland to the British Crown during the whole of the last century was mere rebellion, and the municipal law of England attached upon the crime. What, then, was the situation of Ireland during the Revolution, and what is it at this day? The whole property and power of the country have been conferred by successive monarchs of England upon an English Colony, comprised of three sets of English adventurers, who poured into this country at the terminations of three successive rebellions, confiscation is their common title, and from the first settlement they have been hemmed in on every side by the old inhabitants of the island, brooding over the discontent in sullen indignation." That is the description given by Lord Clare in the Irish House of Peers in the year 1800. His Lordship then went on to say—"Cromwell's first act was to collect the native Irish who had survived the general devastation and who had remained in the country, and to transplant them into the province of Connaught,

which had been completely depopulated and laid waste in the progress of the rebellion. They were ordered to retire thence by a certain day, and forbidden to re-pass the Shannon under pain of death, and this sentence of deportation was rigidly enforced until the Restoration. Their ancient possessions were seized and given up to the conquerors, as were the possessions of every man who had taken part in the rebellion, or followed the fortunes of the King after the murder of Charles I. And this whole fund was distributed among the officers and soldiers of Cromwell's army in satisfaction of the arrears of their pay, and adventurers who had advanced money to defray the expenses of the war. And thus a new colony of new settlers, composed of all the various sections which then infected England—Independents, Baptists, Seceders, Brownists, Socinians, Millenarians, and dissenters of every description, many of them infected with the leaven of Democracy, poured into Ireland and were put into possession of the ancient inheritance of its inhabitants, and I speak with great personal respect of the men when I state that a very considerable portion of the opulence and power of the kingdom of Ireland continues at this day in the descendants of those motley adventurers.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ROME.—The Festival of the Patron Saint of Ireland was duly honoured by all the Irish Catholic institutes in Rome, but especially by the Irish Franciscans at Saint' Isidoro, and by the members of the Irish College at St. Agatha. The small but beautiful church of Saint' Isidoro was filled on the 17th with a congregation consisting of the leading English and Irish Catholic visitors to Rome; and many Protestants also were present at the High Mass, celebrated by a bishop of the Order, Dr. Carafaggio, of Harbour Grace, to whom Monsignor Cataldi acted as master of ceremonies. The music was particularly good, and the weather was favourable. After High Mass a sermon was preached by one of the fathers at the Saint' Isidoro Convent, Father Fitzmaurice. It had been expected that the Rev. C. B. Garside would be the preacher, but he was not present in Rome, and no other ecclesiastic noted for oratorical power being for the occasion available, the Franciscans were compelled to content themselves with one of their own Order, who had never previously, it was said, preached in public. Father Fitzmaurice, however, discharged his office in such a way as to leave little room for regret at this failure of attempts to secure other preachers. He delivered a most interesting discourse, in fluent and earnest language, describing the merits and influence of the missionary who so many centuries ago brought Ireland into the Church, and established the Catholic faith so securely that no subsequent trials or persecutions could effect its corruption or destruction. After the sermon a collection was taken up for the convent which is entirely maintained by voluntary contributions. His Grace Archbishop Howard, Mgr. Lenti, Vice General of Rome; Dr. Allard, Archbishop of Turin; Dr. O'Mahony, Bishop of Armidale; Dr. Stewart MacCarty, Canon Power, U.S.; Father MacFaul, U.S.; Monsignor Cataldi, Dr. Robinson, U.S.; Father Mullooly, Prior of St. Clement's; Father Keogh, Prior of Sta. Maria in Posterula, and others dined subsequently at the convent. At the Irish College, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at 11 a.m., by the Bishop of Fossano, and Compla was sung at 5 p.m. The Rector of the Irish College after Mass entertained at dinner the Prefect of the Propaganda, Cardinal Franchi; his Eminence Cardinal Ledochowski, Bishop Gaspar Merilliod, Vicar Apostolic of Geneva; Monsignor Prince Radzivil, Monsignor Manacorda, Bishop of Fossano, Monsignor the Marquis de Stacopole, Monsignor Agiozzi; Pro-Secretary of the Propaganda; Monsignor Mercurelli, Secretary of Latin Letters; Monsignors Jacobini, Roncetti, Aligsi, Conrado, Rector of the Propaganda College, and others. After dinner Monsignor Kirby proposed the health of his distinguished guest, Cardinal Ledochowski, which was received with much applause. In responding, his Eminence made allusion to the past history of Ireland, a country whose unparalleled persecutions had taught other nations how to suffer for the Faith. Between Ireland of former centuries and the Catholics of Germany of to-day existed a bond of pain, un legame del dolore, which served to encourage and strengthen the modern sufferers for conscience sake and for the sake of Catholicism. He mentioned that when the churches in his two dioceses were dedicated to the Heart of Jesus the civil Government was so much irritated that it closed several of the churches belonging to the seminaries which were under control of the State. The Irish Bishops happened to be sitting in Synod at the time, and hearing of the arbitrary act in Germany, dedicated all Ireland to the Sacred Heart of the Redeemer. His Eminence mentioned that in his own diocese an O'Connell League had been established, with the object of endeavouring, by perfectly legal means, to obtain legislative independence for Catholics, and protection from legal persecution. Cardinal Ledochowski spoke in Italian, with a clear musical voice, and with great ease and fluency. His presence is commanding, and his whole bearing is that of a worthy Prince of the Church. Signs of suffering are traceable in his features, and his hair, a few years ago thick and dark, is now silvered prematurely. Bishop Gaspar Merilliod, although but two years younger than Cardinal Ledochowski, looks ten years his junior.—Roman Cor. of London Tablet.

