# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-FEB. 23, 1872,

last 700 years. Where are the affections of home and family stronger or more beautiful than in the and multiple and and? Where is there more love or tenderness than at the Irishman's domestic hearth? Where is the hand of charity so freely extended to the poor? Where is the stranger so welcome to the share of the scanty meal? Where is female purity so much honoured? Where is pious prayer, the household word of the father, the mother, and the child ? In what other country will you find, in the humblest homestead, a piety that you mu, in the internet of the state of the of show; which gives to the poorest of the peasuntry a simple courtesy and grace which riches cannot purchase and education has often not imparted to their prosperous and well-to-do visitors from another land; and surely, even those who do not kneel at their altars may yet marvel with awe not kneet at other at the supernatural fidelity with of five years hence.—Catholic Opinion. which the Irish people have clung to their ancient which the first proper have even to their ancient faith. All inducements of temporal advantages have failed to win them from that faith; all the blandishments of wealth ; all the seductions of power; all the influences of rank and wealth, and superior education, have never shaken the faith of the Irish people. In persecution they have been true to it; in the severer trial of poverty and depression they have never bartered it away. Excluded from privilege - deprived of the rights of freedom driven from the education he most volued, the Irish Catholic has continued Catholic, when by a conformity to the dominant faith he could have purchased admission to them all. The devotion of the Irish people to their religion stands out alone in the history of mankind as a monument of fidelity which nothing could shake — of energy which nothing could subdue. It is something to which the annals of nations can raise no parellel. Records of individual heroism there are many in all ages and in every clime. Martyrs in all times and countries have left us the example of their constancy and their faith; but history reckons nothing like the idelity and devotion with which in Ireland a whole people adhered to their religious belief. Even now when persecution has passed away, and the love which persecution kindles might have waxed cold, the gorgeous churches with which the free will offerings of a poor people are literally studding the land, supply a proof of national religious devotion and self-sacrifice such as few nations on the earth could supply .- "Home Government for Ireland," by Isaac Butt, Q.C., M.P.

