

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

REVEREND RECEPTION.—On Tuesday last, the Feast of our Lady of Mount Carmel, we had the pleasure of assisting at the solemn and impressive ceremony of reception at the convent of Mercy, St. Mary's, Westport. The young lady who purposed to devote her whole life to the service of the poor and to the education of youth is Miss Kate Carr, in religion, Sister Mary Evangelist, of Lakeview, in the County of Galway.

The ceremony was gone through in the exquisite convent chapel which has been recently enlarged and ornamented in the very first style of Gothic art. We know of no church so beautiful, so devotional, so complete in all its parts from the variegated tiling on the floor up to the ornamental gilding on the ceiling. The rich pure white marble altar and tabernacle are real patterns of taste and of beauty. The Rev. James Ronayne, C.A., Westport, pro-ter. The sermon was preached by the Rev. S. Richard M'Hale, Professor, St. Jarlath's, Tuam. His discourse was listened to with marked attention. There was a freshness free from affectation, and a discursive as of simple piety which engaged the attention and secured the esteem of his hearers throughout.

After the ceremony was concluded, the assembled convent partook of a sumptuous luncheon in the congenial room in the convent, and departed enjoying the peace, the happiness, and the order everywhere observable within the convent grounds.—*Mayo Examiner, July 20th.*

RECEPTION IN THE CONVENT.—On Wednesday, July 10, two young ladies, Miss Magrath and Miss Talbot, were received in the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, the Lord Primate officiating assisted by the neighbouring clergy and several priests from the late parishes.—The attendance at the occasion was very numerous, and the sermon on the occasion, by the Rev. Michael Logue, Irish College, Paris, was most impressive. At the conclusion of the ceremonies several of the visitors were entertained by the good nuns at a splendid dinner.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

AN FORT CAPTAIN NOLAN.—The good work of completing the Galway Vicarage Fund proceeds in the most creditable manner. The sum received in the most creditable manner last night to £2,278. As the amount amounted last night to £2,278. As the amount amounted last night to £2,278. As the amount amounted last night to £2,278.

Pursuant to notice the Earl of Harrowby has presented to the House of Lords the petition of the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe of Callan. Mr. O'Keefe complained that he has been dismissed from the patronage and the directorship of the parish school "in consequence of his illegal suspension from the cure of souls by the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese, and the Papal Legate in Ireland." This is an absurd plea for, as Lord Harrowby admitted, the Lords can hear nothing to do with the dispute between Mr. O'Keefe and his ecclesiastical superiors; and Mr. O'Keefe was recognised by the Commissioners of National Education, not in his individual capacity, but solely as Parish Priest; his office of manager depending on his tenure of the office of Parish Priest. It is upon his tenure of the office of Parish Priest, it is upon his tenure of the office of Parish Priest, it is upon his tenure of the office of Parish Priest.

Last spring the peaceful and tranquil condition of Ireland received the strongest confirmation from the state of things divulged at the assizes, when in almost every city and county of the island the Crown business consisted of the trial of a few petty larceny rogues. The summer assizes exhibit a state of things equally satisfactory. A few serious crimes await investigation, but as a rule, the condition of the country, as reflected in the assize calendars, is eminently satisfactory. The city of Kilkenny is, however, peculiarly fortunate in its absolute freedom from crime. Last assizes the going Judge of Assize received a pair of white gloves, and on Saturday the same pleasing ceremony was gone through. In other words a whole twelvemonth has passed by without the occurrence of a single offence of a sufficient magnitude to deserve investigation at assizes. Such a state of things is a prouder boast for the city of Kilkenny than its historical associations and its ancient renown. White gloves have often been presented at Irish assizes, but we believe that the occurrence of this ceremony at two successive assizes in the same place is unique.—*Freeman.*

The following letter has been addressed on the Portacarron award, to Sir John Gray, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, and the Rev. Patrick Lavalle, who is now suffering "seven years' penal servitude" as the indirect penalty of his advocacy of Restoration.—
Wootwich, July 11th, 1872.