with a squire and concert, during the course of which the congregation testified their love and esteem for their worthy pastor, the Rev. B. Tracy, by making him the recipient of an address and a purse of sovereigns. The proceedings were presided over by Father Antoine, O. S. F., who was supported on the platform by Fathers Dwyer (Glasgow), and MacNamara, (Nellston).

ON MONDAY EVENING Mr. William Garvie, Glasgow, was entertained to tea in the Clarcondon Cafe, on the occasion of his recovery from a severe illness. The Rev. V. Chisholm, St. John's, presided, and there were present Revs. P. Pius and T. Curran (St. John's), D. MacKintosh (Kinning Park), and A. MacFarlane, secretary to his Grace Archbishop Eyo, together with about fifty other gentlemen. The Rev. Chairman, in opening the proceedings, spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Garvie's devoted labours, extending over thirty years, in connection with the Boy's Sunday School, the savings bank, and many other good works. Mr. Garvie was then presented with an address, and a handsome marble time-piece for himself, a set of brooch and ear-rings for Mrs. Garvie and a gold chain and pendant for Miss Garvie. Mr. Garvie made a feeling reply.

OUR LADY OF SEVEN DOLOURS, NEW PEEKHAM.—A most successful mission has just been closed in this church. The Fathers of the adjoining Capuchin Convent summoned to the work the Rev. Fathers Leslie and MacDonnell, S.J. The attendance at the exercises showed a steady increase. No less than 1,200 were the numbers that thronged to the confessionals and the communion rails. It is stated as the result of careful calculations, that between twelve and thirteen hundred approached the sacraments during this mission. At the renewal of the Baptismal Vows last Sunday evening, the church was crowded. Besides the results noticed above, we may add that a certain number of converts have been received into the Church, and others have been left under instruction. The missionaries, attribute their success, in a great measure, to the excellent system of house-to-house visitation the Capuchin Fathers have established in the parish.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BABY FARMING.—It was stated in the course of the hearing of a case at Woolwich Police Court, that the Act of 1872 had virtually abolished baby-farming, and that there are only forty registered baby-farmers in the metropolis.

UNEMPLOYED LABOUR.—There has seldom, if ever, been so much unemployed labour in the North of England as at the present moment. There are eighteen collieries laid off in the county of Durham, and 10,000 iron-workers have been idle for months.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.—A fresh dispute has arisen in the Oldham cotton trade. A portion of the operatives have sent in a demand for 15 per cent. advance. The trade is in an unsatisfactory condition, and the employers will not grant any increase of wages.

EARL RUSSELL AND THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURGENTS.—Earl Russell has written to Mr. Lewis Farley promising a second subscription of £50 in support of the insurgents of Herzegovina. He says he considers them justified in declaring that they can place no reliance on the Sultan's promise.

MR. RICHARDSON, a commercial traveller, has obtained a verdict against the Midland Railway Co. in the Bristol County Court for the cost of a conveyance and his personal expenses, incurred in consequence of a train arriving to late at a station from which he was to proceed by another train, which had previously departed.