Mr. Charles Rollestone, Q. C., Chairman of the Nenagh Land Sessions, held on Saturday, showed by his observations when giving his decision in two ejectment cases that he is a gentleman that feels acutely for victims of injustice, and that, conscquently, he is quite unfitted to administer English law in Ireland. To be sure, the cases which elicited the kindly expression of his sympathy for suffering were very sad, but if he were a judge of the approved British pattern that fact would not have the slightest effect upon his feelings. It appears that iwo widows, Maryanne Lewis and Rebocca Kinealy, tenants on the estate of Lord Dunally, paying their rents regularly, were evicted by order of that nobleman, notwithstanding that they offered to pay any rent that might be demanded, only to be allowed to remain. They then applied to the Chairman of the Land Sessions for compensation for disturbance and for improvements under the Land Act. But that wonderful measure-that crowning act of British mercy-allows no compensation for "disturbance" of occupancy upon the falling in of a lease, and as that was the case of those poor widows, Mr. Rollestone, very much against his inclination, decided against their claim, remarking that "it was dreadful to see two respectable widows of respectable families, who And their rent, and offered to pay any rent that was asked, turned out upon the roadside." Dreadful, indeed! For the permanent improvements made by them they got about half the amount which they claimed. The last act of this little drama is inexpressibly touching. We give it as reported in the Nenagh fluardian :--- "Widow Lewis here came before his worship, sobbing, and pleading that she might be allowed to remain in the house till the 20th of obstinacy. Ireland has rejected and will continue me anowed to remain in the house that the both of obstituacy. Tremain has rejected and will continue March, when she and her family would emigrate to America. The Chairman — God help you, poor woman, I would if I could, but it is not in my the chairman – and the states to reject English teaching, because it is permicious, improper, vicious and immoral. The Catholic Church alone received the commission to instruct power. I will say of you and of the other tenants mankind; she alone is competent to teach; and who have been put out that, although you were Ireland will repel and repudiate any system of inbrought home wives to the place, and reared your families there, and paid up your full rents punctually, and although you have been put out now from the homes in which you have lived so long, yet not a harsh word has escaped your lips against Lord Dunally or of one belonging to him, an attitude which speaks most creditably for your characters, and I can only say that I think you deserve better Surely, the "noble" landlord might treatment." have some little compassion for those poor women; might have not used to its full extent the power which English law had given him over his tenant serfs against a couple of fond old women, who are so weak and so foolish as to cling passionately to the little scraps of ground endeared to them by tender recollections and familiar associations. But what do such "noble" individuals know or care for the feelings of poor people? We congratulate the Liberal" Government which rules us upon this fresh instance of the successful progress of their Land Act .- Dublin Irishman, Jan. 27th. Can a line of distinction be drawn between thoroughly Celtic offences, and the Anglo-Celtic crimes of the mixed breed? The Daily Telegraph has a curious theory on the subject. It asserts that in these counties which had a "certain infusion of English settlers," landlord shooting has always been most prevalent. And in the paragraph which follows there is a quiet under-current of admiration for "British pluck": "the eviction to which the Celtic peoples of the South and West submitted with lamentations, the farmers of Meath and Westmenth resented with muskets from behind a hedge. Their war against the landlords was not in the least sentimental; it was thoroughly practical, and, on the They thus estabwhole, thoroughly successful. lished a rude, undefined tenant-right long before Mr. Gladstone's Act gave them at law the claims which they had already vindicated by assassination. That policy was exactly analagous to the Sheffield outrages : Broadhead simply used Tipperary tactics." This our contemporary calls "the Anglo-Saxon tinge." But the mixed breed has the advantage also in another way. " All purely Celtic movements in Ireland have one invariable note-betrayal." But the agrarian criminals-the Anglo-Celts-" were far more successful. Their bonds were tighter; they kept true to each other under large temptations of reward; and murderer after murderer has remained undiscovered." Even the Fenians-pure Celts, according to the theory-would deserve a humbler place in the Newgate calendar than the Anglo-Celts. They were not good hands at assassination. "It is curious to note the Fenians have shown nothing of the unscrupulous energy and practical skill of the agrarian outrages. There have been scores of Fenian informers, known men, remaining in Ireland and seen by thousands : Yet the assassination of Talbot, stands almost alone. Deliberate Fenian atrocities have been rare. The death dealt about by the Clerkenwell explosion was probably unforeseen and unintended-the conspirators anticipating nothing beyond a breach in the prison wall. The Manchester murder was done in the heat of the riotous rescue. Passing by the inconsistent change in public opinion since the days when these "bursts of Irish effervescence" drove the whole kingdom into a panic,-the facts were then as now-this theory is open to grave objection. In the first place murderous propensities by the "infusion" - Tip- J. C. Bancroft Davis; of Great Britain, Right Hon. | have the gladdest reason to trust, arrive in due | posively refused to pay a gross sum for all damages, the counties which were fortunate enough to develop

perary and Wexford, Meath and Westmeath, King's County and Queen's County-were not without the suspicion of decided Fenian proclivities, with all their attendant crimes and follies ; and, in the second instance, the catastrophe, "unforeseen and unintended," brought about by ignorance of villainous explosives, and "murder done in the heat of riotous rescue" would not be cold, deliberate muris female purity so internation that makes the der, such as they were solemnly declared to be in there the same sense of religion that makes the the eves of the law. To the first declared to be in law was wrong, and men legally guilty only of the offence of manslaughter, for which our merciful law does not hang, were wrongly consigned to the gallows for wilful murder. He would be something more than an ingenious theorist who could prove that there is even one county in Ireland wholly inhabited by pure-bred Celts; and great as ingenious if he could write of current events with the cool brain of the future historian,-or the commentator

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER AND THE IRISH PEOPLE.-The Archbishop of Westminster replying through Mr. Gernon to an invitation from the Irish Branch of the Permissive Bill Association says :--" have longed to come again to Ireland, for I love it and its people ; I have many friends there, and I am so sure many that I don't know would welcome me, that I have been always hoping to be once more among you." The feelings expressed by Archbishop Manning towards Ireland and her people have long been known and reciprocated with the warmth of our Celtic nature. The knowledge comes to us from the home of many a poor exile in Lendon who has, unknown to Dr. Manning, benefitted by the kindly words and good opinion so often uttered in favour of our race by one whose opinion commands the respect of all good men .- Dublin Corr. of Tablet

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON'S EXPLOSION. - It is worthy of remark that, though a certain number of persons who fear to take the decided step of opposing the Home Rule movement discountenance it on the plea that it may embarrass the Government, just as hey are about to yield to our demands, the Marquis has spoken out too plainly to admit of doubt. The Home Rule movement may be made use of as a lame and undignified excuse; it could not be an embarrassment.-Ibid.