Gentlemen,—I am in receipt of your suggestion that, owing to the unexpected legal impediments that have hitherto prevented me from carrying out your award for the restoration of the tenants of Portacarron, and that in view of the injury to the tenants that would result from further delay, I should adopt the alternative award and at once locate elsewhere or otherwise compensate the tenants. In reply I beg to say that I am quite ready to do so, and to carry out the alternative award in such a manner as will effect, as nearly as possible under the circumstances, the principle of "restoration" embodied in your award.

I have directed my agent to communicate personally with the tenants named in the award, and to arrange that all of them who prefer restoration to their old status as farmholders shall have forthwith allotted to each a farm on the Ballinure property equivalent in value to his old holding at Portacarron, subject to your approval or to the approval of any person you may appoint to act for you as indicated in your award. He has also instructions to compensate in money any of the tenants who may prefer that mode of compensation, and forthwith to employ workmen to build a suitable house for each tenant who, not being provided with a farm elsewhere, chooses to be restored to his former status in preference to receiving money compensation.—Yours respectfully,
JOHN PHILIP NOLAN.

To Sir John Gray, M.P., A. M. Sullivan, Esquire, The Rev. Mr. Lavalle.

The average Englishman is fond of complaining that the number of murders in Ireland is too great, and that the worst feature is the mystery which surrounds them. There is some excuse for the Englishman, for he never sees any Irish news in his paper save accounts of murders and other crimes. He concludes that the bulk of the population are in a dark conspiracy against human life, and therefore shuns the island, or travels through it in undisguised trepidation. He forgets all this time that the murders in London alone are five to one compared with those in all Ireland; and that discovery is quite as rare in England as in this country. For fifteen years we have heard no clue to the dreadful mystery of Waterloobridge—a crime replete with every instinct of horror. They have ceased to trouble themselves about the Eltham murder, and the name of persecuted Poole is seldom heard. Here was a girl butchered on the public road in quite as daring a

manner as Mrs. Noil was shot here. Who did the Hoxton business? We have never heard a syllable about the massacre of the young lady who was taken out of the serpentine with her throat cut almost through. The mystery of London murders is far deeper than that which surrounds Irish crime. Is it easier for a criminal to do this dreadful work in a country where houses are miles away, or in a city where millions jostle furiously through the streets? If English speakers and writers would but look to their own catalogue and to the crimes which darken the page, they would soon cease to point to Ireland as a country in which life was not safe.—*Dublin Freeman.*

Three children have just been discovered in a house in Camden Town formerly occupied by an undertaker. It is to be supposed that that functionary forgot these bodies in the hurry and bustle of "moving." But his forgetfulness will not account for the fact that they are chopped up in a most shocking manner. One of the bodies was that of a child said to be about a year old; and the medical evidence went to prove that the children were born alive. This looks like murder, and the mutilation was made for the purpose of defying recognition.—Here is another English mystery; but familiarity with such horrors has rendered the people of that country impervious to such shocks.—*Id.*

A SECOND ORANGE DIVISY.—If the ghost of King William of "pious, glorious, and immortal memory" were allowed to revisit the earth, surely he would burst with envy when he found that he was in danger of being knocked off his pedestal and replaced by the "pious, glorious, and immortal" Keogh. They say, "a living ass is better than a dead lion," and so seem to think the Orangemen of Ireland, for everywhere on the late 12th July, the most glowing encomiums have been pronounced at the bacchanalian revels of the "brothers" on Justice Keogh for his late "judgment." Henceforth his name will no doubt become one of their charter toasts. We wish him joy of his friends. Keogh and the Orangemen are quite worthy of each other.—*Catholic Times.*

Mr. Callan has moved for copies of constabulary reports which throw a light on the former doings of Mr. William Keogh; chiefly of one referred to by Lord Eglinton, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the following words in the House of Lords on the 17th of June, 1853:—

More than one hundred reports of such speeches tending to excite the mob to riot and sedition came before me while in Ireland; but during the whole of my stay in that country I had no report of a speech brought to me which, in my opinion, so distinctly recommended assassination as that speech said to have been delivered by the hon. and learned Solicitor-General for Ireland in the town of Meath.