RAISING THE VANGUARD.—The prospects of an attempt being made to recover the Vanguard have so far progressed that the preliminaries of a contract between the Admiralty and a civil engineer have been satisfactorily arranged. Should this contract be finally entered into, it is hoped that operations may be commenced not later than May next.

SHARE PRACTICE.—Most of the fifteen drummers of the 1st Battalion 15th Foot, who played "St. Patrick's Day" on the morning of the 17th inst., at Aldershot, without the sanction of their officers, have been sentenced to twenty-eight days' confinement to barracks. Two corporals have been recommended for trial by court-martial for allowing the fife and drums to be taken out of their room.

St. Patrick's night was celebrated at Pollokshaws

with a squire and concert, during the course of which the congregation testified their love and esteem for their worthy pastor, the Rev. B. Tracy, by making him the recipient of an address and a purse of sovereigns. The proceedings were presided over by Father Antoine, O. S. F., who was supported on the platform by Fathers Dwyer (Glasgow), and MacNamara, (Nellston).

ON MONDAY EVENING Mr. William Garvie, Glasgow, was entertained to tea in the Clarcondon Cafe, on the occasion of his recovery from a severe illness. The Rev. V. Chisholm, St. John's, presided, and there were present Revs. P. Pius and T. Curran (St. John's), D. MacKintosh (Kinning Park), and A. MacFarlane, secretary to his Grace Archbishop Eyo, together with about fifty other gentlemen. The Rev. Chairman, in opening the proceedings, spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Garvie's devoted labours, extending over thirty years, in connection with the Boy's Sunday School, the savings bank, and many other good works. Mr. Garvie was then presented with an address, and a handsome marble time-piece for himself, a set of brooch and ear-rings for Mrs. Garvie and a gold chain and pendant for Miss Garvie. Mr. Garvie made a feeling reply.

OUR LADY OF SEVEN DOLOURS, NEW PEEKHAM.—A most successful mission has just been closed in this church. The Fathers of the adjoining Capuchin Convent summoned to the work the Rev. Fathers Leslie and MacDonnell, S.J. The attendance at the exercises showed a steady increase. No less than 1,200 were the numbers that thronged to the confessionals and the communion rails. It is stated as the result of careful calculations, that between twelve and thirteen hundred approached the sacraments during this mission. At the renewal of the Baptismal Vows last Sunday evening, the church was crowded. Besides the results noticed above, we may add that a certain number of converts have been received into the Church, and others have been left under instruction. The missionaries, attribute their success, in a great measure, to the excellent system of house-to-house visitation the Capuchin Fathers have established in the parish.

THE PROPOSED MONASTERY AT FORT-ANGUSTUS.—In mentioning that Lord Lovat has made over, as present to the Catholic Church, what were formerly the Crown lands and garrison buildings at Fort-Augustus, in order that the Church may establish there a Benedictine Monastery, the Fairness Courier says—"The place was purchased from the Government by the late Lord Lovat so recently as 1867, for the sum, we believe, of £4,500. The Fort had been abandoned as a military station, and had fallen into a ruinous state. At the time of its erection in 1729 it was considered a strong fortification. It had four bastions, was defended by a ditch, a covert way and glacis, and had barracks capable of accommodating three or four hundred soldiers. But as the whole was commanded from the neighbouring hills it could have made no long resistance to an enemy. The site is, however, eminently beautiful, having towards the east the long picturesque stretch of Loch Ness—twenty four miles—and in the west the magnificent range of the Glenngarry mountains. The Fort Augustus grant includes about 16 acres. A college is to be established at once, carrying on the Scottish College of Benedictines which formerly existed in Ratishon, but was taken possession of by the Bavarian Government some years ago, because it was no longer able to fulfil the conditions of its foundation. The rent of the farm of Borlum, near Ardoch, is assigned to the college. A church for the use of the monastery and the college will be commenced immediately on obtaining possession. The late Lord Lovat, we understand, vested the rent of the lands of Ruthven, in Stratherrick, for behoof of Catholic missionaries resident on the Lovat estates. These yield about £224 per annum."

