

has lost a worthy representative of one of the most illustrious historic families; and his numerous tenantry has been deprived of a liberal, genial and paternal landlord. The distinguished gentleman leaves a widow and three children, two sons and a daughter.—Clare Freeman.

HOME RULE.—As well might Canute command the advancing tide-waves to recede as human power now check the onward, daily, hourly onward, course of the Home Rule for Ireland's cause. What accession of numbers, or dignity, or power, or popularity have we now to chronicle? We have to point to the letter of the dignified Prelate of Elphin, written to the new member for the county of Roscommon. The Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly is not the man to attach himself to a visionary, a rash, or a revolutionary party. We have not to fear in his guidance, the hotheadedness of youth or the blindness of inexperience. We may look upon him as a mitred guide of sageness and discretion—a man cold and unimpulsive by nature, colder and less impetuous by the training of a monastic religious life. Dr. Gillooly has pronounced for Home Rule; and whether the Bishop, is borne irresistibly on by the current of public opinion amongst his priests and his people or that even those whose politics may have been hitherto considered doubtful by the more advanced advocates of Home Rule find themselves coerced by reason to facts of the cause, matters little. The same great truth of a weighty and pronounced adhesion remains—an adhesion and accession that will be greater in its effects than in itself. In the year 1826, Mr. Stuart, only a friend to the Catholics, opposed Lord George Beresford, scion of the Lordly and episcopal Beresfords (who caused a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to be recalled, and whose broad domain included counties and ramified through three provinces of the country) as a candidate for the Parliamentary representation of Waterford. Catholic Emancipation was then—even so late as then—not half a century ago—the question of the day. O'Connell was then rousing and organizing his crushed countrymen. A true and successful canvass was made in Waterford at the gates of the palace, under the nose of the Beresfords. Not only was the attention of the empire fixed upon the struggle, but the eyes of Europe were riveted on it. The English Prime Minister had a vessel waiting in the harbor to speed to the nearest British haven with the news of the events. Relays of couriers were posted to fly with the despatches to London. The struggle went on. O'Connell himself threw into it all the vigor of his wonderful mind and his inexhaustible bodily strength. He consented to be proposed at the hustings in order that he might get an opportunity of speaking and retiring in favor of Mr. Stuart, before the assembled electors. Supreme confidence sank into doubt in the bosoms of the heretofore unconquered Beresfords. Doubt dwindled into dismay; and the upshot was Lord George retired; and Mr. Stuart was returned without opposition. The vessel flew from the harbor to the haven; the couriers fled with whip and spur; the foaming and bleeding steed—the last relay—dashed into the London court-yard. Boasted and spurred the courier entered Wellington's apartment and handed him the dispatch. The Iron Duke tore open the letter, read, and putting his hand to his forehead exclaimed—"A Beresford beaten in Waterford—we must pass the emancipation Bill." To-day the son of that Mr. Stuart—at present Lord Stuart de Decies—is Home Rule member for that same great county. As Emancipation was the great question in 1826, Home Rule is that of 1873, and the Honorable Mr. Stuart Villiers is fitly its champion in Waterford. He has satisfied the Home Government Association about his political principles, he walks in for Waterford under the white flag of Catholic Emancipation. What was the spirit of the people then? Let one instance, the authenticity of which rests on no less a foundation than the word of Shiel, answer: "Lord Waterford lay upon his bed, sick unto death. His sickness was aggravated by the unlooked-for electoral opposition. He had a favorite old huntsman, named Manton; and he heard that Manton was going to vote for Mr. Stuart and against his old patrons and employers. Sending for Manton, Lord Waterford turned round in his bed, and looking his servant in the face, and asked him for whom he was going to vote. 'For God and my country' nobly replied the poor old huntsman. Lord Waterford turned his head round on his couch with his face to the wall and never spoke another word. Manton was ejected—ruined; but the election was won. Lord Waterford died." Is the spirit of Manton dead? Events would show that it is not. The next election will demonstrate how lustily it leaps in every breast in Ireland. Then Register! Register! Register! Act so that you can show that your spirit yet liveth. Published every week in columns are instructions, and the particular victories of every day will be gloriously sequed by the cheer along the whole length of the Home Rule line at the great approaching general engagement, which shall proclaim complete, signal, indisputable victory.—Tuam News.

