THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 18, 1874.

beneath it in such numbers that the Royal host was known by friends and foes as " the Catholic army." In our own days; as Canon Oakeley, reminds his readers, it is not from the English Catholics that Republican demonstrations, attacks on grants to Royalty, and other signs of disaffection to the powers that be, proceed. In a word, if the admirable article of Monaignor Capel left anything to be answered in the Gladstonian pamphlet, the answer is to be found in the letter of the priest of Islington. The letters of the Hon Charles Langdale, Mr. Stourton, and Lord Herries also deserve close attention. The latter nobleman disposes in a single sentence of all the nonsense which has been talked about Lord Denbigh's "a Catholic first, an Englishman afterwards." "The Civil Power," says Lord Herries, "might command the practice of idolatry, the denial of faith or the essential practices of religion; but no Christian can obey such a command." If in the old times of the Pagan Roman Empire a Christian was called on to kneel down and worship the statue of the Emperor, what would have been his reply? "No, I am a Christian first anda Roman afterwards." Such an exclamation from the lips of one of the Martyrs of the Colosseum would be praised by all men as true and noble, and yet no language can be too harsh to use towards the British Catholic who adopts a formula which simply gives forcible utterance to the undying truth that the eternal is more important than the temporal, the unseen than the seen, the dictates of conscience than the mandates of power. Let us add that it is not among English Catholics alone that the Gladstonian fallacies have found refuters .- Dublin Freeman.

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE GRAVE OF ST. PATRICK.—There is at last a hope that measures will be taken to rescue the grave of St. Patrick from its present disgraceful condition. Mr. Mulholland, M P., a gentleman of large property, of refined taste, and of genuine patriotism, has just visited the grave, and seen it in its degradation. He expressed a wish that some other gentlemen of the county of Down would join with him in erecting over the grave a suitable memorial, at the same time declaring that if no one assisted his efforts he would execute the work himself. Doctor Reeves, one of the most celebrated of Irish Archicologists, will, it is said, be invited to inspect the grave and report as to the most suitable form of memorial.

A new Catholic Church was dedicated to St. Mary of the Angels on Sunday, 15th Nov., at Gallwey's Bridge, midway between Killarney and Kenmare.-The Earl of Kenmare granted the site for the new church, and contributed £100 towards the erection. while the Countess gave generously from her private purse. The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of the diocese, performed the solemn ceremony of dedication. The Earl and Countess were present, accompanied by Hon. Cecil Browne, Sir Charles Douglas, The O'Donoghue, M P.; Madame O'Donoghue, &c. After the First Gospel, the Bishop delivered the dedication sermon.

DEPARTURE OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS FOR MELBOURNE. Bro. David Kuvanagh, late prior of the monastery of Christian Brothers, Tramore, sailed from Liverpool for Melbourne on the 9th ult. He was accompanied by two of the confraternity, their intention being to establish schools and follow up their good work so successfully commenced in Waterford.

The Pope has appointed Mr. Bellingham, the eldest son of Sir A. Bellingham, of Castle Bellingham, in Ireland, and son-in-law of the Earl of Gainsborough to be one of his private chamberlains. THE O'CONNOR DON AND MR. GLADSTONE. - At a

