IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DIOCESS OF DUBLIN - ADDRESS TO THE HOLY FA-DIOCESS OF DUBLIN — ADDRESS TO THE HOLY FA-THER—At a meeting held recently in St. Kevin's Chapel, Marlborough-street, the following Address, Chaper, manufactor of the Sovereign Pontist, on entering to be presented to the Sovereign Pontist, on entering to be presented at the 27th year of his Pentificate, was agreed to, and signed by the clergy of the diocese:

nd signed of Father,—Your children from this remoto region, Ireland, come once more, casting themmoto region, restant, o greet you on the auspicious selves at your exaltation to the Chair of Peter. We der or your care the assurances of our gratitude, on reneration and our filial love. We behold in you not only the visible Head and Ruler of the Church, the Vicur of Jesus Christ, and Father of all the Faithful, but a Pontiff chosen especially by Heaven in the present evil times, and blessed with a ren in the Present of an unprecedented length, extending ren beyond the days of Peter, to preserve the eren beyond the day of the perhaps the most terrible that church in a condict perhaps the most terrible that the ever sustained. We behold in you a pilot it has ever sustained. it mas ever on high with unfailing courage, with gillance, and a farseeing power of vision to guide the Barque of Peter amid the gloom and perils of the storm which has now for so long a period raged the storm We behold in you a true Paster, stricken like your Divine Master for the flock, and prepared to lay down your life for its welfare. -When we conto my to your fidelity, your magnanimity, and unrempine fortitude we find ourselves consoled and supported in every trial; we find our faith enlivened our hope confirmed, our charity intensified by your our nope committee, for your faith and hope are unshaken as the solid rock, and your charity is that which en as the sold and death, and which no floods of sorrow or tribulation can extinguish. Continue, great or mounting, even in your prison to govern the Church committed to your care, and to glorify your divine committee to you have consummated your sacrifice. Successor of Peter, continue to support as the Rock the magnificent edifice divinely erected upon him. Continue, Universal Father, to guide, to cherish, and support your children. Most legitimate and most beloved of Sovereigns, continue to challenge by your virtue and your wisdom, the admiration of the your value of your enemies; teach by your example the erring rulers whom you behold around you, to reign with justice and submission to the great King of Heaven and of earth, as the parents and guardians of their people. Endure, Holy Father, yet a short time and your children will be heard; the Omnipotent will arise from His shumber; that Voice shall be heard that commands the earth and the sea; calm will be restored to the Church, and a joyful peace shall smile on your declining years, ere you be summoned to receive that bright unfading diadem that awaits you in the kingdom of eternal light, and peace and joy. Deign, Holy Father, to impart to your suppliant children your much desired and paternal benediction."

The magnificent new Catholic Church of St. Kevin, Harrington street, Dublin, was solemnly dedicated on June 3d by Cardinal Cullen. After high mass an eloquent sermon was delivered by the Bishop of Ardagh before an immense congregation.

CASTLEBAR CONVENT.—We learn from the Castlebar Telegraph that the Archbishop of Tuam has laid the foundation stone of a new convent chapel. His Grace, after advocating the good and holy work, authorised the Rev. Mother to enter his name on the subscription list for £100.

ORDINATIONS IN THURLES.—The magnificent cathedral, which the Most Rev. Dr. Leaby is now erecting in Thurles, and which, thanks to his Grace's energy, is almost completed, was on Sunday (June 2d) the scene of one of the most impressive ceremonies of the Catholic Church, viz., the advancement of six young gentlemen, recently students of Thuries College, to the order of priesthood. Their names with the missions for which they are intended are as follows:—Rev. Michael Finn, son of John Finn, Esq., Thurles, who had formerly studied in Thurles College, and subsequently in the University of Louvain, Belgium; Rev. John Power, diocese of Cashel and Emly; Rev. Thomas Mackey, diocese of Cashel and Emly; Rev. Florence M'Carthy, diocese of Cork; Rev. Laurence Roche, and Rev. James O'Shen, diocese of Dubuque, United States. Rev. W. Moore was previously advanced to the order of sub-deaconship of the latter diocese. The eeremony was witthis institution has greatly increased since Rev. United States; Maitland, Bathurst, Australia. - Cork Ezaminer.