From the last report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, it appears that at the close of the year 1872 the number of schools in operation was 7,056, being an increase of 136 on the previous year. The total number of children on the rolls within the year was 1,010,148 and the average daily attendance 365,821. In 1871 the number of children on the rolls was 1,021,700, and the average daily attendance 363,850. There was therefore a decrease in 1872 as compared with the previous year of 11,552 in the number on the rolls, and of 8,029 in the average daily attendance. This is supposed to be due partly to the decrease in the population and partly to the prevalence of epidemics. The total amount paid during last year in salaries, allowances, etc., to the principal teachers, monitors, and work-mistresses in the National Schools in Ireland, including the Central and other model schools, was £322,511 12s.

A return laid before Parliament contains a list of nine persons who, on the 1st of this month, were detained in prison under warrants signed by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland under the authority of Part I. of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Acts Continuance Act, 1873. Eight of these persons were arrested in consequence of being members of the Ribbon Society, and the remaining one for having been an accessory before the fact to the murder of Harriet Neill, in May, 1872, which murder is, on reasonable grounds, suspected by the Lord-Lieutenant to have been committed under the influence of the Ribbon Society.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—If you have a commission investigating the state of collegiate and higher Catholic education in England, we have just had one appointed for Ireland. At a meeting of the Episcopal Board of the Catholic University, held on Thursday, the 23rd, their lordships appointed a commission, consisting of the four Archbishops, with the Bishops of Down and Connor, Kilmore, Ardagh, and Ossory, with such other ecclesiastics as they may desire to associate with them, to enquire into the present condition of the University, and report thereon to the General Meeting of the Episcopate of Ireland, to be held next October. The Commission will sit about the middle of August, and it is understood that it will examine such Professors and officers of the University as may desire to present themselves for examination.—Dublin Cor. of Tablet.

If agricultural labourers in Scotland, according to Mr. Fordyce, require improved and increased lodging house accommodation, what shall we say of our Irish labourers? The state of the hovels throughout the South and West is simply disgraceful, and things are not much better in several districts of Leitner; while a cottier has the greatest difficulty in many parts in obtaining a small plot of land for

planting some potatoes and vegetables and sowing a little oats. It is the duty of the upper classes throughout the country to afford more facilities to the poor working man for existing in his native district, and if they do not perform this duty the Government should interfere. We desire to direct the attention of our country voters for members of Parliament to this subject, for nothing has yet been done for the agricultural laborer.—Freeman.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—At a meeting of the Newcastle West (county Limerick) Board of Guardians on Saturday, Mr. Leahy caused a brother guardian, named Dunworth, with having charged him with being a robber in a notice of motion which he had given regarding the granting of out-door relief. The following is a verbatim copy of the notice:—

"DEAR SIR,—I hereby give notice, that on Saturday, 19th July, I will call on the board to consider an attempt to rob the union by one Bridget Hatigan, of Glenduff, pretending to be sick, and also her next door neighbour, James D. Leahy, a garden, encouraged her by giving her a visiting ticket, which she brought herself to Broadford, and gave it to the wife of Ben Dawley, who gave it to the Doctor, and stated that he would not kick her alive. When me and Mr. Charles Ahern meet her at Broadford, and want of me and Mr. Ahern to get her out door relief rite or rone. I call on the board to require the attendance of the Doctor on this case."

"DAVID DUNWORTH, P.L.G." Mr. Leahy asked Mr. Dunworth if he were himself the author of this intimation. Mr. Dunworth modestly evaded the interrogatory, neither confessing nor denying, but endeavoring to turn away the wrath of his incensed colleague. Mr. Dunworth offered to apologize personally to Mr. Leahy, but that gentleman would be content only with a public reparation in the columns of the press.