meeting of the constituency of Roscommon county, on the 20th Nov., held in the county courthouse, for the purpose of hearing a statement of the part taken last session by their representatives. The O'Connor Don, in referring to the resolution passed at the Home Rule Conference in Dublin, to the effect that Irish members were to keep themselves aloof from all other parties, whether Whig, Radical, or Conservative, said he felt obliged to decline binding himself in that way, and subsequent events had confirmed him in his opinion. It was only the previous day they had read in the papers that a statesman to whom they owed a debt of gratitud for Liberal measures for Ireland—the great leader of the Liberal party, Mr. Gladstone-had entered into the lists of controversy on "Papal Decrees," and expressed doubts about the loyalty of Catholics to their Sovereign. He seemed to believe in his own infallibility, when he, a Protestant, had undertaken to determine the amount of civil allegiance which Catholics gave the Crown. He would not go into a discussion on the subject. Mr. Gladstone had said that the Irish members who had opposed the University Bill had acted under the influence of the hierarchy He (The O'Connor Don) had intended to vote for the second reading of the bill from his own judgment, without any external influence, but in the course of the debate the member for Oxford had made a speech against the bill, and the Government then altered the principle of the bill to please the Secularists of England; and he then felt it impossible to give his support to it, and the Government were defeated. No doubt, Mr. Gladstone felt irritated against the Irish hierarchy. There was now a Conservative Government in, and he would not be a party to giving them a factious opposition (cheers). On the question of Home Rule, he had on former occasions explained his views on that subject. He had not changed those views. He was aware there was a deep feeling in the Irish people in favor of Home Rule, and that it was a feeling that, sooner or later, a British Minister could not overlook. The Hon. Mr. French also addressed the meeting.

THE COERCION ACT-The following case will perhaps enlighten Mr. Disraeli who stated last week that in the United Kingdom arbitrary arrests and domiciliary visits were things unkown:-At the Mullingar petty sessions on Saturday, before Captain Barry Bell, Henry Swift, H. E. Foley, Edward Lewis, and James F. M'Cormack, Esqrs, two men named respectively James Clark and John O'Brien were brought up in custody charged at the suit of Constable Callaghan, of the Knockerville station, under the Peace Preservation Act with having been out of their houses at 12 o'clock, a.m. on Sunday without being able to give a satisfyctery account of thomselves. The prosecuting constable stated that a little before 12 o'clock noon, on Sunday, he saw the prisoners walking along the road near Knocker-ville; they were "armed" with sticks, and were after going into several farmers houses, for what purpose witness could not say; in reply to his questions they gave such unsatisfactory replies that he arrested them. The prisoners in reply to the magistrates, stated that they were from Navan, and were in Mullingar for the purpose of driving cattle at the fair. In order to support themselves up to the day the fair commenced (Wednesday), they went to Knockerville to look for work, when in broad daylight they were arrested. They indignantly protested against being kept in jail for seven days without any charge being perferred against them. The magistrates, after consulting, informed the prisoners that the constable acted perfectly right when he arrested them. By way of showing the wisdom of the policeman their worships then discharged the prisoners .- Dublin Irishman, 28th Nov.

LIBERAL REGISTRATION.—The report for 74 of the Librala Registration—The report for '74 of the County Dublin Registration Association states that County Dublin Registration Association states that with the influential co-operation of the Catholic clergy and other is salous. Liberals, the association and of ingratitude to Irish members by whose up has succeeded in adding 650 Liberals, to the Parlia port of the Public Worshin Act, he denounced adventures scattered through the South hungry to the Public Worshin Act, he denounced adventures scattered through the South hungry to office who the Find the South hungry to office who reported to his guardian board the other ment; who he had studied when he was at Oxford; the control of the Public Worshin Act, he denounced adventures scattered through the South hungry to office who reported to his guardian board the other ment; who reported to his guardian board the ot

5,800 claims in the marvellously short time of James Stephens had fallen into his hands, he would thus: First, we have heard that when the then thirty-nine hours, "striking off such as did not an have hung him. That he raised no voice against Archdeacon of Chichester and Mr. Hope Scott enswer, as fast as they were called, without requiring, unless demanded, the formal production and proof names aloud in court." The association believes that 60 per cent. of the county electors are Liberals, and that ultimate success will crown their efforts.-Dublin Irishman.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- On Sunday, 22nd Nov., the annual collection in aid of the Catholic University of Ireland was taken up in all the Catholic churches of the archdiocese of Dublin. As on former occasions, the contributions were generous, and in the agregate a considerable sum was realised.

