# E TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE - NOW ISTER

#### THE INCLE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-NOV. 13, 1874. THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE apple sometime that for and the

quility of heart and in that satisfaction which every generous spirit feels when he sees that his earnest generous spirit feels when he sees that his earnest efforts are duly appreciated by those whose interests they also effectually promete. Also I how danger-ous are the gifts of genius and culture if their pos-ous are the gifts of genius and culture if their pos-sesser refuses to recognize any authoritative teach-ing. But a few days ago I read of the death of an old and very dear friend of mine, of one who was distinguished, not only for learning and high culti-vation, but also for plety and a tender heart. I often observed him at prayer overcome with emotion, the observed him at prayer overcome with emotion, the ineament of his countenance denoting the pathes i lineament of his countenance denoting the pathes i which swelled within He lent me some books, which I hope materially promoted my own love both to God and to my neighbor. Well, we took different walks in life; he became a Rationalist, deeply and strangely imbued with the melancholy. 20th carl\_grandfather of the noblemen account of the solution of the deeply and strangery interteen with the meiancholy creed that no faith can be placed in religious.cer-tainty, and that in short all such belief is a delusion. As he advanced in years, so did his heart wither more and more, until he died without any of those more and more which religion alone can impart to the consolations when last I saw him several years had destn-bed. I had previously parted with him, and elapsed since I had previously parted with him, and I was saddened, and dismayed to think of the wreck I was shutched, and thinks which had occurred meantime. But I was unable to avert the catastrophe.-He had all the advantages of scholarship, of that training which you, my young friends, are about to ndergo. But in his case it proved barren, and even destructive. How fortunate it is that the gentlemen whom I address are so far preserved from such a sad state of conscience. What a consolation it is to find that while so much learning has gone over to infidelity, some also has taken refuge at the Sanctuary. I need not say how much Catholics ought to feel indebted to you, gentlemen, for contributing to aid the present work by means of your numerous gifts, both natural and acquired. I have no doubt that the institution will be successful, aided by such means, and that in its success will be found your greatest consolation and reward. As to you, my young friends, who are now preparing to equip yourselves for the battle of life, I am anxious to impress you with a sense of the importance of the studies you are about to undertake. These studies have a claim not only on your intellect and self-interest, butalso on your consciences. An idle student is an unconscientious person. He wastes the time and opportunities offered him to become a source of lessure and profit both to himself and his friends, but he prefers yielding to the inertis of the moment rather than lay up those acquisitions which would redound to his permanent welfare and even case. A good general training is of use, not only for the in-struction it imparts, but also, and especially, for its disciplinary influence. It confers habits of attentention, close observation, and accuracy which will tention, close observation, and accuracy, which will fail to be otherwise realized. I now regret that I was not aware of these important truths at an ear-lier period of my life. I feel how much better I could have disciplined my mind if I had pursued my studies with the zeal and attention which I am now recommending you to adopt. The spring-time of my life is past, but yours is present. You are in

time. Do not neglect, then, the advantages which your youth, energies, and the course open to you confer. Discipline your thoughts with all the care that the importance of the matter requires, and when you come to deal with practical problems of life you will find that a little judicious care wisely applied in time has been the source of more than proportionate gain. The claims that study has from a conscientious point of view, I am especially anxious to enforce. Neglect on your part will work irreme-diable mischief. Besides, as I have mentioned, dangers beset faith and morals from all sides. The overthrow of religion in France during the last century was, indeed, owing not to argument, or even declamation, but to the ridicule cast upon it by en-cyclopædists and others. All whom I am addressing, therefore, should be prepared to do battle with the enemy, and sometimes with his own weapons. The unconscientious student will never be able to do this. Is there not danger, then, that he will fall

an easy prey to the scoffer ? But, once that a person abjures either faith or morals, what equivalent remains in life ? None ! Therefore, as the first act of your Rector to-day was to make a profession of e character