SOURCES OF CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.—The Aton (Dublin), writing on the wonderful advancement of Catholicism in England during the present generation, describes its obscure position previously, and then goes on to say—"From most unexpected quarters, aid came to the shrinking and scattered English Catholics. Some of the best and brightest intellects amongst the Protestant clergy were drawn to the Church; and, in words of beauty and eloquence which had in them something almost divine, they proclaimed to their countrymen that she, who hitherto had been a thing to be persecuted and despised, was none other than "the heir to the promises." And for a moment it actually seemed to some as if the whole country, charmed and persuaded by one tongue, above all, of matchless power, were on the point of returning to its early faith. The Oxford movement, however, came and went without adding much numerical strength to the old Church. One thing, however, it did whose importance can hardly be exaggerated. Through its instrumentality Catholicism in England has been enabled to appeal to educated intellects in a way which were else impossible. Men of learning and thought were impressed with the strength of the Church's claims, and learned to speak of her with respect, if not with reverence. Still the great mass of the English people were at the mercy of the crass ignorance and the old stupid prejudice in reference to everything Catholic which had grown up into a tradition of their race. The Church had to be brought before them, in real, living flesh and blood—the priest, and the nun, and simple men and women like themselves; they must see with their own eyes what this Popery was of which they had heard so much that was evil. And then came the Irish immigrants, poor in everything but their strong simple faith, their earnest zeal for religion, and they spread themselves over the length and breadth of the land. Wherever they congregated, the Mass began to be said, and by-and-by a church arose, intimating to all that the old faith had come to life again, and affording to Protestants around the means of knowing what it was their fathers had banished out of their midst. And so it came about that everywhere—in the hearts of big towns, and in the centre of trading and manufacturing industry, and even deep down in the depths of the mines—Catholics were to be met with who had no fear for their religion, and no wish to hide it.

UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER CENTENARIAN.—Mr. William O'Gorman was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1776 and has been in Michigan since 1833. He worked on the old State House. He has 97 descendants, is a great reader and takes a great deal of interest in Irish affairs. He is yet healthy and active.

AN OLD CLAIM.—The oldest claim on record is that of the late Jonathan Skinner for the destruction of his dwelling-house and other property in Springfield, N. J., by the British troops "while in actual military occupancy of the United States" during the revolutionary war. A bill recently introduced in Congress, directs the payment of 1,285, 14 dollars in satisfaction of the demand to Scepta Cleveland and the other heirs of Mr. Skinner.

HOMELESS IRISH GIRLS.—In the annual report of the Castle Garden Labour Bureau, New York, for 1875, there is one item painfully suggestive. That is, the enormous number of Irish girls as compared with those of other countries, who landed in New York and were assisted in procuring employment by the Bureau. The following is the official list:—Germany, 263; Ireland, 5,016; England, Scotland, and Wales, 74; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 45; Switzerland, 8; Belgium and Holland, 4; Russia and Poland, 5; Bohemia and Hungary, 2; Italy, 0; Servia, 0; Turkey, 0; Spain, 0; Canada, 4; British East India, 0. While only 405 females from all other parts of the world sought the assistance of the Bureau, 5,016 girls from Ireland alone were added.

CANADA.

REVENUE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The revenue of Nova Scotia for 1876-77 is placed at \$676,800, and expenditures at \$610,971.

Smith, the Sombra murderer, who is under sentence of death at Sarina, will be hung, as the Govern- ment have refused to intercede in the course of the law.

A report is current in Toronto that Mr. Patrick Boyle, of the Irish Canadian, is to get the Bursarship of the Lunatic Asylum, made vacant by the death of Mr. Mooney.

Mr. Watchorn of Merrickville, has recently shipped to the Hudson Bay Company a cargo of \$4,000 worth of cloth, of his own manufacture.

A grist mill has been started at Sault Ste. Marie, not a moment too soon, it is said, as all the merchants had sold out their stocks of flour.

The Orillia Lunatic Asylum, which has been closed for years, and for which a vote was taken at the recent session of the Local Legislature, will be reopened in July next.

A young girl named Holden, whilst on her way home by way of Champlain street, Quebec, was struck on the head from a loose stone falling from one of the houses, the skull was completely cut open, and the girl cannot recover.

PROMISE NEW SENATOR.—It is understood that Patrick Power, Esq., member for Halifax, will succeed Sir Edward Keany in the Senate, the seat being considered as representative of the Irish Catholics of Nova Scotia.

A petition to the Minister of Justice is in circulation in Quebec for signature, praying for the release from the penitentiary of the instigator of the barque "Salacia," found guilty of causing the death of one of the crew named Cousins.