DAUNT'S ROOK.-During the last week in Nov., some very interesting experiments in connection with the proposed blowing up of Daunt's rock Cork Harbor, were carried out. On Wednesday 25 Nov., the experiments were carried out in the presence of the Port Admiral and the officers of the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery. The diving apparatus embraces all the modern improvements. The invention possesses one great advantage over other systems—namely, a speaking tube by which the diver can hold conversation with those above. It is also provided with a valve, by the simple pressure of which from without by the hand, or inside with the head, the diver can ascend or descend in the water as the necessities of the occasion require. The results of the experiment were considered satisfactory.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN IRELAND .- The Engineer says-"The rapid increase of manufactures and growth of agricultural produce have now come to assume so much importance in Ireland, and particularly in connection with its exports and imports, that the necessity for improvement in that country's railway system is at present one of the chief questions for consideration. The most decided steps for the obviation of these difficulties have, perhaps, been commenced in the North, where the desire to turn the mineral resources of the country to advantage has given an impetus to capitalists to embark in the construction of new railways."

WAYLAYING AT MONEYMORE.-Late on Saturday night, 21st ult., as a number of Catholics were returning from the great tiring fair in Cockstowu, they were set upon and badly beaten by a number of roughs. A man named Donnelly was so severely injured that medical aid had to be procured. He is still in a dangerous state. The police arrived when all was over, but no arrests were made. The road leading from Moneymore to Coagh has become notorious for such acts of late.

The climate of Ireland has been the object of querulous complaint and her bogs the butt of incessant ridicule, but the one may, strange as it may seem, be considerably amended, and the other converted largely into smiling pasture. Writers of experience attribute much of the humidity and chilly cold which marks our atmosphere to the large undrained and swampy surface in the country, while experience shows that some of the most productive land in the country is that which has been reclaimed from the wilderness. The question of drainage is therefore one of enormous importance, concerning as it does the health and wealth of the nation. We turn then with much interest to a paper on the subject in Eason's Almanae for the coming year, to which we have already made reference, in which a writer, who seems to have studied the subject with an attention suitable to its magnitude, furnishes us with a history of the efforts made in the direction of arterial drainage, and with some sound and thoughtful suggestions as to how it may be best promoted. It was thirty years after the Union before an Act was passed for the facilitation of drainage, and only one project was initiated under that. That project was the Lough Corrib Improvement, and owing to an engineering oversight it turned out to be a failure. In 1835 an Act was passed to hold a Commission of Inquiry into the Improvement of the Shannon and in 1842-mark the rapidity with which the subject progressed !-an Act was passed authorizing the Board of Works, with the consent of two-thirds of the owners of land, to perform drainage works. Under this Act a great many projects were started, but the Treasury got alarmed at the notion of the Act of Parliament being carried out in carnest. A Special Committee of the Lords was got in 1852 to enquire into the matter, and iney naturally, as the matter was an Irish one, approved the Treasury holding its hand. But instead of money and works Ireland got another Commission of Inquiry, the result of which was that some of the projects actually in hand were completed, but the majority were abandoned and no new works were undertaken between 1851 and 1863. Is it not wonderful that Ireland should be a backward country?—Cork Examiner.

Mr. Gladstone discourses on allegiance—yet by Mr. Gladstone's unrepented act certain Protestants were driven to the boldest defiance of loyalty upon record. Rector Flanagan, a stout Orange clergyman, made his manifesto, for self and fellows, before an applauding and enthusiastic multitude. He declared, and they endorsed the declaration, that sooner than Gladstone's act should pass, he would kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne." This ychement pronunciaments of disloyalty was the direct consequence of Mr. Gladstone's conduct-and yet he comes forward now to discourse on loyalty!-Dublin Irishman.

A BARREN RESULT.-Law is generally an expensive as well as a worrying process-to the clients. It eats up a good share of the property which it is invoked to distribute. In the case of O'Kelly v. Browne, heard on Tuesday in the Court of Probate, an application was made to vary an order already made which directed the two litigants to pay each one-half the costs. The widow of the testator was declared to be entitled to half the personal property, which was valued at £3,000, but the costs in the cause amounted precisely to £3,000. The wicow by paying the £1,500, just loses all the property she was entitled to. By winning her case she gained a loss. The judge could give her no relief .- Irish Times.