carde. His, son Gerald, they ninth earl, also Lord-Deputy of Ireland, forcibly maintained, the King's interest in what was then known as the "Pale, ruling the rest of his Irish subjects as an independent native chief. His son' Thomas, the tenth earl, raised a rebellion against his English Sovereign, and, having been imprisoned in the Tower of London, was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn, in February, 1537. The story of this young and chivalrous nobleman's attempt to raise the standard of insurrection is one of the most interesting episodes in history. The line of the representatives of the house of Fitzgerald was eventually continued by the whom, Rebert, the 19th earl, was known to history as a statesman in the reigns of George I and as Viscount Leinster of Taplow, in 1746, and, ten years later, was raised to the Irish dukedom. His eldest son was William Robert, the second duke, whom we have already mentioned as the father of the subject of this memoir; and his fourth son was the ill-fated Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who died of wounds received in resisting his arrest on a charge of high treason in 1799, and whose attainder was afterwards repealed in favour of the three children whom he left by his wife, so well known to English and French readers by her name of Pamela .- Times.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The aggregate City and County Home Rule meet ing was held on Monday in the City Court house It was attended by six members of Parliament, a large number of the Catholic clergy, of county electors, and of prominent citizens, as well as by a large body of the general public. The Mayor presided. At the opening of the meeting a young man named Barry stood up and moved that the meeting be adjourned to St. Stephen's Day at the City Park, on the ground that the meeting was a hole-in-cornerone, got up by a few Whigs, and that the voice of the working men was ignored. The proposing of the resolution was the signal for a great uproar, the malcontents who were comparatively few but active, declared that they would hear nobody until the meeting had been adjourned. The Mayor appealed to the dissentients to give the speakers a fair hearing and introduced Archdeacon O'Regan for the purpose of proposing the first resolution, but the interruptions were continued, and even increased by the discharge of powder-crackers, which exploded in all directions Mr. Ronayne, M. P., indignantly denounced the conduct of the disturbers of the meeting, and said that it could be accounted for only by the supposition that they had been sent there by the British Government. This rebuke, coupled with an appeal from the Mayor and Canon M'Swiney to the good sense of the meeting, had the desired effect, and the few malcontents, whose conduct was warmly resented by the vast body of the assembly, held their peace, comparatively speaking, for the remainder of the meeting, which was conducted with good humour .- Cork Herald

The Irish Protestant Episcopal Church is already. three years after the Disestablishment, face to face with the main difficulty of the voluntary system .-Hardly any young ministers are coming forward to take curacies. The rectors have doubled the salaries they offer but in vain. The divinity students turned out by Trinity College nearly all go to England, where their professional chances and their pay are likely to be much better. The result is terrible wrath against Mr. Gladstone among the senior clergy, who see impending the destruction of the church when, on the death of the present holders of livings, the endowments are withdrawn. The Spectator discusses the subject in a very despondent tone, in an article which anticipates the total failure of a supply of educated clergy for an organization. which will, under the voluntary system, be able to pay so poorly as the Irish Episcopal Church.

Some apprehension is felt lest the Act passed last Session for the improvement of the Shannon should provided that they should contribute £650,000-onehalf the entire outlay, the Government undertaking to give the other half. They object, however, to the plan proposed by the engineer to whom the matter was referred. Mr. Synan has suggested another plan, which would cost £190,600 less, and be, as he contends, more effective; and Major Campbell, R.E., proposes a different scheme, his idea being that the only effectual way of preventing floods and improving the navigation is to relieve the pressure of the head waters, and turn off a portion to Sligo, instead of allowing it to rush in a tortuous torrent down to

Limerick.

excite the dormant sentiment of their co-believers. We learn that the revival movement of which they are the heads has been highly successful in America, Scotland, and in the North of Ireland. Great preparations have been made for their reception and their operations in Dublin. "It has been decided to take the Exhibilion Building, at a cost of £500, for one month, exclusive of seats, &c. A numerous committee has been formed in connection with the project, and a large amount has been subscribed towards defraying the expenses.-Dublin Freeman.

Five men were brought up on remand at Hospital Petty Sessions on Wednesday charged with attack-ing the house of a man named Patrick Canty, at Kilfrush, on the night of the 8th inst., and further under the special provisions of the Peace Preservation Act, which have been in force in that district since the murder of Mr. Gubbins's land steward, with being out of their houses one hour after sunset under circumstances of a suspicious character. The magistrates found that they had, no jurisdiction in the case in the absence of the resident magistrate, Mr. Kennedy, who was prevented by illness from attending. The case, was therefore, adjourned until the 28th inst.—Cork Herald, 17th ult.