Mr. Callan moved also for the declaration and affidavits of persons who were willing to testify on oath as to the seditious speeches made about that time by Mr. Keogh. He asked also:—

If, in addition to his (Mr. Keogh's) general course of conduct, he uses words which, to the inflammable minds of the Irish population, can have no other reasonable meaning than an incitement and encouragement to riot—in the course of the long dark nights of winter, for instance—the course they might take in the conscientious exercise of their political power, whether these words could subject him to a criminal prosecution or not—that course of proceeding and that language rendered him a man most unfit for any office; but, above all, for an office connected with the administration of the law, and the repression of disorder.

There is supposed to be some connexion between these red-hot "patriotic" speeches, delivered in Westmeath, and the deeds of some of the excited peasants on whom Mr.—now Justice—Keogh was afterwards compelled to pass sentence of the law for agrarian crimes committed in the same county.—*Catholic Opinion.*

Earl Granard has resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy of Leitrim. With reference to his statement that he had found in the judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh, "scurrilous invective and insulting accusations in reference to the clergy," his lordship said that after having read the official papers respecting Judge Keogh's charge, and also other papers connected with it, he still found himself conscientiously unable to modify his previous opinion, and, therefore, resigned to spare the Government the slightest embarrassment. Lord Granard stated in the most explicit manner that he had taken the step without pressure from any member of the Government, and entirely on his own responsibility. On the same day in the Lower House Sir T. Bateson alluded to Lord Granard as "this notorious disturber of law and order." The noble Earl's resignation has been accepted by the Viceroy.—*Id.*

A most extraordinary statement, which has lived a week without contradiction, is made with reference to Lord Massarine, at present in command of the Antrim Militia Artillery. On it Mr. Maguire has based a "question" of which he has given the Prime Minister notice. It is said that Lord Massarine granted permission for 300 of the men to attend an Orange celebration held in his lordship's park, on the 12th July; that on the evening of that day he harangued the men from the officers' quarters, and ordered the band to play "The Protestant Boys"; that four of the bandsmen, being Catholics, laid down their instruments and refused to comply, but that the tune was performed nevertheless. Mr. Maguire will ask if Lord Massarine is a fit person to hold the command of a regiment, which is one-third Catholic. There is only one course open to a Government which has accepted Earl Granard's resignation on account of a letter written in his private capacity. Lord Massarine was acting in his official capacity, when inciting to the disturbance "of law and order."—*Id.*

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.—A singular anecdote is related of Goldsmith's last journey to Edgeworth's Town, previously to his entrance at college. Having left home on horseback, he reached Ardagh, where it was necessary for him to sleep at night fall. He had a guinea in his pocket, and was determined to enjoy himself. He asked for the best house in the place, and from a piece of Irish literal comprehension, or waggery, was directed to a private house instead of an inn. Goldsmith had no thought of a mistake, and being readily admitted by the servants, who from his confidence concluded that he was some well known friend and invited guest of their master, he gave directions concerning his horse, and being shown into the parlor, found there the owner of the mansion at his fire side.—Mr. Fetherstone, a gentleman of fortune, and somewhat of a wit.—Oliver began to call about him with authority, as one entitled to attention, and his host having soon detected the youth's error, and being willing to enjoy an evening's amusement, humoured his guest, caused wine and whatever else Oliver chose to order, to be brought him: accepted with his wife and daughters an invitation to supper at his own table, and received with becoming attention strict injunctions to have a hot cake for breakfast on the following morning. It was not till he called for his bill before quitting the house that the alashed school had discovered his blunder, and learned that he had been entertained at the residence of an old acquaintance of his father. The adventure was subsequently made to furnish the main incident in the comedy of "She stoops to Conquer."