THE CLERGY OF LIMERICK DENOTING KEOGH -The Bishop and clergy of the Dioceso of Limerick held a meeting on Monday at the Cathedral of St. John, and adopted a series of resolutions condemnatory of the speech delivered by Judge Keogh at Galway. A similar meeting of the clergy of the county Wexford was held, presided over by their Bishop, and £200 was subscribed towards the Vindication Fund.

The evangelical spirit which has found in the West of Ireland a sort of happy hunting ground seems, I think, far from extinct in Galway. It is not estentatious, but it is here. The propaganda lurks in potatoes, the missionary appeals to your convictions through the carnal media of beef and groceries. You buy a chocolate cake at the confectioners' and find the wrapper to be some history of "Turf and Theology, or the Benighted Bogtrotter." You pick up a loose leaf on the strand-it is a relation between the Reverend Stiggins concerning his "Black Brother, or the Converted Coalheaver."—Corr. Dublin Freeman.

QUARTER SESSIONS' CHAIRMEN. - In the Times of Tuesday last an article appeared impugning the decisions of the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions in land cases. The Times stated in almost so many words that the incapacity of the Charmen was due to the fact that religious, and not legal, qualifica-tions were attended to in the appointment of them, and that Catholics, owing to the undue preference of Liberal Administrations, had almost a monopoly of the Chairmanship. We have taken the trouble of inquiring fully into this statement, and, we need scarcely say, find it to be about as accurate as most of the dicta upon Irish affairs so authoritatively uttered by our English journalistic brethren. The result of our inquiries was to ascertain in the first place that the three Chairmen whose decision have, rightly or wrongly, been impugned by Lord Lifford in the Times-namely, the Chairmon of Tyrone, Donegal, and Down-are all Protestants. The second result of our investigation is that of the thirty-three Irish Chairmen twenty-one are Protestants and only eleven Catholics; in other words, while the proportion of Protestants to Catholics in the whole population is about four to one, they have two out of every three of the very offices the appointment to which is referred to by the *Times*. We subjoin the list of Irish Chairmen with their religious creed appended, and we have only to say to those who may condemn the proceeding as invidious that we would never have dreamed of instituting the inquiry had it not been for the unfair, reckless and utterly unfounded statement of the Times on the subject. The Irish Chairmen are-Messrs. Otway, Protestant; Kelly, Catholic; H. Hamilton, P. Neligan, C; Wall, P; Richards, P; Robinson, P O'Shaughnessy, C; Molyneux, P; Kanc, C; Barron, C; Ferguson, C; Clarko, P; Gibson, Presbyterian; Hamill, C; Johnson, P; J Hamilton, P; Trench, P Spunner, P; Blake, C; Brady, P; Henn, P; Waters, C; Hemphill, P; O'Donnell, C; Lefroy, P; West, P; De Moleyns, P; Darley, P; Jellett, P; O'Hagan, P; Leahy, P; Coffey, C.—Dublin Freeman.

marriages, births, and deaths which took place in Ireland during the year 1869 has just been published. According to the returns the estimated population of Ireland in 1869 was 5,443,919; the persons whose marriages were registered being 27,227; children whose births were registered amounted to 145,659; and the number of deaths registered, 89,-593. These as against 27,699 marriages, 146,051 the births registered during 1869, 74,921 were males, and 70,738 females, being in the proportion of 106 boys to 100 girls. Of the deaths for the same year 45.012 were males, and 44,581 females, being in the ratio of 1 registered death to every 61 persons.

GENERAL INDIGNATION. - The indignation against Judge Keogh for his extraordinary "judgment" is, according to the Waterford Citizen, widespread and intense. "Perhaps there never was a mau in Ireland," says that paper, "acting in his own capacity who called down upon his head such open, outspoken and heartfelt contempt and hatred from all classes of our fellow-countrymen. The clergy in all parts of the country are most active in giving expression to their feelings on the subject of this celebrated 'judgment.' They feel the vile calumnies doing all in their power to counteract whatever influence the harangue of this foul-mouthed Catholic (?) On Monday last a meeting of the Archdiocese of and populous county with which he is connected. merely against the clergy of Gaiway or some of forward any movement that has for its object the them, but also, if the newspaper report of the judgland-namely that they intend to use the Confessional for the purpose of election intimidation in the And yet we are of opinion that too much im-Irish Catholic laymen will look upon them-with the contempt they deserve."