On Saturday the Recorder of Dublin, at his Licensing Sessions, received a deputation of ladies interested in the suppression of intemperance, who asked him that all applications for new licenses should be rigorously opposed. His Lordship stated hat his views accorded with those of the deputation, and he would try to carry them out as far as possi-

The Protestant Primate delivered an address at his visitation at Armagh, in which, in the strongest language, he condemned the attempts to revise the Prayerbook, declaring that the last General Synod elected hardly a majority of revisionists, and represented only a party in the Church whose success in altering doctrine must lead to a schism. He praised the clergy for resisting the efforts of the laity. On the same day Lord Coleridge delivered an address at Exeter, in which he warned the clergy that if they would retain their influence in the land they must cease to grasp at power.

VALUE OF TENANT-RIGHT IN COUNTY DERRY. -- On Tuesday last, Mr. George Mooney, auctioneer, by instructions of Mrs. Stewart, widow of the late Rev. John Stewart, disposed of the tenant's interest in the house farm of Brookyale near Portstewart, containing 22a. 26p., at the yearly rent of £37 15s., for the sum of £570, or about fifteen years' purchase-a fact suggestively illustrative of the value of tenantright in the County Derry. The farm was purchased by Mr. Robert J. Gregg, a native of the locality.—Colerains Chronicle.

A sad accident occurred to-day at Glencree Reformatory. A number of little boys were engaged in taken sand out of a pit, when the bank gave way, and several boys were buried under the mass. Three were taken out unhurt, but four were found dead.

It is remarked that the migration of Irish students to the English Universities is becoming very great.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

HURRAH FOR OUR "OPEN BIBLE."-The suspicion that the episode of Brummy and Physic was evolved from the inner consciousness of an imaginative reporter has tended to excite some public doubt regarding the general character of British brutality. There seems to have resulted a sort of idea that the purrings," kickings, rib-smashings, and head-breakings which form the daily history of popular life in some regions of England were at least exaggerated, if not for the most of the Dwarf and Dog order. But the memorable Hanley encounter was in no way more grim, and certainly not half as disgusting as a battle which took place last week in Sheffield, and was duly chronicled by a local paper. According to the Sheffield Telegraph, two colliers had a difference, and it was ultimately agreed to " have the thing out," in the regulation fashion. Both men attired themnot be carried out in consequence of the refusal of selves in their worst clothes, putting on, however, two-thirds of the riparian owners to consent to have each a pair of new clogs. They faced each other, two-thirds of the riparian owners to consent to have each a pair of new clogs. They faced each other, suits. In Switzerland Englishmen are dressed so the waist, the terms of agreement being like guides that it is difficult to distinguish them. to kick, scratch, or bite, "up or down," all in true Lancashire style. To work they went, first up, then down, clogs coming into contact with skulls, and teeth with living flesh. One man is said to have seized hold of the other's skull with his teeth and bit it in a fearful manner. The two, indeed, appear to have tried their utmost, like two buil-dogs, to tear each other to pieces. One put his finger within the cheek of the other to drag it, but his antagonist got hold of his finger with his sharp teeth and commenced to grind at it after the manner of a dog with a bone. This sight is said to have been witnessed by acores of people, women and children running bither and thither screaming and crying out for the police, who at length came up, but too late. This desperate and brutish fight lasted, it appears, for more than half an hour, when one had to give up, being unable to continue the encounter any longer. It is stated that the appearance of these two creatures was of the most sickening character, both having been so severely bitten, scratched, and kicked that they were literally covered with blood and wounds, and buckets of water had to be thrown on them for the purpose of washing them. The police took up the matter with great vigour-after it was all over; and an idea is almost entertained in some quarters that some of the principals or accessories in this hideous affair may be made amenable .-- Dublin Freeman. "The English police reports are strange reading for those who have heard over much about Anglo-Saxon civilization, and London culture. They form weekly records of plunder, bloodshed, and crime, quite appalling to peruse. We allude to attacks of men on their wives, or upon women living with them as mistresses (en passant the marriage law is very slightly regarded in England.) The Times has collected some of these cases from a few days' Police. Records, and we may here note a few of the most horrible. We have, for instance, the case of John Bishop of London, who, on Monday last was brought up charged with causing the death of a woman with whom he lived. Mr. Bishop had commenced operations by breaking a number of his paramours ribs, and wound up by kicking her in the head till she gave up the ghost. The jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder. Early last week, George Osbourne, of Warwickshire, on returning home found that his wife had not his tea ready for him. Osbourne being a man and a Briton, justly resented his wife's unhousewifely conduct by knocking her down and kicking her to death. Then there was the fearful murder which a few days since frightened Camberwell from its propriety. John Copen had gone home drunk had guarrelled with his wife, and fatally stabbed her with a knife, has been found guilty of wilful murder and now awaits his sentence. To turn from wife beatings which have had fatal, to wife beatings which have not had a tatal termination, we find a frightful list of such offences to a single day's proceedings at the London Police offices. John Borroll strikes his wife across the mouth and kicks, her in the back. The unfortunate woman tries to back out at the Police Office of the statements she had made at the Police Station, and the man escaped with Jects of Messrs, moody and, bankey will learn with at the route Suiton, and the man escaped with bively interest that these gentlemen have accepted three week's imprisonment. Then a fellow mand the invitation of several friends, and admirers, and Lewin attempted to stab his wife with a knife intend to visit. Dublin at the close of the present Fortunately for assailed, her stays week Messra, Moody, and Sankey, have, appeared acted as a coat of mail, and the knife did not, penc-