MATERIALISM IN IRELAND .- The following is an extract from the pastoral of Bishops Durcan and Mac-Cormack, which was read on Sunday throughout all the churches in diocese of Achonry:—" In the present menacing attitude of infidelity, and the persistent efforts made by the professors of false science to discredit Christianity, and disregard the Church, it becomes more and more our duty to endeavour with earnest zeal to counteract their pernicious purposes and oppose with vigour every inroad on the sacred domain of Faith. When a degenerate Irishman (Tyudall) has selected Irish soil tor his platform, and brought the danger home to us by ventilating at our doors his startling theories of evolution and materialism, it behoves us, the divinely constituted guardians of faith and morals, to watch closely the interests of pure Christian education, and to sustain the Sedes Supientice of Ireland in its prolonged struggle to take root and gain ground despite every denial of State encouragement and recognition. How can we succeed in warning off the youth of the country from the poisonous waters unless we can, at the same time, point out where they find the pure fountains of knowledge."

A FEW QUESTIONS FOR MR. GLADSTONE Mr.

Englishmen going out to fight under an Italian tered the Catholic Church, some twenty-three years pirate against a sovereign with whom England was of objection; refusing in calling electors to state at peace; yet he sanctioned the punishment of their address as given in the lists, that they might Americans who landed in Ireland to join the Febe thus identified, or to allow a crier to repeat their | nians. That he is horrified because the Pope does not approve of a perfectly uncontrolled licence for the press under every circumstance; yet he has placed the press in his (Mr. Lewis's) country at the absolute mercy of the authorities. Mr. Edmund Mr. Gladstone insinuates that Catholics must needs be disloyal to the queen if they are faithful to the may be preached once more through suffering and teaching of an infallible Church. Is this opinion, asks Mr. Dease, the result of the refusal of the Irish representatives in the last Parliament to renounce their right of private judgment in things political, and of their failing to follow as an infallible guide the versatile leader of the Liberal party?

> FRANCE AND IRELAND .- RECOGNITION OF IRISH SER-VICES DURING THE WAR. - Four large gold medals have been struck, by order of Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, commemorative of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. One of these medals has lately been sent to Mr. Bernard C. Molloy (one of the candidates for the King's County and county Louth, at the last election), who served as a staff officer during the war, and took part in the disastrous campaign under Gen. Bourbaki. The medal, by order of the Marshal-President, was forwarded by the Duke Decazes, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, with a special letter, of which following is a translation:—

"Foreign Office, Paris, Aug. 17, 1874. To Mr. Bernard C. Molloy, Ancien Officier d'Ordinance 2d Brigade. 1st Division of the Army of

"SIR-It gives me the greatest pleasure to announce to you that the Marshal-President of the Republic, wishing to give you a special mark of his and to offer you my sincere felicitations.

" Receive, Sir, the expression of my highest consideration.

" (Signed)

" DECAZES, "Minister for Foreign Affairs."

The medal on one side has the head of liberty, with the words "Republique Française;" on the other side, surrounded by a wreath, there are engraved the following words:-

"Bernard C. Molloy, Officier d'Ordinonce, of Hawke House, Sunbury.

"Devoted services to the Army of the East, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, War of 1870-71."