DEATH OF REV. JOHN WALSH.—On Wednesday, July 11th, at the residence of his parents, Kilkerrin, the Rev. John Walsh, C. C. Menlogh, departed this life. He had just finished his 22nd year upon the mission, part of which time he spent in the parishes of Clute Island and Castlebar.—*Tuam News.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF SALFORD.—We deeply regret to announce the death of the venerable Bishop of Salford, which took place at his residence in Marlborough-square, Salford, on Saturday, July 13. His lordship was preparing to go to Stonyhurst, where he was to administer Confirmation on the next day, when he suddenly fell ill, and died in about two hours of angina pectoris. The last Sacraments were administered after Dr. Noble had been sent for, and before the doctor arrived the Bishop died. Dr. Turner was born at Withingham, near Preston, Lancashire, in the year 1799. His father was a solicitor, and his ancestors were settled and flourished in Yorkshire for some centuries. His mother was descended from the family of Father Arrowsmith, a name much revered by the Catholics of Lancashire as that of a devoted priest and martyr to the faith. He was remarkable among his playmates for the native gentleness of his character and the sweetness of his disposition. These qualities were regarded by his parents as indications of his fitness for the ministry to which he was subsequently called, and accordingly he was sent to S. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, where he studied from 1813 to 1819. On completing the classical portion of his education Dr. Turner was sent to Rome, where, in the English College, he studied Theology and Philosophy. He was accompanied by Dr. Gradwell, afterwards Vicar-Apostolic of the London district. In Rome Mr. Turner found Nicholas Wiseman, afterwards Cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster, and amongst his fellow students were Errington, Biddell, and Rock, all of whom afterwards attained eminent positions as scholars and ecclesiastics. Young Turner's thorough devotion, and the unbounded confidence secured for him by his prudent and exemplary conduct, caused him to be appointed Prefect of his college. In 1836 he was ordained priest, and in the year following was appointed to the Mission in Rochdale, having charge at the same time of the one at Bury. The entire number of Catholics in those towns was then less than 200; but Father Turner's zeal brought about the erection of the commodious chapel of S. John in Rochdale. As an interesting proof of his self-sacrificing and devoted spirit, it may be mentioned that, being on one occasion unable to pay the weekly wages of his workpeople, he sold his own watch and applied the proceeds to this disinterested act, sent him £100. In the year 1832 he removed to Manchester, and was appointed assistant to Dr. Crook and Mr. Parsons at St. Augustine's, Granby-row. At this time the cholera broke out in Leeds. Dr. Penwick, the Vicar-Apostolic of the Northern district, being at Manchester, stated to some of the clergy how grieved he was to have no priests to send in place of the devoted men who had died at their posts. Dr. Turner at once offered himself, and for several months following laboured diligently in Leeds among the poor people whom the plague was striking down by hundreds. In 1837 he was appointed to Rook-street Chapel (afterwards S. Chad's), in Cheetham, and in 1841 he became senior priest of S. Augustine's, and Vicar-General of the hundreds of Salford and Blackburn, under Dr. Brown, Vicar-Apostolic of the Lancashire district. About this time it was that the very flattering offer was made to him of the Archbishopric of Corfu, but at his most respectful but earnest entreaties the honour was bestowed elsewhere. When Pius IX. re-established the Hierarchy in England, Dr. Turner was made the first Bishop of Salford. He was consecrated in S. John's Cathedral, July 25th, 1851, by Cardinal Wiseman, and another old class-mate, Dr. Errington, was about the same time made first Bishop of Plymouth. For two years longer he remained at S. Augustine's, and took possession of his Cathedral in August, 1853. By dint of hard work and many personal sacrifices he succeeded in liquidating the large debt of £17,000 with which he found it burdened; and when in 1856, it was decreed at a cost of £5,000, magnificently supplied by Mr. Daniel Bee and Mr. William Leeming, he had the magnificent east window put in at an expense of £650. On June 8th, 1862, the Bishop was made assistant at the Pontifical Throne. Dr. Turner went to Rome in 1869 to the Ecclesiastical Council, but in the following May the intense heat of the city compelled him to return—some three months before its adjournment. The Office of the Dead was sung at S. John's Cathedral on Tuesday evening. The funeral took place on Wednesday. There were present the Archbishop of Westminster, Archbishop Errington, and the Bishops of Nottingham, Southwark, Hexham, Beverley, Northampton, Clifton, Plymouth, and Birmingham, and a large number of the clergy of the diocese. The Archbishop of Westminster preached from the words, "I am the good Shepherd; I know Mine, and Mine know Me." After the Requiem Mass the body of the Bishop was interred in the Catholic Cemetery.—*Tablet.*