England are nothing short of wild beasts, and should be treated accordingly. Hence we see the Eng-lish papers recommending the use of the lash to those ruffians, and it is more than probable the next session of Parliament will see it applied. It would be about the only way to stop such awful brutality as a few months' imprisonment has proved to be no check .- Dublin Freeman.

Were the Dean of Ripon a layman, we should call him an exceedingly funny dog-being a Protestant cleric, we desire to speak of him respectfully, and shall content ourselves with saying that his pulpit utterances are decorously amusing. Having been driven more than usually crazy by the recent conversion of the Marquis of Ripon, he is at present occupying himself with preaching a course of sermons at his lordship, and delivered one on last Sunday night, in Ripon Cathedral, with great unc-tion, fervor, and effect. His subject was ' Liberty ! the glorious liberty of the children of God, contrasted with the bondage, the interminable bondage, imposed by Romanism," and he dwelt with it precisely in the manner any other howling fanatic might be expected to do. Argument there was none, learning there was none, proof there was none-but there was plenty of good old-fashioned, Protestant fallacy; plenty of reiterated though long exploded se charge d'une mauvaise cause." In France, a brief falsehood; and plenty of the ignorance which passes current as long as it is cloaked sufficiently by "No Popery?" And at the end of it all-this is the fun of the thing-the Dean claimed to have established Christian liberty" for Protestants, and "Roman licensed houses had been reduced from sixteen to eight hundred. The Protestant Primate delivered ap address at praise: wholesale congratulation of overwhelming Bar refused to defend Gerrald upon his trial for sedibondage" for Catholics! The "Roman bondage" praise; wholesale congratulations; a boundless tion; but their conduct called forth the memorable amount of practical sympathy; wealth, that he had comment both from the presiding Judge and frame never before dreamed of; domestic enjoyments, Henry Erskine, that "no gentleman ought to refuse which he had sworn to ignore for ever; and, in fact, every good thing that the world can possibly give. The "Christian liberty" which a convert, say the Marquis of Ripon, is just now enjoying, consists of social ostracism; wholesale abuse--irom mouth, pen, and Press, such as has never before been known in England; ridicule and scorn of the cruelest, bitterest, and most uncalled for nature; intrusion on even his mental freedom, of the most gross description; and the blackguardism of having a man preaching flatulent distribes at him at his own gates. We should like the opinion of some such lispassionate character as Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World," on this question of "Christian liberty" and "Roman bondage"-nor would we at all fear to abide by his decision .- Catholic Times.