THE CONFLAGRATION .- Mr. Justice Keegh, as he surveys the state of Ireland at this moment, will probably realise the fact that he has sent a war-torch through the land—has called up a Frankinstein of Wrath and Hate. Never before was the Irish Nation so suddenly, so fearfully aroused by the evil words of one man! Never before did man so madly awaken memories whose awakening was certain to be his own condomnation. What wound in the Irish heart has he left untouched? What sacred feeling has he left inviolate? What object of popular reverence and love has he abstained from outraging? What object of popular hatred and aversion has he abstained from eulogising? What resource has not a baleful ingenuity seemed to seek out to exasperate, to lash into a very paroxysm of fury, the scattered millions of the Irish nation? There are some things a people cannot stand; some outrages that even to the victim on the scaffold are worse than the bitterness of death. A few years ago three members of one family stood side by side on the scaffold in Tipperary. They were resigned to die, and would have died in peace had not the administrators of the law selected for the functions of executioner the accomplice who had lured those victims into his plot of death, and who had afterwards sold their blood for Government gold. When they recognised in the hangman who approached to put the noose around their necks, the monster who had brought them to their fate, they sprang upon and smote him as they could with their fettered hands; and a scene of horror and anguish that never will be forgotten by those who beheld it, marked the consummation of that hideous episode. With somewhat similar feelings the Irish people at this moment recognize in the would be Executioner the successful Betrayer. The man who sold them, as Judas sold his God; the man who gave them the Kiss, with the Thirty Pieces in his pocket; the man whose treason blasted the hopes of a confiding people, and sent thousands into exile, pauperism, or the grave; is the same who dared to come forward now in the role of moral censor and political headsman! Everything that it was nessed by eighty of their late fellow-students from his own and his masters interest to hush up or bury with unscating him, they would see his property St. Patrick's College, Thurles. The attendance at out of sight, he has brought into a prominence ab- brought to the hammer, and that he would have to solutely disastrous for him and them. The system Mathew was appointed president. At present it of which he as a Judge is the growth, creation, reeducates students for the diocese of Cashel, Cork, sult, and representative; the system by which such Cloyne, Kerry, St. Louis, Dubuque, Boston, Albion, a man in such a way could reach the justice seat; that system of barter and betrayal, bribery and corruption, perjury and perfidy, by which the English Government has builled and defeated our national struggles and maintained its grasp upon our country's liberties; all, all is now forced with dreadful weight upon the popular heart. Our rulers will discover ere long that a hundred "Fenian Conspirators" could not do as much in ten years as Mr. Keogh has done in one day to fill this land with hatred of the law and rule that has its representative in him; and with resentment of the humiliation, the ignominy, the outrage, of setting over us on the justice seat to revile our faith and destroy our liberties a political traitor, false to his country and forsworn to his Oath! and in Leinster and Munster the contributions are -Dublin Nation.

IRISHMEN IN THE COMMUNE.

To the Editor of the Cork Examiner.

Panis, 29th May, 1872. DEAR SIR: In a letter on the fearful conflagration in Paris last year, an English lady in a late number of Temple Bar makes the following statement:

"There had come into Paris on or about the 18th of March, from the provinces, and from all quarters, Italians, Germans, Spaniards, and Irish; the worst description of the human species-des gens de suc el de corde!

Having carefully examined the printed lists containing the names of the prisoners of the Commune, assisted at nearly all the important trials at Versailles, and made the most minute enquiries, I have not discovered that more than a single Irishman had joined that fearful insurrection.

In the army that saved Paris, however, many Irish names will be found-MacMahon, Plunket, O'Neill,

O'Brien, O'Kelly, Maguire, etc., etc. Considering it my duty to contradict a report first circulated by Count Bismarck, and frequently repeated since by English papers, I beg you will excuse this intrusion on your valuable space.