The color of the ribbon and rosette is red, white' and blue, the French national colors. Mr. Molloy is to be congratulated on a distinction so unusual and so special as that of a gold war medal, specially struck, and presented "for services rendered with courage and devotion." This recognition of the services of an Irishman in the ranks of France must tend to increase the good feeling which has always marked the relations between the two countries .-It is not the first time that Irishmen have served in the cause of France, but it is the first time, we believe, that so special a distinction has been conferred on one of our countrymen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD HERRIES ON CATHOLIC FAITH .- To the Editor of the Times.—Sir,—You have given publicity to the opinions of two Peers on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's Expostulation referring to the recent Decree of the Vatican Council as regards the infallibility of the Pope. They may be the opinions of the two individual Peers, but they are not those of the Cath- Irish Church Act was passed in 1869, and, therefore, olic Body, and I, as a Catholic Peer, protest most solemnly against them, as being neither consonant now; he speaks for fear of endangering a necessary with the faith of the Catholic Church nor with the act of justice. This is the year 1874, and in 1873 opinions of their Catholic fellow-countrymen. A Mr. Gladstone heartily engaged himself to extend Catholic believes that an Almighty Power of infinite over the Queen's subjects an authority and a conand there appeared to be reason to suppose that a wisdom and of infinite truth established His Church | trel which now he seems to think intolerable. This very general system of drainage would be the result | to teach all truth until the end of the world. As | is a matter of which some evaluation is necessary such that Church must be infallible. The Pope is In his account of the Irish University Bill, he him-Christ's Vicar on earth, and when he speaks as such | self suggests that 1873 is the true period of his change he must, by nature of the Divine authority committed to him, be infullible, or the promises of Christ must have failed. The Vatican Council has declared this to be of faith, and as such all Catholics must accept it. It is difficult to define in words where spiritual and civil authority might clash. Conscience can best decide each one's duty. Civil power might command the practice of idolatry, the denial of faith, or the essential practices of religion, but no Christian could obey such a command .-It is sad that so emirent a man as Mr. Gladstone should throw out such a firebrand to rekindle the religious strifes of (I had hoped) long past and long forgotten years. I regret, also, that he should have raised doubts affecting the loyalty of his Catholic fellow-subjects. I, as one of them, in the honest sincerity of my heart, desire to repel so unjust and serious an accusation. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,-Herries. Everingham-park, York, Nov. 14.

> THE VATIOAN DECREE.-Lord Petre asks us (Times) to publish the enclosed Resolutions, passed at a meeting of the General Committee of the Catholic Union, held on the 18th Nov., at Willis's Rooms :-"1. That the Catholic Union, assembled in General Committee, having had its attention directed to certain statements which have lately appeared, affecting the faith and loyalty of British Catholics, declares-1, that the Catholics of Great Britain cordially accept and submit to the decrees of the Council of the Vatican; 2, that their position and duties with regard to the civil power are in no way affected thereby. 2. That the Catholic Union avails itself of this opportunity to protest against the assumption that the Lords Acton and Camoys, and Mr. Henry Petre are in any sense the spokesmen of the Catholic laity. 3. That the Chairman be requested to communicate the foregoing Resolutions to the public prints.-Perne, Chairman."

ANOTHER CONVERT .- The London correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury writes :- "I hear that Mrs. Ross Church has joined the Roman Church. This lady is the daughter of Captain Marryat, the novelist. She spent some years in India, and since her return has written a life of her father and some novels, neither of which have received much mercy at the hands of the critics. Of late she has been taken up with spiritualism very violently, and has devoted a considerable amount of space to it in the magazine which she edits, London Society. If the report is true, she will, I suppose, have to give up her Spiritualism, as that whimsical stuff is highly disapproved by the authorities of the Catholic

THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE ENGLISH CHURON. The Daily News says :- The disestablishment question is floated to the surface upon a quiet rise in the tide of public opinion. Moderate politicians now regard it as a certainty.

"A whole district poisoned through dust not having been taken away for a long time; and through the bell traps having been removed from the drains." This is virtually the verdict of the Holborn medical

ago, Mr. Gladstone himself was on the point of polemically hostile; and personal feeling, as one relative or friend after another has become a Catholic, has rankled and sprouted, until at last, upon grateful to Mr. Gladstone. Truth will gain by the discussion of his pamphlet, and Catholic doctrine contradiction. As the Durham Letter served our cause, so will the "Political Expostulation." It will hardly serve the cause of its author. Mr. Gladstone's last move, however, is not yet played. We shall watch with sorrowful interest what we fear may be his downward course. With one hand stretched out to Dr. Dollinger, and the other to the scientific party of free thought, with his eyes gazing towards place and power, and with a conscience modelled upon the end he has in view, Mr. Glad-stone's process of development will be followed with some anxiety by all men and we shall await the bitter end .- London Tablet.