IRISH PROFESSIONAL INCOMES.—In the recent inquiry into the condition of the Civil Service in Ireland it was natural that there should be some reference to the incomes obtained by professional men. One of the witnesses examined, Dr. E. Kennedy, stated, that in Dublin a competent medical man, having the advantages of a hospital and connection, ought, when of ten years' standing, to make from £800 to £1,200 a-year; if reasonably successful, he ought then to double his income in the course of the next five or six years; and a really successful man ought in a few years more to double his income again; but the instances in which a medical man reaches £8,000 a year, or £5,000 a year, are very rare. The advantages of an hospital physician is that his pupils are all scattered about the country and send up patients to him. In the chief provincial towns of Ireland, with a large population, the leading medical men may possibly reach from £1,200 to £2,000 a-year. Sir D. Corrigan, who was also examined, thinks there are, perhaps, ten or twelve medical men in Dublin making from £2,000 to £3,000 a-year or more; and there are a great number, whose names are not very prominently before the public, making from £800 to £1,000 a-year. There are general practitioners in Dublin, men who have never written a line, and who are known to the public as men of great eminence who sometimes accumulate large fortunes. With regard to lawyers, Mr. J. Ball, a Dublin solicitor, says there is a very large number of solicitors making from £200 to £500 a-year, but very few making £1,000 a-year. He says that it is a common thing for an articled clerk, when his time of apprenticeship is out, to continue in the office as a salaried clerk; he says—"I am myself paying a solicitor £400 a-year in my office, but he is an experienced man, and in fact older than myself; this is an unusual case, and is owing to my official position as solicitor to the Church Temporalities Commissioners. I am paying another solicitor in my office £200 a-year a third £2 a-week, and two or three 30s a-year. Nearly all the men in my office are of that stamp." Mr. G. May, Q.C., states that he thinks that there are not more than one or two men at the Irish Bar who are making £3,000 a-year; but there are five or six making £4,000, about twenty making £2,000, and a considerable number making £1,500. Mr. Ball says there is a fair number making £1,000 a-year, but a much larger number making less. An Irish barrister does not generally have to bear the expense of "chambers"; briefs are sent to his house.

STATE EDUCATION.—SPEECH OF THE BISHOP OF LIMERICK.—The Limerick correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, writing under date July 24, gives the annexed further remarks of Bishop Butler on the subject of State Education:—

Yesterday, at the annual exhibition and distribution of prizes to the pupils attending the Limerick Diocesan Seminary, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Bishop of Limerick, presided. The attendance was exceedingly numerous, and his Lordship having distributed the prizes, addressed himself as follows to those present on the denominational system of education:—"I have come back after a visitation of the diocese for the purpose of assisting at the very interesting proceedings I have witnessed; and, although I have travelled a long way last night, after a long day's work, I feel now fully rewarded, and more than rewarded for the trouble, by the exceedingly gratifying exhibition that has taken place before us—gratifying, I am sure, no less to the clergymen and laity here present, than it has been to myself. The exercises through which the pupils have gone before us—exercises of intellect, of memory, of judgment—all attest that the gentlemen who conduct the education of this place are men of ability and training, and of great devotedness, and that the scholars have acquitted themselves in a manner worthy of the most successful (hear, hear). Now, I am personally aware, as are all the clergymen, from the many districts who I see here present, of the fact that in this seminary there is nothing left undone for the education and advancement of the pupils, whether they are intended for an ecclesiastical state or for a secular life. Everything is done to impart to them the knowledge and accomplishments of life, and trained with much care, and judgment, and ability, and mastery such as cannot be exceeded; and then, as we all know, gentlemen, the school is what is called a denominational school. This is a school where Catholic boys are trained by Catholic masters—where the Catholic religion is not under a ban, and is not obliged to hide its head or voice, but where it is thought in all its purity and entirety—where it is holding the place of honor, and commencing as a direct guide to sanctification with the holy work of education (hear, hear). We hear it said now every day that the Irish are opposed to this denominational education. Our English statesmen, and pressmen, and lawmakers tell us that Irish Catholic parents do not want pure Catholic teaching for their children, preferring it mixed—in fact, that they don't want it in any shape or form in the school's programmes, and would not accept of it as an extra. Now they say the Irish Catholic parents want to have their children instructed in secular learning, leaving religion to chance. They will have them carefully trained for this world and let the other world shift for itself. Now, we all know that this is simply a stupid and offensive falsehood, for every man in Ireland knows it is a lie (hear, hear). The Catholic laity of this country again and again have cried out against it as a calumny upon their faith. The Catholic laity of this country know well that all the facts of the system laid decisively and directly against it. Take the fact we have witnessed to-day, and facts like these may be witnessed all over the country. Here is a school which, as I said, is a purely Catholic one—a school thoroughly denominational, where religion is honored, cherished, and carefully and reverentially inculcated—where it is made every day a lesson, and the first and highest lesson—where the teachers are not only sincere Catholics, prizing their religion above all things; but where most of