The Manchester Guardian pays the following tribute to the deceased prelate:—"The late Bishop of Salford was a man of singularly retired habits, and the natural diffidence of his disposition limited the knowledge of many of the most admirable traits of his character to the comparatively small circle of his intimate friends. His judgment, always clear and sound, was much sought after, and his distinguished friend, Cardinal Wiseman, was accustomed to pay great respect to his opinion on the weightiest matters. As an administrator he was vigilant, discreet, and firm. His punctuality was proverbial. To his clergy he was always accessible, and the humblest found him uniformly courteous, kind, and fatherly. Nothing that affected their comfort and happiness was indifferent to him. Though gentle in the extreme, and of almost child-like simplicity, he yet knew how to administer wholesome rebuke, and never shrank from the exertion of a reverent submission to the discipline he imposed. As a preacher he was persuasive and pleasing, making no display of oratorical skill, but leaving his style unadorned save by the grace and refinement reflected in it from his own exalted and transparent character."

THE PRISON MINISTERS' BILL.—If this bill, which is a small addition to the measure of justice which has up to the present time been accorded to Catholics, does not pass this session, the blame will, to a great extent, rest on our own shoulders. On Tuesday evening Mr. John Martin presented a number of petitions in its favour from various parts of Ireland; but with a few exceptions of this kind we fail to see any sign of interest that the Catholics of the country have manifested in favour of this measure. With the exception of Messrs. Maguire and Smyth the same may be said of almost all our Catholic members. The Bill would soon be made a Government measure if Mr. Gladstone saw in the earnestness shown by the Catholics of the Empire that they were determined that the Newdegate, Whalley, and kindred classes should no longer be allowed to stand in the way of full justice being rendered to them.—*Catholic Times.*

The meeting convened under the auspices of the London Branch of the Home Rule Association at the Beaumont Hall, Mile-end was very largely attended. Sir George Bowyer, who presided, said he had, within the last few years, become an advocate of Irish Home Rule, which he considered applicable equally to England. He felt assured that the large amount of Irish business left to the English and Scotch members of Parliament together with their incapacity to deal with Irish interests, and the Irish themselves, necessitated the concession of Home Rule. Mr. Maguire, M.P., was convinced not only that a distinct National Legislature in Dublin was possible, but absolutely necessary for arranging Irish interests satisfactorily. It had been said that Home Rule would clash with the education question, but he could not agree with this. The concession of Home

Rule would involve no outlay. Let them rid themselves, however, of one delusion—the separation of Ireland from England could never be possible. It had been said, if Home Rule were conceded, the Irish would endeavour to achieve their absolute independence, but let him tell them they would be unworthy the name of Irishmen, or honourable men, did they break their pledged word. To secure Home Rule they should insist upon all candidates for Parliamentary seats advocating and being real disciples of Home Rule. Resolutions in support of the movement were then put and carried unanimously.