Most sincerely yours, JOHN P. LEONARD.

His lordship, we are told, is not satisfied with the rents he is receiving, and desires to have them inereased. Mr. Cooper Henry is his agent; and Mr. Murphy of Louth, the bailiff, was sent, we understand, amongst the tenantry a few days since with letter, which he read for them. It is stated that, owing to the increase in the prices of cattle and corn the landlord wished to raise the rents 15 per cent, and he hoped that this would not prove unsatisfactory to the tenants; adding, that his tenants in the county Monaghan had submitted to a similar increase. can inform the Earl of Dartry, and his agent, Mr. Cooper Henry, that the message sent to the tenants has been received with great dissatisfaction. His lordship should know-and Mr. Henry is fully aware of it-that there is a great deal of poverty amongst the agricultural classes at this moment,

RAISING THE RENTS .- The Earl of Dartry has some property in Kilcurry and Roodstown, in this county. GREAT BRITAIN. THE ARCHRISHOP OF WESTMINSTER ON CATHOLIC The crops of the last two years, particularly oats and barley, have been very deficient, and the produce in Leahy, P.; Coffey, C.—Dublin Freeman.

The Registrar General's sixth annual report of the and taxes were deduced, the farmers had scarcly £1

ants have very few such animals, so that their profits on cattle have been exceedingly small. The truth is-and Mr. Cooper Henry knows it as well as any one-that the rents paid by the tenantry are much too high, as they pay from £2 an acre to £2 5s. We think the ground is not worth £1 an acre, for most | will be sent, or may be forced to go, if the efficiency births, and 86,185 deaths in the previous year. Of of it is a light, sandy soil. In fact it is a reduction in the rent that the landlord should propose, instead of an increase of 6s an acre. The tenants should meet and decide what course they should take to meet this demand. If they submit, some of them may be ruined; if they firmly remonstrate, they may induce the landlord to leave things as they are. Mr Henry and the bailiff should take the part of the is, that the rents are already too high.-Dundalk Democrat. LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM .- At a meeting of the

Home Rule Association, held recently, amongst

the new members admitted was Lord Francis Conyngham, Mountcharles, Donegal. This occurence is not altogether barren of significance, and will be hailed with pleasure by the people of Donewhich have been launched against them, and are gal, by whom this young nobleman is very generally respected for his social virtues, his warm sympathy with every popular movement, and the zeal he has Judge might produce upon the people of Ireland, always shown in promoting the interest of the large Cashel was held in Thurles, when the following resolution was proposed: "That, passing over the markable for unselfish devotion to the National unseemly want of respect on the part of Judge cause, for political wisdom, when they were allowed Keogh towards exalted members of the hierarchy— to exercise it, and for manly courage in vindicating passing over, too, the coarse invectives poured out in their principles, will simply recognise in the adhetorrents upon priests and people-we denounce as sion of Lord Francis Conyngham to the cause of an odious calumny the imputation levelled not Home Rule another evidence of his desire to help ment be correct, against the Catholic clergy of Ire- on grounds that afford them a common platform for standing together for the good of the country. It is an agreeable and encouraging feature in the event of the ballot becoming the law of the land. | progress of the Home Government Association to see a nobleman of the social position and influence pertance is attached to those wild ravings of un- of Lord Francis Conyngham voluntarily enrol himgovernable passion to which the villifier of our self a member. If any answer were wanting, it is a clergy gave expression. Better regard them as all conclusive one to the sneer so often directed against the Home Government Association that it has not amongst its members any representatives of the titled and propertied classes in the country. Men of all classes are recognising more plainly every day that not only has this principle of self-government obtained such a powerful hold upon the public mind in Ireland that its concessions is only a question of time, but that the demand for a native Parliament is no unreasoning cry, but a popular development of Irish opinion, founded upon justice and sound policy. The progress of the Home Rule movement has been unparalleled in the history of kindred agitations in Ireland. Although the association, of which it is the offspring, was inaugurated under suspicious and unfavourable circumstances, it succeeded in the course of little more than twelve months in enlisting in its ranks seven hundred members, representatives of the religious creeds, political parties, and social classes that make up the population of the country. How this combination of apparently irreconcilable politicians have worked harmoniously together, and returned upwards of a dozen Parliamentary representatives, is known to every person who takes an interest in Irish politics. It only requires a general election that the political strength of this movement may be tested with a result which will suggest to Mr. Gladstone and every other leader the wisdom of securing the Irish vote. Everything will come in good time if the members of the Home Government Association and their sympathisers throughout the country only work cordially together. They must be prepared to suffer disappointments, to bear defeats, and to observe at all times a demeanour worthy of the cause they have at heart .- Derry Journal. AID FOR CAPTAIN NOLAN.—The country is showing