them are priests, whose only object in conducting the schools above all is that the religion and faith of the Catholic youth shall be preserved from taint and corruption. Here is a purely Catholic school out-and-out; and yet what is its history? Have the middle classes and other classes of the Catholic laity kept their children away from it? We all know that the school was scarcely opened when the class-rooms were full; and, although additional halls and rooms have been added, thank God there is scarcely enough room to spare; and near to this is another school equally Catholic, equally denominational, conducted, too, by priests, and, nevertheless, crowded with the children of the Catholic laity. We, Irish, poor, simple souls that we are, fancy these facts prove that the Catholic laity desire Catholic education for their children (hear, hear). Going on the old law of nature, we judge that where a man eats of a thing heartily, and is not tired eating, he must have an appetite for it; but our English education mongers tell us, no such thing that we know nothing about it, and that the law of nature does not evidence that when Irish Catholics eat heartily, they have an appetite for Catholic education; but when, on the contrary, Irish Catholics refuse everything that is Godless, and refuse it despite the temptations around them of rich prizes and valuable purses, and these more numerous than the scholars themselves, so that the greatest blockhead has his chance of one of them—when they refuse these, fully baited as they are, our English masters tell us that this is a proof that they love and relish Godless education, and desire it for their children. Well, I suppose that sort of argument would hardly pass muster in any other part of the world; it is the old argument of the wolf and the lamb. His Lordship then related the well-known fable of the wolf and the lamb as an argument to show that those who sought to force the National system of education on the Catholic people of Ireland, were the wolves desirous of destroying the lambs, and concluded by saying that the company would join him heartily in hoping that God, in His goodness, might afford some means of escape from those who sought to enforce upon the Catholic people of Ireland their Godless system of education, and insult our reason and outrage our feelings, and, in the reckless insolence of their power, trample upon the people of Ireland's sacred rights. [Loud applause, amidst which his Lordship resumed his seat.] Subsequent to the termination of the interesting proceedings, the visitors were entertained to a sumptuous *déjeuner* by the Rev. Jos. Burke, Rector of the college, who returned thanks to his Lordship for his kindness in honoring the examination with his presence.

The Most Rev. Dr. Butler has just addressed some observations to the pupils of the Limerick Diocesan Seminary which are deserving of attention. The proceedings appear to have possessed more than ordinary interest. In numbers and power the seminary is advancing rapidly, and is now one of the foremost educational institutions in the province of Munster. The Jesuits' School is also well supported, the residents in town and country naturally preferring Catholic education by Catholic teachers to the rash honours and social distinction of the irreligious schools in this and the sister country. The Lord Bishop of Limerick dwelt with happy force upon the practical proof thus afforded by the people of his diocese as to what they really want in the matter of education. His Lordship combated the foolish fiction which, previous to Mr. Gladstone's failure, passed current for ascertained fact with the people of England—namely, that the Catholic laity of Ireland desired emancipation from clerical influence, and were keenly anxious to enjoy the advantages of secular education. The almost unparalleled burst of protestation which sounded from every parish in Ireland convinced the English Minister of his fatuous folly, and the blind credulity which led him into so retreatless a position. He succumbed instantly, and the greatest effort of his life was blasted for ever. Had there been even a moderate attention to the plain fact that such institutions as the Limerick Diocesan Seminary were in existence, and that only such institutions commanded Catholic confidence and respect, the huge blunder of outraging the first principle of a people could never have been committed.—Freeman.