"CAMELS."-Coming events cast their shadows before, and if fashion has any influence 'upon Fahrenheit we are likely to have a winter of very great severity. The Paris dress designers have already made their arrangements for it, and the last novelties are revealed to an expectant public. For the last few years the milliner's idea has been to dress her customers as like men as possible, to give them stand-up collars and leather belts, to arm them with umbrellas hanging from the waist as if they were words, to supply them with gentlemen's watchpockets and gentlemen's watch-chains. Even in fashion the world must advance, and the move for the coming winter is decidedly a move forward. Fashionable ladics, who have been dressed like men, must now dress like wild animals. All the new tissues are to resemble furs, and as a few years ago young ladies were said to wear Dolly Vardens so now they will put on their "camels." That is the generic name by which the Parisian modistes have called this year's fabrics, though of course there is a variety allowed, and a young lady may appear as a reindeer, as a bear, as a northern elk-in fact, as any rough-skinned animal she may select. But it is necessarry that the skins should consist of as few pieces as possible. The "camel," and a collar which will be known in the fashionable world as a dog's collar, will complete the costume. But this new invention of the French dressmaker has not so much originality after all. The idea is merely a development of the Ulster great coat, which was borrowed a couple of years ago from the Irish peasantry. This desire for the roughest materials and the rudest make has produced already strange re-Even at Brighton the taste for walking-sticks has declared that a perfectly plain bit of ash cut out of the wood and innocent of scraping and varnishing is the most fashionablo. A silver ornament is allowed near the handle as a sort of trade mark to show that it belongs to a gentleman. Even if the winter of 1874 should be as inclement as that of 1870, there may yet be days when the "camel" would be too warm, and so less heavy garments have to be prepared. Still, the relations with the animal world will be kept up. Ladies, when they cannot go out like beasts, will go out like birds. All trimmings are to be made of feathers-cock's feathers, pheasants' feathers, peacocks' feathers. This plumage is to cover the dresses, but a whole bird will be in the hat. A very fashionable lady may, therefore, assume a parrot's head and a peacock's tail .--- Globe. There has been a voluminous correspondence in the Times on the subject of the migration of the Irish Protestant clergy, and we think it has been established that the case of the Irish Layman was rather highly coloured as regards the pecuniary benefit which the "compunding and cutting" divines have derived from the transaction. And Archdeacon Les supplies another reason for the exodus. The capital received on composition is taxed five per cent. annually if the recipient remains in Ireland while if he is in England or the colonies it is retained untaxed. Moreover, unless the compounding clergyman sticks to his present post, he will have at every fresh appointment to accept any alteration of his creed which may be made by the revisionists under pain of losing his income altogether, a risk which he can only escape by leaving the country. There is a rather remarkable article in the Saturday Review on the lesson, as to the effect of the approach ing doctrinal legislation in England, which is furnished by the gradual enslavement of the Irish disestablished clergy to a "revising" laity. "It may soon," thinks the *Saturday Review*, "be as difficult in England as it is in Ireland for a clergyman to say of what sort of Church he will find himself a minister a year hence.-Tablet. The Rev. Mr. King, who has been brought to task by his bishop for his connexion with the turf, and given the choice of solling his stud or resigning his livings, has accepted the latter alternative. In a letter to his old diocesan the parson explains that his family for generations have been the possessors of a famous breed of horses, and that when the stud came into his hands he felt bound to keep it up for the benefit of the country. For fifty years he has been breeding and training racers, and he has no notion of giving up the pursuit with the winner of the Oaks in his stable and the probable winner of the next Derby. He has been advised that the Bishop has no power to compel him to choose between the turf and the Church, but as he desires to give his whole attention to the training of Holy Friar antroubled by episcopal remonstrances, he resigns his livings, which are worth about £900 a- year. Father Hyacinthe and Victor Hugo have joined Mr. Disraeli and the Pope in prophesying the approach of a tremendous war, which shall rage all over Europe. Mr. Disraeli predicted that the war would be a religious one, and that it would convulse the globa. The Pope described the impending struggle as one between the avinies of the Avohangel Michael and the hosts of Satan. According to the prognostication of Father Hyacinthe, the coming

to Victor Hugo, the great and inevitable encounter

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is to be between two principles, republic and empire. LOOK-OUT THREATENED .- Another lock-out of agricultural labourers in Lincolnshire, is threatened. The farmers insist on a reduction of three shillings per week in the wages of the farm hands. The Union is arranging for the emigration of the labourers on a large scale, in the event of a prolonged cessation of work.