The gathering of Catholics held this week in London to protest against the persecution to which the Church in Italy and Prussia is now subjected was eminently a representative one, calculated to have great weight not only with the Government of England but also with those of the continental powers. It is gratifying to English Catholics to find the highest dignitaries, both clerical and lay, coming forward to stand up for the rights of the Holy See and of the religious orders. Amongst Englishmen in particular who believe so thoroughly in the influence of rank and wealth, the earnest adhesion of such men as Archbishop Manning and the Duke of Norfolk to any cause is sure to be looked upon as being significant. From Dr. Manning this was to be expected; but with the numerous temptations that surround wealth and exalted rank the young Duke of Norfolk by his uniform conduct has shown himself worthy of the admiration of his fellow Catholics. In the words of a contemporary, "whether the Holy Father is menaced, or only a Catholic child in the London slums happens to find its way into a Protestant Industrial School—whether the Jesuits are expelled from Germany, or a priest is excluded from visiting a prison—whether a cathedral is to be erected or an orphanage to be founded—the head of the nobility, premier Duke and hereditary Earl Marshal of England, presides at a public meeting, to consider the question, surrounded by a large sprinkling of 'the blood of all the Howards,' and some of the 'flower of the British aristocracy.' It is well then that the Catholic laity of England are so worthily represented on such important occasions as the meeting which denounced in such forcible language the iniquitous deeds of Victor Emmanuel and Bismarck. The meeting was a sign to the enemies of the faith that the Church was indeed Catholic, and that where even the minutest members were touched the whole body thrilled with the same sympathetic impulse. It was but natural then that the Catholics of England should feel that an injury inflicted on the Holy Father in Italy or on the Jesuits in Germany was an injury inflicted on themselves, and that they should not shrink from the contest that for ages has been going on between the religion of Christ and the powers of darkness.—*Catholic Times, July 20.*

The following clipping from the last number of Punch shows a great faith in development.—"Fond Mother (at the militia barracks): 'How well our Joe do it, don't he? Look! I believe he'll be a general some day!' Father: 'Shouldn't wonder at all, my dear! Why, I've heard as Field-Marshal the great Duke of Wellington himself was only a Irishman once!'"

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—At the Chelmsford assizes, Ellen Kettle, a married woman twenty one years of age, was indicted for the wilful murder of Elizabeth Kettle, her husband's first wife. Kettle was a labourer in the service of a farmer at Great Bromley and the prisoner was his employer's daughter. The case for the prosecution is that the accused having conceived an unlawful passion for Kettle, resolved to gratify it by poisoning his wife. The first Mrs. Kettle died on October 10th, 1871, and the prisoner became Kettle's second wife in December of the same year. The trial which lasted the whole of the day, was adjourned. The prisoner, who had been very unwell during the day, was confined in the evening, and the jury were discharged yesterday, and the trial adjourned until next assizes.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Mr. Gladstone has, it is believed, arranged to pay his visit to Ireland early in October. He will be accompanied by John Bright and Lord Spencer, and will address meetings in Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, and probably in Cork. Mr. Bright, if he feels equal to the task, will speak at one or two of these places. The Government policy upon education in Ireland is likely to be the subject or the object of these addresses.

The Manchester Guardian says that the women's strike against the high price of butcher-meat has at length culminated in a decided victory for the strikers at the Seaton Colliery, by an arrangement having been made with Mr. Greenfield, a Sunderland butcher, who has undertaken to supply this colliery with beef at 7½d. per lb.

DISCOVERIES OF COAL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The question of coal supply is becoming so important, that the Economist thinks, that the statement made by Mr. E. Jones, President of the South Midland Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, at the meeting of the institute, will be read with a good deal of interest. As the result of investigations made on the Duke of Sutherland's ancient estate in Scotland, he had found that there was coal upon it, which he believed "would prove of great value, would have the carboniferous ironstone associated with it, and would be found lying immediately beneath the soil, which was the formation at the surface, and would prove to be of a larger area than any other known coal-field in Scotland." Mr. Jones further stated that he was having powerful machinery made for conducting the sinkings, and operations were even now being conducted.—The issue of these experimental operations, it appears, are of still greater interest than what arise from the probability of the addition of a single coal and iron field to the known resources of Great Britain. Mr. Jones stated that they have an important bearing on the question of the existence of coal between London and Dover.