The late Lieut. Colonel Francis M'Namara, of Ennistymon House, who recently died in London, was the only son of the late Major M'Namara, who represented Clare in Parliament for many years, he himself represented this borough for some time.—The deceased gentleman was descended from an ancient Irish race, maternally from Sarsfield, and his father became one of the most popular Protestant gentlemen in Ireland in consequence of his having been the second of O'Connell in his fatal duel with D'Estero. Col. M'Namara was in about the 73rd year of his age, and his property is computed at about £12,000 per annum.

The third trial of Sub-Inspector Montgomery for the murder of the Newtownstewart bank cashier, has resulted in his condemnation, and confession of the crime. He has been sentenced to execution on the 26th inst.

At the Wicklow assizes, the widow of a man named John Slattery recovered £1,400 damages from the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, for the loss sustained by the death of her husband, who was killed at Lansdown road Station.

In opening County Galway Assizes, Chief Justice Monaghan congratulated the grand jury on the generally quiet and peaceable state of the county, but said they could not expect perfect immunity from crime so long as the people continued to drink whiskey.

A young man who had embezzled a large sum of money from his employer in the County Mayo, was arrested on board the steamer "Wyoming," bound for New York.

The Tories of Waterford at a public meeting having expelled Home Rulers from the room, resolved to contest the representation of the city at the next election.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK AND EARL LE-MONIAL.—A Pilgrimage to the Shrine containing the relics of Blessed Margaret Mary, at Paray-le-Monial, having been initiated by His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, to leave London on the morning of Tuesday, the 2nd September, the following letter, a translation from the original Latin, has been addressed to his Grace by the English hierarchy, sitting in Provincial Council at St. Edmund's College:—

To His Grace THE DUKE OF NORFOLK AND OTHERS OF THE FAITHFUL, THE ARCHBISHOP AND BISHOPS OF ENGLAND IN SYNOD ASSEMBLED, HEALTH AND BENEDICTION IN THE LORD. As soon as it became known to us, dearly beloved Son, that with a numerous and distinguished company of the Faithful of our country, you had resolved, in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to make a pilgrimage of devotion to the relics of Blessed Margaret Mary at Paray-le-Monial, we rejoiced with our whole hearts: for it seemed unworthy of the faith of our country that the name and piety of England should be unrepresented in that wonderful concourse of the faithful, by which, in many sanctuaries of France, a resplendent testimony is now being given against the unbelief and wickedness of the world. In the cruel war, which we see daily and everywhere breaking out, not only against the Church of God, but also against the evil life of men, against the truths of natural order and the instinctive laws of morality, the only safe defence for mankind is to be found in the Most Sacred Heart of Our Redeemer. When the flood of Divine wrath which is now threatening the world, shall have come, he