A PROTESTANT SYNODSMAN IN A DILEMMA. - LORD James Butler at the last meeting of the Protestant Diocesan Synod said he felt in a great strait on the resolution referring to denominational education. He was told in Synod by one clergyman that if he roted in a certain way he would be a "diabolical bigot," whilst if he went the other way another clergyman said he would be going against the direct command of his Lord and Saviour .- Ibid.

#### MR. BRIGHT ON HOME RULE.

#### Rochdale, January 20, 1872.

" My DEAR O'DONOGHUE-It is said that some persons engaged in the canvass of the county of Kerry have spoken of me as an advocate of what is termed Home Rule' in Ireland. I hope no one has ventured to say anything so absurd and untrue. If it has been said by anyone of any authority in the county, I shall be glad if you will contradict it.

"To have two Representative Legislative Assemilies, or Parliaments, in the United Kingdom would in my opinion, be an intolerable mischief, and 1 think no sensible man can wish for two within the limits of the present United Kingdom, who does not wish the United Kingdom to become two or more nations entirely separated from each other.

" Excuse me for troubling you with this. It is no duty of mine to interfere in your contest, but I do not wish to be misrepresented,-I am very truly vours,

# " JOHN BRIGHT."

The empire has now the views of Ireland on the important question of education. Statesmen and others cannot mistake them. The Dublin meeting has informed them of the sort of instruction the Catholic Church approves, and no power on earth will be able to induce her to approve of any other. England desires to retain the education of our youth in her hands, but should sho persist in such an insulting course, she herself will be a loser by her

Lord Tenterden; Counsel for the United States, Caleb Cushing, William M. Evarts, Morrison R. Waite, Counsel for Great Britain, Sir Roundell Palmer; Solicitor for the United States, Charles C. Beadman, Jr.

BEECHES, BREECHES, AND BRIDGES. - A correspondent writes :- The extract from Notes and Queries in last week's Tablet as to the curious mistake of the late Duke of Wellington in mistaking beeches for breeches, can be paralleled by a true incident which occurred during the vice-royalty, in Ireland, of the late Earl of Carlisle. His Excellency was always affable, and under various pretences received at his lerees sometimes even inferior tradesmen. On one occasion he smilingly accosted a jolly rubicund individual, and having expressed his regret at not remembering the name of one whose features were so familiar to him received a whispered reply, "I made your breeches." The Earl, a triffe deaf, misunderstood the explanation, exclaiming with great fervor, "Major Bridges: I am delighted to see you, Major Bridges," a sobriquet which afterwards adhered to his Excellency's tailor.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITUBE IN DRINK OF THE UPPER AND LOWER CLASSES .--- The wine and beer bill of the Reform Club is said to be only £4,000 a year for about 1,600 members. A contractor engaged in constructing Government works at Portsmouth, employing 1,240 men, crected a public-house for his men, and in one year they spent £1 000! That is to say, 360 fewer men spent four and a quarter times as much as the members of the Reform. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that the price which a gentleman pays for his wine or beer is out of all roportion higher than that which a navvy pays for his liquor.

SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE .- £5,000 have been subscribed to start an expedition to search for Dr Livingstone.

Sine Building in Excland, - Some idea of the enormous advance in the value of steam shipping both as regards hull and engines, during the last six months may be gathered from a statement made by a writer in the Newcastle Chronicle. He says that abont eight months ago some parties contracted to have the hulls of two steamers built in Sunderland, and they are now in progress. About a week since they asked for specifications for another new vessel of precisely the same class and size. But the rise upon the contract that they made eight months ago was exactly £6,000, which precluded them from going any further into negotiations. Another Tyne ship-owner, who had a large steamer building at Sunderland, has been offered £9,000 for his bargain, but he wants £10,000. The writer believes the rise upon marine engines is very little short of £10 per iorse power.