Conscientious Scruples .- At the annual meeting of the Wrexham Town Council, Alderman Beirne, Catholic, missed the chair because he refused to go to church. Some of the members denied this, but a beautifully illuminated address to Mr. Thompson, one of them, Mr. Thomas Roberts, said-I formed one of the deputation to Mr. Beirne to try to bribe him, as has been said. We told him we should like ro see him mayor, and asked him if, in order to make his election unanimous, he would go to church. He replied "No." We then asked him if it would suit him to go to church on a week day, and he said "No" We next asked him if he would go to church with us one day on condition that we paid a return visit to his place of worship? He esteem, and to recompense the services which you Beirne did not stop there. He taunted and sneered said "No, notif you would make me king." Mr. have rendered with courage and devotion during the war, has charged me to offer, in his name, the gold medal sent herewith. I am happy to have the pleasure to transmit to you this mark of high distinction, and the courage and devotion during the at us, and observed, "I am astonished at you; you will all come to my way of thinking shortly, you will all be Catholics." We replied, "We are all Catholics now." He made answer, "But I mean you will all be Roman Catholics. The heads of the nation are all turning, and you will do so too shortly." He then referred to the Marquis of Ripon and some other big heads, and said that the whole notion would be Catholic before long. I have nothing to say against Mr. Beirne as a man. I know he is a very respectable man. I have paid him a great deal of money in business, and I have always found him a straightforward, honoumble tradesman in every way, and he might have been mayor had he been a little more reasonable.—Oswestry Advertiser.

> The extraordinary and uncalled-for outburst of anti Catholic fury has, strange to say, not been received by the entire London press with favour. For instance, the Pall Mall Gazette is very severe on the Liberal leader. It says:—"We divide the readers of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet into three classes. The cynical and the indifferent; the more or less carnest Protestant, the more or less enruest Catholic. The first will satisfy an amused curiosity, by watching their author wriggle over the field of argument, with a trail of inconsistencies lengthening behind him. The second will mark his acknowledgment of the blindness they always suspected him of, and observe how utterly unpractical a view he still takes of the whole subject. The third class, when they do not laugh at his discoveries, his confession, and his exhortations, will rage at him anew as heaping fresh insult on their Church and on themselves. The question has been asked, and it will be repeated again and again by politicians—when did Mr. Gladstone make his discoveries, and why is this expostu-lation published now, and why was it not published before? He tells us that all the opinions, all the alarms he here gives voice to. date from 1870. Why then did we not hear in 1870 of all this? The he could not have dreaded in that year to speak as of sentiment. He says-" The Roman Catholic prelacy of Ireland thought fit to procure the rejection of that measure by the direct influence which they exercised over a certain number of Irish members of Parliament, and by the temptation which thus just offered, the bid in effect (to use a homely phrase) they made to attract the support of the Tory opposition, their efforts were crowned with a complete success. From that time I felt that the situation was changed." Yes-the situation was changed for Mr. Gladstone-angry and astonished he thought once, twice, and thrice about the Papacy and its agents, and these were shifted out of office because he seemed blind to the very considerations he now parades as all his own. He took a new view of them, and now he finds that Codling not Short is the true Protestant patriot. No other conclusions can be drawn from this extraordinary pamphlet, and we doubt