that shall be in this Ark, shall be saved; he that shall be found out of it shall perish. The kingdoms also and the nations which with an obstinate audacity have long refused to serve God and His Christ shall, as the Holy Spirit has foretold, be destroyed by mutual slaughter, and by a just judgment be soon scattered like smoke before the face of the Lord. Go then, dearly beloved son, you and your companions, and in the sight of this world, which most loving Heart of Jesus. Pray for our Pontiff Pius; for the whole Church throughout the world; for the Bishops and priests, and the faithful in Christ who in Germany and in Switzerland are gloriously striving against the tyranny of unbelievers and the wickedness of destroyers; for the nations once Christian, but which to-day are miserably fallen from the faith; and, lastly pray all of you with earnestness for our beloved England, that from the side of Jesus which was opened for us with the lance the fullness of all sanctity and fortitude may flow down upon us. Giving thanks, therefore, to you and your companions for the devout pilgrimage which, also in our name, you are about to undertake, we lovingly and from our hearts bestow our blessing on you; and we earnestly commend you all to the loving charity of our brethren, the Bishops of the Catholic Church, and all the clergy and faithful, that in every good service they may be at hand to help you. Given in the Fourth Provincial Council of Westminster, on the 23rd day of July, 1873 (Signed)

- † HENRY JOSEPH, Archbishop of Westminster.
† THOMAS EDWARDS, O.S.B., Bishop of Newport and Menevia.
† WILLIAM BERNARD, O.S.B., Bishop of Birmingham.
† JAMES, Bishop of Shrewsbury.
† RICHARD, Bishop of Nottingham.
† WILLIAM, Bishop of Plymouth.
† WILLIAM, Bishop of Clifton.
† FRANCIS, Bishop of Northampton.
† JAMES, Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle.
† JAMES, Bishop of Southwark.
† HERBERT, Bishop of Salford.
† BERNARD, Bishop of Liverpool.

In England, as most of our readers are aware, God has very little to do with the religion of the majority, but the crown, or Mr. Gladstone rather, rules the eternal as well as the temporal affairs appertaining to good Protestants. In a very short time, perhaps, indeed already, we shall find in the daily papers speculations as to who is to fill the vacant see of Winchester; next, some well-informed organ—the Observer probably—will delicately intimate to us that the Premier has hit upon a fast friend to whom he wishes to give a lift in the world, and that the Royal Warrant, or *conge d'élire*, will issue to the Dean and Chapter, kindly giving them permission to elect Mr. Gladstone's nominee. "Permission to elect" is a nice phrase and eminently soothing to captious critics like ourselves; but when we come to translate the courtly term into the downright, Saxon which commended itself to the lustful mind of King Henry VIII. of adulterous memory, we find that it is a peremptory command which may not be disobeyed unless the Dean and Chapter are foolish enough to incur the dire penalties of a *prebendure*, or "loss of civil rights, forfeiture of their goods, and imprisonment during the royal pleasure." The Dean and Chapter of Winchester of the present day are not exactly, unless we very much mistake, the men to run that risk for a mere bishop, and therefore we may look upon it as a certainty that Mr. Gladstone, not any Church of God, will appoint a spiritual guide for the people of that so-called Church. God established a church, and did so with the avowed object of feeding his lambs; but Mr. Gladstone will beyond all question feed the Protestant lambs of the present day, are we therefore to regard Mr. Gladstone as the Church God established? God said: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church." One of the most degraded and brutal of men—Henry VIII.—said in effect (for in his day prime ministers were as yet unknown to an admiring world) "thou art Gladstone, and upon this Premier I will build my Church." Which of the two Churches is most likely to be the true one?—Catholic Times.

A man named Smith sued a young lady named Jenkinson for breach of promise of marriage at the Lincoln Assizes. It transpired that in 1872 (Leap-year) the young lady had proposed and been accepted arrangements had been made for the marriage, but the young lady had at length altered her mind.—The case ended by the withdrawal of a juror.

Heavy penalties have been imposed on Liverpool butchers and eating house keepers for exposing bad meat for sale.

Two patients just landed from Copenhagen at London, died from Asiatic cholera. There is no doubt as to the nature of the disease.

A man has been killed at Manchester by the falling of a stage. Before leaving home that morning he had quarrelled with his wife who is said to have exclaimed that "she hoped when he came home again, he would come heels first or neck broken."

On Tuesday Mr. James Bolton, an independent gentleman, living in North Shields, who had been missing for some time, was found lying dead in a closet in his house. He was quite black in the face, and, from appearance, supposed to have died in a fit of apoplexy.