THE KULLMAN TRIAL .- It appears that the Bavarian lawyers all declined to undertake the defence of Kullman. If the laws of Bavaria as to the rights and liabilities of an advocate resemble those of Prussia, the reason for this reluctance is not far to seek. In the latter country it is stated by a recent writer (" La Profession d'Avocats en Prusse," par Varnberg) that the number of advocates is carefully limited, and that a member of the profession may not establish himself where he pleases; but the Government marks out his domicile and changes it at pleasure, so that the lawyer (there is no separation of the "two branches" in Germany) who happens to offend the ruling powers may find himself cut off from his connexion without ceremony .-This is nearly as bad as! the rule in China, where, says Herr Varnberg, " l'avocat recoit le bambou des qu'il must be refused in civil causes according to the advocate's opinion of the morality of the cause; but in criminal matters the principle is widely different. the rule being that "common humanity requires that every accused person should be defended," (see comment, both from the presiding Judge and from to defend a panel, whatever be the nature of his crime." With us the well-known theoretical rule, that no brief is to be refused is only tempered in practice by the qualification that the advocate must first be satisfied with the fee. The ancient oath of the serjeant-at-law (sce Mirror, c. 2, s. 5), that he would not defend a cause that was unjust to his knowledge (which is still required of advocates in Spain), was applicable only to civil causes, for it is only comparatively in recent times (6 and 7 Will. 4, c. 114) that counsel was allowed to a prisoner except on matter of law. In civil practice there are, of course, numerous instances, of which the Smyth case, in 1863, is the best known, of counsels throwing up their briefs in the case of detected fraud; but in criminal prosecution the practice of English lawyers has been in accordance with the principles laid down by Lord Erskine in his defence of Paine, and we do not recall an instance of refusal to undertake the defence of a prisoner or a formal with-drawal from further defence except Dr. Kenealy's withdrawal from the defence of the Fenian conspirators in 1867. To be afraid of the Crown or any one else in undertaking what is understood to be ordinary professional duty may seem ridiculous in England at the present day, but there may come times when the fear of public opinion may prejudice the defence of an unpopular criminal; and if ever the rules of the English Bar should come to be thrown into a binding shape, as those of the French Bar are, this should be one of the first-" that no advocate may refuse to defend a prisoner on account of the nature of his crime. -Solicitor's Journal.

LONDON, NOV. 3 .- The Mark Lane Express of this week says :-- "The wheat trade is getting again in a fix. The damp atmosphere is probably the cause. Occasionally there has been a shilling rise, but more, markets show an equal decline. Wheat remains the worst paid grain grown this season."

LONDON, NOV. 3 .- There was a tremendous explosion of powder at Hounslow to-day. Four persons killed.

The magistrates attending Quarter Sessions in several northern counties have passed resolutions, declaring the necessity for more stringent punishment in cases of kicking and bodily violence, and the application of the "cat' is recommended.

SINGULAR EMIGRATION CASE .--- It is stated that counsel have been instructed to apply early in the ensuing term to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of Habcas Corpus to compel the Bristol of Guardians to produce John Walcott, a little pauper boy, who was sent out by the guardians to Canada against the will of his mother. According to the Local Government Board, this was illegal. At a meeting in London, to receive a report from the missionaries sent to discover the lost tribe of Israel, Lord H-was asked to take the chair. "I take," he replied, "a great interest in your researches gentlemen. The fact is, I have borrowed money from all the Jews now known, and if you can find a new set I shall feel very much obliged.

faith, so let your last act be Think only of the Rationalist as of an example to be avoided; and while devoting all that time and energy to the cause of literature and science which claims, even of conscience, demand, remember permanently to consecrate all your intellectual endow-ments to the cause of religion, and to regard everything as subordinate to your eternal welfare."