> whether it will prove serviceable to its author. The Tablet thinks that if it could be demonstrated that every Anglican Bishop from Parker to Tait was unbaptized, many Anglicans would receive the fact with great composure, even if they did not see in it "a sign of life." Men who can accuse their own Bishops of the worst heresics, and yet remain contentedly in communion with them, are "enemies of the cross of Christ," and utterly indifferent to revealed truth. Even unbelievers ridicule the hollow professions of such men, and wish to maintain the retabaished Church precisely because their example proves that it believes nothing and teaches nothing. If Dr. Ellicott predicts that Ritualists will "secede," the Pall Mall Gazette makes merry after this fashion over his prediction: "We will not contend with the Bishop in the field of prophecy, but we may say that we have great hopes. There have been more occasions than one on which we have been threatened with the secession of the Ritualists, but somebow or other the intending seceders have always thought better of their design before the day of execution came. The Gorham, judgment was to have rent the Church in twain; but, instead of that, it ended in nothing," though Dr. Pusey and others publicly declared that if it was not "reversed" the Establishment would cease to be a part of the Christian Church. Words cost nothing. "Later judgments," continues the Pall Mall, " have evoked similar threats, and ended in similar acquiescence and we are inclined to hope all things from a party in the Church which has hitherto shown itself so amenable to judicious pressure. The world perfectly understands, even without contrasting such prevaricators with the Catholic Bishops and priests who at this moment are "witnessing a good confession" in Germany and elsewhere, that men whose whole energy is consumed in reviling the Church of God and one another are not the sort of stuff of whom confessors are made.

MR. NEWDEGATE ON MR. GLADSTONE .- On Thursday night Mr. Newdegate addressed a meeting at Nuneaton under the auspices of the Church Association. In explaining his conduct as a stern sup-porter of the Public Worship Act, he denounced

Church, by which they hoped to inculcate in the Protestant people of this country, the same Romish doctrines they had published, and which had been by law condemned. That was the origin of Ritualism—of the imitations that have been going on in some of the churches that belong to the Protestants of this country—the imitations of the Popish mass. Subsequently he alluded to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican decrees, and expressed his joy the conversion of Lord Ripon, he has fairly lost all at finding that Mr. Gladstone had at last awakened self-control and rushed into the excesses of his last to the fact that the Popish religion is slavery. He Dease, M.P. for Queen's County, has also written a manifesto. We shall have many reasons to be had known Mr. Gladstone countenance and promote reply to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, in which he says grateful to Mr. Gladstone. Truth will gain by the Romish objects until he doubted whether he would over reach this conviction, and even now he did not believe that he was more Protestant than the Old Catholics of Germany, who, under the guidance of Dr. Dollinger, have resisted the last acts of tyranny which the Pope has attempted. Still it was a great circumstance that a man endowed with the mighty talents of Mr. Gladstone should have gone thus far.

> The Irish Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain has issued its second monthly report, the period treated of in the report being the month of October last. The report is signed by the Secretary, Captain Kirwan. Captain Kirwan says that he is able to speak encouragingly of the progress made. During the month Captain Kirwan lectured in Leeds, Hull, Bradford, Glasgow, and nearly a score of other towns and cities. The Home Rule meeting in the quiet cathedral city of Durham was a very interesting one. The Home Rule branch of Durham presented the late M.P. for the city. The platform was crowded with the elite of Durham, the Recorder and several members of the Corporation were present, and a letter of sympathy with the Home Rule cause was received from Canon Greenwell, one of the Cathedral dignitaries. In the municipal elections throughout England the Home Rulers obtained several victories. In Newcastle, Staffordshire, they were defeated in their effort to place a Home Ruler in the Corporation; but that they fought well is shown by the poll -Wilton, Conservative, 261; Gavan, Home Ruler, 247. As an evidence of the strength of the movement, we may mention that, in the month of October, Captain Kirwan received reports from sixty branches.—Dublin Freeman.