Another Protestant clergyman has been charged with a criminal offence. The Rev. Charles Geary, of King's College, is in custody on remand in London, for obtaining, as alleged, money by false pretences.

It is said that Mr. Adams will succeed Mr. Glyn (now Lord Wolverton) as chief whip of the Liberal party.

In London an old woman has been sentenced to two months' hard labor for obtaining money by pretending to tell fortunes.

The strike of the Rochdale card-room blowers has caused the stoppage of most of the mills in the district.

The agricultural reports from all parts of England are favorable to the hopes of an early and plentiful harvest.

Lord Wolverton died in London on the 24th ult. Mr. Glyn, the Liberal whip, succeeds to the peerage.

A man named Pollett has died in Bury workhouse from the effect of a bite from a mad dog.

During the years 1870-72, 1,638 sailors were committed for refusing to proceed to sea.

The boat race on the Tyne between Kelly and Taylor, for £400, was won easily by Kelly.

The Catholics of Nottingham have purchased for £2,567 a site for schools to accommodate 1,000 children, who are not to be confined to any particular faith.

The Standard gives a glowing account of the Carlist successes, especially in landing arms. The vessel that conveyed them is manned by Englishmen and commanded by an Irishman.

The Foreign Office has issued the text of the Commercial Treaty with France, signed at Versailles on July 23rd.

The Rev. John Willis, Protestant rector of South Perrot, Yeovil, committed suicide on Monday by shooting himself.

Mr. Walter, M.P., on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new chapel at Reading School recently spoke strongly on the importance of combining religious with secular instruction.

A new military spike helmet is to be introduced into the army. This military head-covering will, in the first instance, be worn by the Army Service Corps, a branch of the service which is particularly well adapted for experiments.

SAILORS SENT TO PRISON FOR REFUSING TO GO TO SEA.—A return obtained on the motion of Mr. Plim-soll has been presented to the House of Commons the crews of merchant ships who have been committed to prison in the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 for refusing to go to sea; showing the number of men in each case, the name of the ship, and the term of imprisonment, together with the reason alleged by the seamen for refusing to go to sea. The total number committed was, it appears, 1,638; 1,352 in England Wales 169 in Scotland, and 177 in Ireland.

WIMBORNE, 1873.—Volunteer Mounted Officer (midnight)—"Hullo here! Why don't you turn out the guard? 'Tm the field officer of the day?" Volunteer Sentry—"Then what the deuce are you doin' out this time o' night?"—Punch.

UNITED STATES.

J. F. MELINE.—It is with no ordinary sorrow that we announce to day the death of the late distinguished soldier and writer James F. Meline. It is a sorrow which naturally springs from a recollection of his position as a scholar and journalist, and the unswerving devotion which both by life and pen he always displayed towards our Mother Church. Few of our people, even his fellow parishioners of St. Peter's, knew that the quiet gentleman whom they saw daily at his devotions, was one who had done so bravely in war, and in peace had done so well in defending Catholic truth and in shattering the un-sound reputation of Protestant historians. Yet, amongst us, quietly living and quietly working, Mr. Meline did his admirable work in a manner and with a success which will perpetuate his fame in English letters. The author of "Mary Queen of Scots and her latest English Historians; Mr. Froude," has for ever placed Catholic literature under the most substantial obligations to his pen. Not alone Catholics, but all who have been slandered by Mr. Froude, share in that obligation, and it would have been a far more difficult task to have destroyed Mr. Froude's influence in America if Mr. Meline had not written his terrible book, which, with all scholars, had destroyed Mr. Froude's reputation, even before that historian made a single speech in America. Of Mr. Meline's career, the New York Tribune gives the following brief sketch:

Col. James F. Meline died at his house in Brooklyn yesterday, at 3.30 A.M., of disease of the heart, from which he had suffered for several months. He was born in the United States far at Sackett's Harbor about sixty years ago, his father having been an officer in the Federal army. He was graduated at St. Mary's College at Emmettsburg, and afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was for some years engaged in the banking business in Cincinnati, where he was connected for a time with The Catholic Telegraph. For a short period before the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he was French Consul in Cincinnati; but early in the war he entered the army and served on Gen. Pope's staff. In 1865 and 1866 he made the Rocky Mountain trip, the events of which he recorded in the volume entitled "Two Thousand Miles on horseback." He was afterward employed by the Government in connection with the Freedman's Bureau in Georgia, during which time he was a correspondent of the Tribune. His latter years have been devoted entirely to literature, and he has been a regular contributor to the Catholic World, in which his vindication of Mary Queen of Scots, in answer to Mr. Froude, appeared. He wrote also for the Galaxy and the Nation, and was the author of a Life of Sixtus V., and many other smaller works. At the time of his death he was completing a series of articles on Saronarola, three of which have been published. A few weeks ago Col. Meline visited the Springs in West Virginia in company with Mr. Strother (Port-Crayon), but deriving no benefit physically he returned after a short visit, and by the advice of physicians went to Saratoga. He remained there only a few days, and then went home to die. He leaves a widow, but no children.

Froude was not the only enemy of the Church that Mr. Meline's keen pen sacrificed with indelible lines as the proprietors of the United Journal can testify. Both in attack and defence the Catholic cause will long want as able a scholar, and in social life his friends will not readily find as true a friend or as genial a companion as the late James F. Meline. May he rest in peace.—Catholic Review, Brooklyn.

GEN. CASS AND JOHN GUY.—Guy bore a striking resemblance to Gen. Lewis Cass, and while he was proprietor of the National Hotel in Washington, the Michigan Senator was among his favored guests. Guy dressed like Cass, and although not as portly his face including the wart, was strangely similar. One day a Western friend of the house came in after a long ride, dusty and tired, and, walking up to the office, encountered Gen. Cass who was quietly standing there. Mistaking him for Guy, he slapped him on the shoulder, and exclaimed: "Well, old fellow, here I am; the last time I hung my hat up in your shanty, one of your clerks sent me to the fourth story; but now that I have got hold of you, I insist upon a lower room."

The General, a most dignified personage, taken aback by the startling salute, coldly replied: "You have committed a mistake, sir. I am not Mr. Guy; I am General Cass, of Michigan," and angrily turned away.

The Western man was shocked at the unconscious outrage he had committed; but before he had recovered from his mortification, Gen. Cass, who had passed around the office, confronted him again, when, a second time mistaking him for Guy, he faced him and said: "Here you are at last, I have just made a devil of a mistake; I met old Cass and took him for you, and I am afraid the Michigan man has gone off mad."

What General Cass would have said may well be imagined, if the real Guy had not approached and rescued the innocent offender from the twice-assailed and twice-angered Statesman.—From Anecdotes of Public Men by John Forney.

We have to congratulate the Celtic Index, of Cleveland, Ohio, on its entry into the second year of its journalistic career, and that under circumstances which give promise that it will be a genuine exponent and defender of Catholic interests and opinions and true to the best instincts of the race of those Catholic traditions it will always be a sure index. It has had difficulties rather more severe than a Catholic paper has usually to fight, but the firm hand which is now guiding it has proved too strong for the enemies of our faith who stood up against it.—Brooklyn Catholic Review.

CURVER ADVERTISEMENTS.—Public Opinion says that the Americans are far in advance of us in poetic advertisements, and some examples given by Harper's Magazine show that their genius in this leaves little to be desired. What, for instance, can be more striking than the following blast of a trumpet blown by a tailor in his own honor:—

Oh, come into the garden, Maud, And sit beneath the rose, And see me prance around the beds, Dressed in my Sunday clothes. Oh, come and bring your uncles, Maud, Your sisters and your aunts, And tell them Johnson made my coat, My waistcoat and my pants.

The same paper gives some further specimens, but we are inclined to think that none of them come up to the grotesquely witty specimens we've found in Bob Cavalier.