its patriotism and love of justice by contributing generously towards the "Galway Vindication Fund," so that Captain Nolan, who has fought such a gallant battle for Irish nationality, may be protected from the ruin his opponents have endeavored to inflict upon him. He has been engaged in a conflict in which all Irishmen were concerned, and it is only right that he should be assisted to pay the costs. His enemies, we have 'no doubt, fancied that along part with his estates. feelings of clergy and people, the fee will be disappointed. There are friends at work in all parts of the land collecting and paying contributions to-wards the "Vindication Fund," and from the spirit which is abroad, we are certain that Captain Nolan will be able to discharge his liabilities without touching one pound of his own money. This is the way to sustain a national struggle. The enemies of popular and national rights generally belong to the wealthy class, and any victories they achieve are won by the power of money, so that to meet them with their own weapons is the best way to bring defeat to their flag. The contribution received at the Freeman office amount already to £2,000, and we hope that amount will soon be doubled. The people of Connaught are busily organising parish collections, very creditable. The fund being collected in Dundalk now amounts to £120, a creditable sum, we think, to be devoted to the assistance of Captain Nolan by its patriotic people. Drogieda, which might be expected to contribute £200, has sent only £22 to Dublin. But we hope this is only an instalment, and that the men of Drogheda will contribute a far larger sum. Ardee must tax itself, and forward a creditable contribution, for we are all called upon to sustain the gallant men of Galway, who have been so violently assailed by the focs of Ireland. Crossmaglen has sent £12 10s to Dublin, very creditable contribution for so small a place, and Kings court has sent the sum of £10. Newry, Carrickmacross, Castleblayney, Monaghan, Clones, Cootchill, and Cavan should not neglect their duty on this oecasion. They have always performed their part in our national struggles, and never was their co-operation more needed than now. For fifty days an inquiry was continued which might have been disposed of in as many hours, and for what purpose? To crush the Bishops, the Clergy, the people, and their candidate, Captain Nolan, and leave them helpless for years. It is the duty of the country to sustain them, and we ardently hope that it will do so promptly, generously and with its usual spirit; and prove to the foes of popular rights that the people cannot and must not be subdued .- Dundulk Democrat.

SCHOOLS AND THE "BOARD" SYSTEM. - In a Pastoral Letter which was read on Sunday last, his Grace the Archbishop speaks as follows on the necessity of Catholics liberally supporting their own schools :-The chief work of the Poor School Committee is the education and training of our teachers, the mas-ters and mistresses of our Catholic schools throughout Great Britain. It was founded for the explicit purpose of maintaining in all its integrity the religious and Catholic education of our children; and, for that end, of training up a body of teachers competent for the work by intellectual culture, and ex-emplary in moral and religious conduct. But this, which was always necessary, has become every year more vital to our Catholic education. We are threatened with the erection of a system of schools, the material completeness and intellectual efficiency