SWEARING IN SCOTLAND .- A strenuous attempt is being made to improve the language of Leith. The frightful oaths that are daily sworn in the streets of that town have long been the subject of complaint by orderly persons who have learned to restrain their own feelings and curb their tongues. The polico have taken the matter in hand, and on Monday five persons were charged with uttering oaths and imprecations to the annoyance of the residents or street passengers. Last week no fewer than eighteen persons were convicted in the Leith Police-court for similar offences. In former days profane swearers not unfrequently found themselves in trouble, and in the Annual Register of 1760 it is stated on the 14th November that "a few evenings ago, as some gentle-men were drinking at a tavorn in Clerkenwell, one of them swore so terribly that a person in company at last took cognizance of them, and tore a piece from an old newspaper every time he swore, which he put in his packet to the amount of exactly 100; the next day he was carried before the magistrate, who justly thinking he had degraded himself to the lowest dregs of the human race, fined him no more than one shilling each oath, and he paid the five pounds accordingly."

CRIMES AND CRIMES.- Egotists (says the Echo) will be pleased to learn, on judicial authority, that it is much more wicked to hurt oneself than to injure anybody else. One Thomas Kelly was lately tried. at Salford Hundred Quarter Sessions for attempting to commit suicide. Having stolen a turnip at Burton, he was placed by the owner of the field from which he took it in a shed, where, on the arrival of the conslable, who was sent for by the farmer, the pilferer was found hanging by a strap from the roof. He was cut down, and when able to speak said he was out of employ, and did not know what to do. He was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour. A fortnight ago two brothers named Bailey met a man named Frost going home. Frost quarrelled with one of the Bailey's, when the brothren got him down and kicked him till the blood oozed from his ears, a friend meantime encouraging them by the remark that "they had better give it to him while they had him, as they would have to pay for it." They paid, being sentenced thereto, at Knutsford Petty Sessions, fines of 20s and costs and 10s and costs.

UNITED STATES.

THE COLORED NUNS .- It may be new to some of our readers that there are colored nuns in the United States. The Catholic Standard, of Philadelphia, gives the following account of those established in Baltimore: "Among the other instrumentalities intended to benefit the colored people are the institutions of the Oblate Sisters of Providence, in Baltimore. They have under their charge in Boltimore an efficient and flourishing academy for colored girls, situated at the corner of Chase and Forrest Place. The Order was established in 1829 by Rev. Father Joubert.

S.J. Having obtained, the year before, from his superiors, permission to teach Catholic doctrines and hold Sunday schools to the colored people in the basement of his church, he found that most of the children forgot one Sunday what they learned the Sunday before. So he thought it proper to establish a school where, at least, they could learn to read. and for that work he engaged two colored women who were capable of doing it. But fearing that his school might be broken up either by the death of one of those teachers or otherwise, he thought it necessary to form them into a religious com-munity. Having obtained a third to join them and the permission of the diocese, they were formed into a community, and made their first yows July 1, 1829. They were solemnly approved by his Holiness Gregory XVI., in 1833, and aggregated by the Oblates of Rome. They were first established on Richard Street, and in the course of time removed to their present location, Chase Street, corner of Forrest Place where they own more than half a square of ground and a very large and well arranged building. About eight years ago they also opened an orphan asylum, which has already done a great deal of good, and now contains thirty-three orphans. A pupil who received her education at their academy is now in Rome studying. As an evidence of her proficiency and artistic talent, wo may say that she both modelled and executed statues of the Blessed Virgin and Holy Christ, which she presented to the institution in Bultimore as a mark her gratitude. They were so highly appreciated by the Marquis of Bute that he paid £500 sterling for two copies of them, which she also executed."

There is no part of the country in which the effect of the election has so immediately made itself felt as in the South. The evident disinclination of the Attorney-General to interfere in Louisians now, compared with his feroclous attitude toward this State in time past, and the refusal of the President to see the necessity of recognizing anybody in Arkansas, are encouraging indications of the improvement of the relations between the Southern States and the General Government. These States, speaking generally, have been rescued from their carpetbag governments, and though there are, and for a long time will be likely to be a horde of needy adventurers scattered through the South, hungry to