## THE LATE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

A Protestant by conscientious conviction, he was nominated, with the sanction and concurrence of the Catholic Prelates in Ireland, one of the visitors of the College of St. Patrick at Mayneoth, which stands not far from the gate of his princely domain of Carton. Indeed, in spite of his liberal convictions and principles, the late duke more than once said that he scarcely cared to eppose Lords Roden and Winchilses when they proposed a Committee of Inquiry into the working of Maynooth, because he knew, from his experience as a resident in its neighbourhood, that the College would come quite safely out of such an investigation. He was sworn a Privy Councillor for Great Britain in 1831, and for Ireland in the same year; and he was also for many years Grand Master of the Freemasons in Ireland. On account of the genuine-liberality of his political and religious opinions, and his generosity as a land-lord, his Grace was most popular with his Irish peasantry and tenantry ; indeed, his personal popularity was scarcely affected by the question which recently arose with respect to the leases on his estates.

According to Sir Bernard Burke, the Fitzgeralds are descended from one "Dominus Otho," who is supposed to have been one of the Gherardini of Florence; and this idea is confirmed by the Latin form of the name "Geraldini" assumed by his descendants. This noble passed into Normandy, and so into England, where he became a great favourite with Edward the Confessor. His son and successor. Walter, was recognized as a fellow-countryman by the Normans on their arrival in England with the Conqueror; he put the coping stone to his pros-perity by his marriage with Gladys, the daughter of Cynfyn, Prince; of North Wales; and it was his grandson Laurice who, passing over into Ireland with Strongbow, defeated the native Irish under Roderick O'Connor, and died at Wexford in 1177; not before he had established himself as a powerful lord in the island. His son Gerald was summoned to Parliament in 1205 as Baron of Offaly; and his son, the second Baron, who introduced the Bomini-can and Franciscan Orders into Ireland, was Lord Justice of Ireland. It is recorded of the sixth lord that when he lay a helpless infant in his cradle at the Castle of Woodstock an alarm of fire was given ; the child was forgotten, and the servants, on returning to search for him, found that he had been carried off in safety by a pet apa or monkey, which apimal the family ever after adopted as their crost. The life of this Lord Offally is quite a romance in itself, but for an account of it we must be content to refer our readers to the pleasant pages of Sir Bernard Burke. He was created Earl of Rildare by Edward II., and his descendant Thomas, the seventh earl, Lord Deputy of Ireland, suffered attainder for his share in the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond, though he was afterwards partioued and restored in blood. His son Gerald the eighth earl, commonly week in Messia. Moody and Sankey maye, appeared acted as a cont of man, and the knitted not penc- Michael and the hosts of Satan. According, to the coming called "the Great," was Lord Deputy of Ireland and in Ireland in the character of American Evangelists, trute, so the fond husband instead of dancing, upon prognostication of Father Hyacinthe, the coming nothing at Newgate, has see ped with six modifies in war will include a fearful conflict' between popular was made a Knight of the Garter in 1604 by Henry their aim being, through the medium of religious nothing at Newgate, has see ped with six modifies in war will include a fearful conflict' between popular was made a Knight of the Garter in 1604 by Henry their aim being, through the medium of religious nothing at Newgate, has see ped with six modifies between popular set. Many other instances might be adduced but rights and the power of capital, in which the com-VIII, for his zeal and skill in suppressing a rebel- services and exportations conducted after both to show that the working classes in batants will tear each other to pieces. According is so poor that a disturbance could not be raised on it. lion of the native chiefs under the Lord of Clanri- i fashion, to stimulate the spiritual conversions with