an acre profit on their labour. And with regard to them. But such schools are simply closed to Cacattle, the Earl of Dartry should know that his ten-tholic children. No Catholic parent without sin tholic children. No Catholic parent without sin could voluntarily expose his child to an education which is deprived of all Catholic teaching, and is mixed with a teaching in religion, both in principle and in matter, inconsistent with the conscience of Catholics. Nevertheless, to such schools children of Catholic schools be not kept up to an equal standard. We are happy to know, from authentic reports, that our Catholic schools are not behindhand in efficiency. The official returns have shown that, both in attendance and in results, the Catholic schools of England are at least equal in excellence to any under the inspection of the Privy Council .-It is satisfactory to know that the most inflexibly tenants, and convey the truth to the landlord-that | denominational schools in the country are found to be among the best in secular efficiency. This good result can be ascribed to no other cause than the of England who came there in the name of the Irish greater moral industry, both in the teachers and the taught; and this, again, can only be traced to the careful moral and religious formation of our masters and mistresses in the training schools. It must also never be forgotten that we owe this in the highest degree to the multitude of humble and devoted Religious who direct our girls' schools throughout England. No other cause for this happy result can be found; for our schools labour under every disadvantage of poverty. They were founded with difficulty; they are maintained by continual effort; nevertheless they prosper. The very effort to found and to support them, tells upon all who direct them, awakening their greater zeal and devotion."-Tablet.

Monsignor Capel on Bad Example. - The Very Rev. Monsignor Capel, in the second sermon of his course on "Adoration in Spirit and in Truth," at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick-street, dwelt specially on the danger of giving scandal to one's neighbour, and thus departing from that sprit of adoration which should cause us to endeavour to lead souls to God. The text was chosen from the fourth chapter of the Gospel of S. John, respecting the woman of Samaria.

SPREAD OF CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND .- On Sunday night, in the pro-cathedral, Kensington, Mr. Capel delivered his sixth lecture on the spread of Catholicity in England, his special subject being the movement alien to the mind of the English. He argued, he said, as if he was an outsider taking a view of the Anglican Church. The present movement entirely arose from Ritualism, which, is now repudiated by the Established Church of the country. 'The Established Church state that we, in an underhand way, are trying to bring over the English Church to the See, but that was no reason why they should so openly stigmatise us by insulting terms. We have nothing to do whatever with Protestants. We indeed sympathise with them, but we are senarated from them by an abyss which never can be bridged over. Our Protestant neighbours may rest assured that we have nought to do with them, though no men write so bitterly, both in the press and in pamphlets against the Vatican Council, than the members of Established Church. The Protestant party hold no communication with us. They actually repudiate us. But it is with the Ritualists we act. These men work with heart and soul in the lowest localities of London, giving up everything for the welfare of the church and the good of the people. Some of these men still holding on the Established Church have been ordered by their bishops to discontinue auricular confession, and have joined our church sooner than give up their cherished ideas. He then quoted extracts from the pastoral charges and letters of some of the bishops of the Protestant Church to show how they repudiated the Catholics, and in so doing repudiated the acts of the ritualistic party who, in fact are of the Catholic party, except for one painful conclusion, and that was that they had communion with the English Church, Everything that we believe the High Church believes. The Mass which will follow this lecture takes place in their church as it takes place in ours, but still they hold communion with the Protestant Church. They repudiate the letters of the bishops, and the teaching of the mass of the clergy, and they are at variance with the laity, and yet they hold communion with that church. He finished by quoting a prophecy of Dr. Newman's, given out 23 years ago, on the growing influence of the intention of Monsignor Capel to publish his lec-

tures when completed.—Catholic Times, June 15th. EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN SOUTH LONDON .-- A SOciety, called the Society of St. Joseph, was established last year to raise funds for the building and main-tenance of poor schools, in connection with St. George's Cathedral, The Bishop is the patron of the society, and the Rev. Joseph Moore is president. It appears by a report lately issued that for many years the chief burthen of the schools fell upon the Bishop and the clergy, and that when the Education Act of 1870 came into operation, it became necessary to make fresh arrangements, and to seek the more active co-operation of the members of the congregation. House to house collections are made every week by the members of the Society of St. Joseph to whose zeal and energy the Bishop and clergy bear housurable testimony in the report. These collections produced £236 in the latter half of 1871, the working expenses of the society being less than £10. The report having explained several local details, proceeds to point out the great importance of a continued and sustained effort, if the religious education of Catholic poor children is to be secured. It dwells on the importance of seeking the co-operation of the poor themselves in the good work, and concludes with observing that there is nothing for which the Irish poor are more ready to make sacrifices than for the Catholic education of their children and there is nothing so dear to their hearts as that their children should be brought up in the belief and practice of the Catholic faith. Every friend of religious education must wish for the success of this excellent society of St. Joseph.