MAJOR GREIG ON THE ATTEMPTED SEIZURE OF CHESTER CASTLE.—The Times, in an article on General Cluseret's account of his connection with Fenianism in England, states that the Fenians were only by a mere chance prevented from seizing some two thousand stand of arms in Chester Castle. Major Greig, the Chief-constable of Liverpool, who was decorated for his share in this affair, has sent an explanation of what really occurred. He says:—"On Sunday evening, the 10th of February, 1867, at a quarter past nine o'clock, I received sudden information from the informer Corydon, detailing a complete plan of Fenian attack on Chester Castle next morning. At that time of night, with only a few hours to spare, and on so important a matter, I would not trust to a telegram. I instantly despatched my second in command, Chief Superintendent Ride, with a detective inspector, to Chester, with the utmost speed, with instructions not to rest until they had seen the mayor of the city, the officer commanding the troops, and the chiefs of police, city and county. These urgent orders the officers earnestly obeyed. They saw the deputy mayor, the officer commanding the troops, the ordnance officer (Captain Duraford) in charge of the arms, and the chiefs of the city and county police. During the morning of the very Monday mentioned by General Cluseret, instead of there being 700 Fenians present, there were nearly double that number." Major Greig modestly adds:—"I do not claim for myself any great merit, but I still do claim to be the instrument of saving Chester Castle, which, if the raid had succeeded, would have been worse than the outrage at Clerkenwell."

A Northern English rector used to think it polite not to begin service before the arrival of the square. A little while ago he forgot his manners and began. "When the wicked man—" "Stop, sir," cried the clerk, "he ain't come yet."

UNITED STATES.

On Friday, July 19th, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmore conferred the Order of Subdiacon on Messrs. W. McMahon, W. Mitchell, Jas. Brennan and P. O'Brien; on Saturday, Deaconship on the same, and on Rev. Jos. Sproll. Rev. Mr. Brennan is for the diocese of Erie, and the others for Cleveland. On Sunday, the 21st, holy priests were conferred on the gentlemen of the Cleveland diocese.—*Boston Pilot.*

DIocese OF SPRINGFIELD.—Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Reilly sailed for Europe on the 27th in the City of Brussels. We trust that the voyage may restore him to health, and that he will return with renewed energies to fulfil his great mission. In the Bishop's absence, Very Rev. Patrick Healy, of Chicopee, will have charge of the counties of Hampden, Berkshire, Hampshire, and Franklin, and Very Rev. John J. Power, of Worcester counties.—*Id.*

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. COLUMBKILLE.—The Knights of St. Columbkille is the title of a new religious association lately organised in Washington, D.C. The name they have chosen is very appropriate. St. Columbkille, the "Dove of the Cell," was one of the brightest among the glorious Irish saints. Rev. B. A. Maguire has accepted a request to act as chaplain of the new organization.

Signor Gavazzi, in his anxiety to monopolize all the spare cash that Protestant stupidity in America is disposed to contribute for the propagation of Protestant error in Italy, has been saying some harsh things of his rival evangelizers in that country.—His greediness promises to "overleap itself and fall on either side" for the aforesaid rivals have got wind of his little game, and are now writing letters in all directions, to the Protestant papers, denouncing Mr. Gavazzi and his "Italian Free Church" as a joint lunacy. This is bad for the Signor, as it will seriously interfere with his Apostleship of Cash.—*Western Catholic.*

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS BY A GEORGIAN.—HON. J. J. Kelly, who died in Savannah a few days ago, left a large estate to the various charitable societies with which he had been connected during his life. The following was the disposal of his property by his will: Lots and improvements fronting on St. James-square, to the Union Society of Savannah, valued at \$35,000; house and lot corner of Liberty and Jefferson, valued at \$20,000, to the Liberman Society; 5,000 shares of Central Railroad stock, and 5,000 shares Atlantic and Gulf Railroad stock, to the Liberman Society; \$12,000 to a July in New York City; 50 shares Central Railroad stock, to the Orphans of St. Joseph's School, and a house and lot to the Marine Hospital, besides several smaller benefactions.—*Charleston (S. C.) Courier, July 26.*

The Chicago fire blotted out \$105,000,000 of accumulated production. Assuming the labor that produced it was equal in value to \$2 per day, the loss was equal to the combined production of 50,000 men working 1,500 days, or five years of 230 days each. Assuming that the average surplus of production is ten per cent. above what is needed for consumption, it will require the labor of these 50,000 for fifty years to produce a surplus or accumulation of property equal to that destroyed in the 24 hours of the Chicago conflagration.