LEMONS.—The estimated cut of lumber for the Quebec market on the Ottawa and its tributaries, this year is thirteen million cubic feet white pine, and six hundred thousand feet of red pine.

No fishing with nets of any kind or seines, spears or set lines will be allowed during the present season in the waters of the River St. Lawrence, between Gananoque and Cornwall.

GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA.—The traffic receipts for the week ending March 18 amounted to £38,800, against £39,800 in the corresponding period of last year, showing a decrease of £1,000.

GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA.—The traffic receipts for the week ending March 17 amounted to £15,103 against £18,020 for the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of £2,917.

The saw-mills are very busy just now, the last fall of snow, together with the favourable turn which prices have taken, having induced farmers to draw in large quantities of logs to the various mills.

It is reported that about \$20,000 worth of bass have been caught in the Mirmack river this winter. The increase is due to the protection of spawning grounds in the spring and summer.

The voting on the delinquent by-law at St. Mary's took place on Monday, the 3rd inst. The vote at the close of poll stood—for, 36; against, 7. There are 600 votes in St. Mary's, so that very few went to the poll.

The Irish Canadian recommends the abandonment of St. Patrick's Day and other Irish national processions, on the ground that they needlessly stir up strife and prevent Irishmen of different creeds meeting for common objects.

Hastings Grand Jury has condemned the condition of the court-room and petty jury room in Belleville, the court room being badly heated and ventilated, and the jury room being entirely devoid of furniture.

Says the Belleville Intelligencer, our bay fishermen seem to have been doing tolerably well of late, judging from the large numbers of pickerel and other fish exposed for sale on the market. A considerable quantity of fish has also been exported to other markets.

The breach of promise case in high life at Halifax, in which there were several hundred "gushing" letters, has terminated in the Supreme Court, with a verdict of \$1,000 for the plaintiff; \$20,000 was claimed.

The Thorold Post learns on good authority that it is the intention of the St. Catharines, Thorold and Clifton Road Company to abandon the road. In that case the road will become the property of the municipalities through which it passes at the end of a month from the time the company gives up possession.

Three prisoners under sentence in the goal at Sault Ste. Marie, recently escaped. They were seen at once in making their escape, but such is the position of the goal that two or three minutes is sufficient to enable an ordinary man to reach the "land of the free."

The child murder reported a few days ago on the eastern section of the Grand Trunk Railway, was kept quiet in the hope of fading the inhuman mother. The child had its tongue pulled out previous to throwing it through the water closet of a first class car.

From Manitoba satisfaction is expressed with the additional Dominion grant of \$25,000 to sufferers from the grasshopper invasion. It is pronounced ample for the purposes required. Navigation promises to open early, and affairs generally in the Province and Northwest are looking hopeful.

LUCKY WOMAN.—A St. John, N.B., woman expects to receive \$25,000 through the death of a brother in California. A Quebec widow has been advised that she is entitled to \$95,000 through the death of a relative in Europe. A Halifax woman is likely to come into some property near Belleville, left by a brother named MacLaughlin, and whom she had not heard of for many years.

The St. Catharines News is told that a very strange disease is going around amongst the horses of that district. The horse goes on as well as usual, and suddenly drops down perfectly helpless. Quite a number of horses in this neighbourhood have lately been thus attacked. The disease is inflammation of the spleen and kidneys.

Mr. Williams had a day or two ago a specimen of a strange freak of nature, exhibiting the head, hair and other appearances of a dog with the feet, &c. of a calf. It had lived about an hour only after birth. The cow had been attacked by a bull dog some months ago, and the fright accounts for the unnatural appearance of the offspring.—Chatham Planet.

The school census for the city of Ottawa has just been completed. It shows the total number of children between the ages of five and sixteen years to be 5,933; between the ages of seven and twelve years, 3,056; number of Catholic children of these ages, 1,599; number of Protestant children of these ages, 1,487; number of children between seven and twelve years not attending any school, 487.

PRESENTATION.—Rev. A. F. Finan, late of St. Mary's, west end, and now pastor of Uxbridge, was on Wednesday evening 5th inst., made the recipient of a flattering address and purse, containing \$250, by his friends of the former parish. On the following evening the people of Briston presented him with another address, and a gold chain and cross valued at \$100. A very enjoyable time was spent on each occasion; and the reverend gentleman delivered suitable replies.