LONDON IRISH HOME RULE ASSOCIATION .- The first of a series of Metropolitan Demonstrations was held on Monday evening in St. Mary's Hall, attached to the Agricultural Hall, Islington, for the purpose of forwarding the Home Rule movement. The Hall, which is capable of holding about 3,000 persons, was about two parts full. The Chair was taken by Mr. John Eugene O'Kavanagh, chairman of the association. Among those present were Mr. J. F. Maguire M. P., Mr. Rowland Blennerhassett, M. P., and Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P. The Chairman, in opening the pro-ceedings, said he was truly proud at witnessing such a large assemblage of his countrymen, and evidence would soon be afforded to the Empire at large that the Irish residents in London were as much alive to the necessity of Home Rule as were their compatriots in Ireland. There was not the slightest doubt that they soon would have a meeting to congratu-late themselves on having attained the objects of their association.

Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P., moved :- "That the bitter experience of the last 72 years has satisfied us that the Act of Union has failed to realize the sanguine anticipations of its promoters, and we hereby express our solemn belief that nothing less than Home Rule, or the control of the domestic affairs of Ireland by a Parliament, consisting of its own representatives, sitting in Dublin, can confer on her people those solid advantages of progress and prosperity to which they are entitled." Mr. Maguire said he did not believe from his long experience of Englishmen that they had any hostility to Irishmen. There was no doubt that thousands of Irishmen had been driven from their home, and perhaps into sharp rivalry with Englishmen; but after a short time the jealousy caused by that rivalry died away, and he believed of which will be as high as money and effort can that even where that rivalry was existing at the pre-

Commons did not know how to manage Irish fairs; and if they did, they had not time. Had the promises of the Union been realized? If any man with his senses about him went into and through Ireland-not to Cork city, not to Belfast, where there was perhaps as much activity as in Englandbut into the towns and into the country, and penetrate on all sides, he would find that the position of Ireland was not such as it ought to be as part and parcel of a great Empire. He asserted that Irishmen were half a century behind England; and he also asserted it was not the fault of the people.

Mr. O'Leary seconded the resolution, and it was carried. After a few remarks in favor of the Home Rule movement from Sir George Bowyer, Bart.

Mr. Butt was so loudly called for that he was compelled to rise, when his reception was most enthusiastic. He said the people were the truef riends people to make her an offer of friendship and of peace; and the Irishmen who had settled in that great metropolis and seen the grandeur and the greatness of the English people, and whatfreei nstitutions had done for England, could drawfrom what they saw the strongest lessons of the necessity of free institutions. God forbid that the day should ever come when misgovernment or tyranny should separate Ireland from England! Might their alliance be perpetual; but to be perpetuali t must be outerms of perfect equality. The hon, gentleman resumed his sent amid deafening and long-continued cheers. The following resolutions were carried :-"That while we would insist upon the management of the domestic or exclusively Irish affairs by an Irish Parliament, we would willingly leave the exclusive consideration and control of all the question of an Imperial scope and character to an Imperial Parliament." "That the London Irish Home Rule Association pledges itself to forward the object of the Home Government Association of Ireland by using all legitimate means of influencing public opinion in Great Britain, and by seeking to unite all Irishmen for the purpose of increasing and utilizing their electoral powers." The meeting terminated at a late hour with a vote of thanks to the chairman.—Tablet, June 15.

SEARCHING FOR AN HERE.-A well known and, during his lifetime, public spirited tradesman of Bristol died a few months ago, possessed of a large property. Deceased left a widow, by whom he had no family, and it was thought that the reversion of his fortune would go to his poor relations, numbers of whom he had in the condition of colliers and laborers in the neighborhood of this city; while the local charities, it was supposed, would be liberally remembered. Great disappointment, however, was caused on the opening of his will; for, after leaving a very modest provision for his widow, he gives instructions that an illegitimate son of his (whom he does not appear to have recognized in his lifetime) should be soughtfor, and, when found, sent to school, thence to the university, a very liberal sum being set apart for that purpose. After this, and when he comes to manhood, he is to have all the accumulated fortune, which will then, it is estimated, amount to over £100.000. The heir to this large sum having been sought for, has we hear, just been found in a neighboring workhouse .- Bristol Times.