Ulster has a great many features calculated to draw forth admiration, but the intolerance which prevails there from Belfast to Ballymoney, is a very melancholy spectacle indeed. Quoting from the Ulster Examiner the Freeman summarises a state of things which must be almost as repulsive to thoughtful Protestants as to Catholics :-- " On Monday last a man was sent to gaol for a month by the Belfast magistrates for insulting the Rev. Mr. Green, a Catholic priest, in the public street. On Wednesday another priest, the Rev. Mr. M'Swiney, had a similar complaint to make against another fellow, who was fined forty shillings. Our contemporary, apropos of these two cases, declares that for some time past a Catholic clergyman can scarcely pass through any street in Belfast without being wantonly insulted .-Nor is this blackguardism shown only by the lower orders. We are told that "elegant rowdies," well uressed and apparently respectable men, invariably spit out in derision as often as they pass by a Ca-tholic clergyman. Others of the same "respectable" class, knowing that the Catholic people are in the habit of saluting their priests, are in the habit of making scoffing pretences to do the same. They raise their hands ostentatiously, as if about to perform the salute, and then adroitly stroke their beards or smooth their hair, or rub their chin. It is satisfactory to learn that all these ruffians, of whatever degree, will not be allowed with impunity to display the gracious influences of whatever creed they profees. The magistrates have given public intimation that insults to clergymen, either by offensive language or gesture, will be punished with rigour. We hope the Philistinism of Belfast Christianity will take due warning. No clergymen except Catholic priests are subjected to this gross and undeserved treatment. We do not say that such vile and cowardly conduct is encouraged by those who ought be teachers of peace and good will rather than fomenters of the angry passions of religious dissent, but it seems to us that the "elegant rowdies," whose description indicates their mental calibre, and the mere ignorant rabble act naturally when they give practical experience to the venom and hate vented by others through the medium of the press, the pulpit, or the platform. The blind rancour of these as-gaults is pitiable in its way. Surely the lives and actions of the Catholic priests and Catholic nuns of Belfast ought secure for them at least the small respect of an unmolested passage through the streets."

EVANGELIGAL BUFFOONS .- Such of our citizens as are in sympathy with the religious opinions and objects of Messrs, Moody and, Sankey will learn with

The Marquis of Ripon, it is said, gives a donation of five thousand pounds to the new Catholic College at Kensington. The Marquis has appointed as his chaplain the Rev. Julian Tyler, of the Pro-Cathedral Kensington.

Two ladies caught small-pox from wearing dresses which they had hired to go to a ball in London. One died, and the other brought suit against the proprietor of the costume-shop. The latter argues that he did not rent the disease; the lady took it without his permission. Case still on.

A proposal was recently made in Scotland to license drinkers as well as saloon keepers, each one to be tested, and receive a certificate how much he could "carry,"

#### UNITED STATES.

"Whither are we drifting," is a question asked and answered by the Catholic Sentinel. According to our cotemporary the situation is rather alarming although it is not so bad but it might be worse The marked repugnance to manual labor which is so wofully apparent in the rising generation, is an enigma that will, in the future, have to be solved. In by-gone days the custom was when boys had re-ceived their education, to place them at some useful trade whereby they could earn an honest livelihood, but who ever thinks of doing so now? In these days hoys and girls think it beneath them to be mechanics or milliners. They prefer the fictitious life of living by their wits, to the healthy, honest mode of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow. The plow, the sledge, the plane, and all the tools of mechanics or husbandry, has a horror for the young men of our day, who if ever their names are inscribed in history will be only notorious for the little they have accomplished. How many there are who would sooper be barkeepers than bakers: saloon-keepers than shoemakers, and so on through all the catalogue of injurious occupations when compared to honest industries. Yet who is to blame for this hatred of honest, manly work, on the part of our young men? The fault cannot be traced to them, for the reason they are young and inexperience ed, and are creatures of example ? It must be that the fault lies in society, and in the errors of education ; in society for the reason that we have so much shoddyism in it in these days that it has usurped the place of genuine respectability. A species of false pride came up with the shoddy influence, which has made itself felt in every circle. The sons and daughter of honest mechanics now, look with scorn upon those who follow their father's former occupation. " The dignity of labor," as the old-time essayists called it, has no longer a meaning amongst us, and we are fast drifting into that morbid state of idleness and pride when woy will have to depend upon other nations for our artizans-as an American

mechanic will be a novelty. Mississippi is singularly blessed in some respects. A traveller there says some of the land in that State