A seely individual went into a store in Detroit the other day, wiped his weeping eyes, pulled out a greasy Bible, and requested a clerk to purchase the sacred volume. "It belonged to my dead mother," he sobbed, "and if I wasn't starving no money could get it from me." The clerk gave him a quarter and told him to keep his Scriptures. Toward night the man was taken to the station howling drunk. He had the Bible in his coat pocket; though several leaves had been torn out and wrapped around a herring.

A LESSON FROM PROTESTANT DIVORCE STATISTICS.—That there are some curious phases in that wonderful "Progress" of ours which is vulgarly credited to Protestantism, is no more to be denied than that one of the most curious of these curious phases, is the remarkable prevalence of "Divorce" in American society. We have lately been furnished with unquestionable evidence of the "progressive" but, to say the least, alarming fondness for "divorce," which has taken so firm a hold on Protestant Americans, indeed on all Americans, outside the Catholic Church. In Connecticut in 1871, there were 4,382 marriages solemnized, and 409 divorces granted, the proportion of divorces to marriages during the year being as one to eleven and nine-tenths. On the other hand there were only eleven more marriages in 1871, than in 1870. Our figures are from a source presumably authentic, the Report of the Connecticut State Librarian Relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and to Divorces. Though the Report states that the proportion was the same in 1870, as in 1871, the statistics of antecedent years not being given, we are unable to fix the regular ratio of divorces granted in the Blue Law State, the Land of Steady Habits—though far from "steady" in affections, and much we fear, in morals, if the ordinary divorce ratio be anything like as large as in the two years quoted. However, though it may not be larger, we believe it is at least as large as the ratio for those years. It is, then, almost a certainty that at least one in every twelve of the marriages contracted in one of the most Protestant States in the Union, is dissolved by divorce, after longer or shorter duration, of the parties concerned. An instructive commentary on the character of Protestant "progress!" For, be the actual frequency of divorce what it may, the principle is not only conceded, but made a common and necessary element in Protestant ideas of matrimony. Is it a wonder that the marriage relation, the safeguard of the family, is so lightly thought of by Protestants?—*N. Y. Tablet.*

New York, Aug. 6.—On Sunday afternoon the children of the Francis and Patterson families, in East Marion went down the shore to a water mill to bathe. The Patterson girl went beyond her depth and sank. The screams of the other brought the miller from his house. When he learned of the drowning he dived into the water, clothes and all, and after a minute's search brought the body to the surface, having found it flat on the bottom. Fully three or four minutes had elapsed; yet notwithstanding this life was restored in about one hour.

THE END OF AN ALBANY YOUTH'S LOVE DREAM.—A young man named John Fox, farming on the King place, some ten miles above this city, died of sun stroke on Thursday. He was a native of Albany, N. Y., where his father, George Fox, now resides.—From letters we have seen he loved a young girl devotedly, but his parents objected to the union, and then he wandered away from the parental roof, hoping that time would soften the influence of his passion. He came South and joined the sons of toil on the farm, but the higher and fiercer emotions of his first love, still garnered and nestled in the heart, would rise unbroken and entire. Finally father and mother became reconciled; a relative communicated his address and one evening a letter came with a message from her he loved, and an urgent appeal from father and mother to return home and wed the woman of his choice. The father evidently repented the words that drove the son from the parental roof; he implored him by the memory of everything he held dear, by the love of her who made up his life's love story to come home, offering all the means necessary to give him a comfortable start in the world. Why he turned a deaf ear to the pathetic and earnest appeals is not known. A few days ago he was prostrated by sun-stroke, and on Thursday his heart was laid away by straggers and each hope buried in the grave.—*Vicksburg (Miss) Herald, July 26.*