UNITED STATES.

Archbishop Purcell delivered a very important address at the fortieth commencement of St. Francis Xavier's College, Cincinnatti, O., on June 27. Alluding to the labor question, trades-unions, strikes, etc. Waiting for an authentic report, we give the telegraphic summary furnished by the associated press agent: "He said the demoralizing and destructive Induences of internationalism should be denounced, and would be under a liberal system of education. He agreed with a recent writer, who helieved trades-unions were detrimental to the laboring man and every person concerned. With reference to the eight hour movement, if eight hours were agreed upon to-day six or four hours might be demanded to-morrow, for who should set a limit to such arrogance and dictation. If labor said to capital to-day it must have \$5, to-morrow it might demand \$10. No government could continue to exist under such a system. The next ery might be that to possess property was robbery, and a division the Catholic Church in England. We believe it is be demanded. Thus every loafer and drunkard would require a new subdivision every Saturday night until there should be nothing remaining to sub-divide. A remedy for these evils was in a liberal education. — Calholic Review

The Most Rev. the Bishop of Springfield, Mass., sails for Europe on July 20, on a pilgrimage to the Shrine of the Apostles, where he will do homage to the imprisoned successor of Peter, and bear to him the devont offerings of his children in the diocese of Springfield. The Bishop will bring with him, in this pilgrimage of love and duty, the wishes of all Catholics that his voyage may be prosperous and his return secure.—/b.

They have had an extraordinary meteorological phenomenon in San Francisco. A comet suddenly disappeared, and such was its wonderful influence, that " Mars appeared luminous and rose colored," so says the report. This able conduct on the part of Mars, may astonish the San Francisco reporters but after all it is not such a wonderful matter when you analyze it. In this part of the country, Mars when visible has generally been found to present a luminous appearance, and it seems as though we had heard of his ruddiness, before the advent of the San Francisco comet. It is rather doubtful, after all, whether the comet had any thing to do with his recent luminous and rose-colored appearance, and in fact, the very existence of the comet in question may be doubted. Comets move rapidly, but they do not appear and disappear with the velocity credited to this California meteor. May not some impatient boy have set off his Fourth of July fireworks n advance of the proper date and thus originated: the San Francisco comet?

WHAT IS BECOME OF ALL THE GAME.-The general and wholesale destruction of large game in the West has called the attention of economists to the need of more stringent laws for the reasonable protection of the same. In Minnesota alone the destruction of deer has been so great and indiscriminate that its effect is now being felt in impoverishing: the State of an important source of wealth. In 1870 the dealers of St. Paul shipped more than 20,000 skins, while in 1871 the shipment only reached 18,500, and from the present indications there will be a still smaller number this year. During the last three years the deer skins, buffalo robes and furs sent from St. Paul amounted in value to \$3,000,-000, and yet the wild animals are only killed for their skins, which bring but twenty-five cents per pound in that market. As a consequence of this wholesale onslaught the large game is rapidly disappearing from Minnesota and the Territories, and will soon be entirely destroyed unless proper means are taken for its protection.

Of all the hotels in the world the very oddest is a lonely one in California, on the road between San Jose and Santa Cruz. Imagine ten immense trees standing a few feet apart and hollow inside; these are the hotel, neat, breezy, and romantic. The largest tree is sixty-five feet around, and contains a sitting-room and that bureau of Bacchus wherefrom is dispensed the thing that biteth and stingeth. All about this tree is a garden of flowers and evergreens. The drawing room is a hower made of rodwood, evergreens and modrons branches. For bedchambers there are nine great hollow trees, whitewashed or papered, and having doors cut to fit the shape of the holes. Literature finds a place in a leaning stump, dubbed "the library." If it were not for that same haunt of Bacchus, it is certain that. the guests of this forest establishment would feel