London, Feb. 14 .-- Chief Justice Cockburn, the British Member of the Geneva Board, approves his Government's refusal to admit the claims for indirect damages.

•Mr. Wm. Fowler, member of Parliament for Cambridge, addressing his constituents, last night, dwelt at some length on the Alabama Claims. Alluding to the claim for indirect damages, he said that England should not bluster, nor should she submit to be bullied. He believed the country to a man had made up its mind that if their American cousins wanted the money they would have to come and take it.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a memorial from Pro testant Dissenters, has denied that there is any intention on the part of the Government to endow a Catholic University in Ireland.

At a recent meeting of an Agricultural Association in Herefordshire, England Lord Fitzmaurice, M. P. for Calne, presided, and in the course of an address on the position of the agricultural labourer, mentioned that to his own knowledge some sixty labourers and their families, through the efforts of a Wiltshire clergyman, emigrated a short time since to Canada and all, with a solitary exception, had succeeded admirably. His lordship recommended emigration as one of the most valuable aids to the agricultural labourer-far more useful than migration to the North of England, where their employment would be new to them.

Relative to the axiom that "Scotland prospers because she has the Bible, and Ireland languishes because she clings to the pricets," Father Munro asks : "Is it the moral or the muterial state of Scot-

time. Meanwhile convalescence is established, but it would be idle to pretend that it is completed .--There has been evidence, both during the illness, in the spasmodic character of the suffocative catarrh and during the convalescence, in the spasmodic character of the muscular disturbance which characterised the pain at the hip, that there is here an extremely sensitive system. And this permits a favourable interpretation and anticipation in respect to symptoms otherwise grave. But the persistent noctural elevation of temperature will be borne in mind by physicians as an incident which, prolonged as it has been during convalescence, is unlikely to be due to a mere neurosis. Taking together the severe pain, the sharp and somewhat generalised spasm, and the nightly rise in temperature, it will be safe to conclude that a tissue-disorder underlays the symptoms. The Prince is a young and healthy man; he has had a long and severe illness; and the convalescence must needs be, as it is, tedious. He is doing well, and his appetite and general strength are satisfactorily returning ; but it will be unwise to deduce highly-coloured pictures of sudden restoration from the gossip-which is, of course, exaggerated and inaccurate—as to his moving about, and the like. Of course, there is a great deal of ground yet to be made up; and it is not yet that the Prince's physicians are able to say more than we have indicated. It is not wise to say more than the facts warrant, however our wishes may outrun them; and some-perhaps a good deal-of delay may occur before these wishes are quite fulfilled."

CATACAZY .- The London Times of the 25th ult. has a long editorial on the Fish-Catacazy affair, which concludes with the following words :---" The whole story is perfectly intelligible as it stands. Catacazy got himself into trouble by his presumption in interfering with the negotiations between America and England; but his seat, though unfortunate, was so far acceptable to the Russian Govcrument that he was upheld by his employers to the very last. Confident in this support, he affronted and provoked beyond endurance the government to which he was accredited, and to the last moment pretended he was exempt from any censure at their hands. This was too much for Fish, and he told the truth without disguise, a proceeding in which he was perfectly justified Had it not been for the publication of this memorable despatch, that of November 16, and the correspondence transmitted to the Senate, Catacazy's pretensions would have imposed on the world, and the American Government would have been left to put up in silence with the affronts it had received. That was not an agreeable pros-pect for the President and his ministers, and so they turned the tables on the offender : but in pursuance of their own reasonable and just decisions, and not, as we can assure our Russian friend, through any suggestions of England."

### NEW MOABITE STONE. (To the Editor of The Times.)

Sig, - It will be interesting to Biblical students and others to hear that a highly-important engraved stone has just been discovered in the Moabite country, and which has been brought into Jerusalem. I have been permitted to inspect it, and I must say it bears about it all the significance of antiquity and truth. It measures 36in, by 18in on the surface, is of hard, close granite, and has six lines of written characters almost identical in form with the Siniatic letters. Mr. Shapira, of Jerusalem, who has made the ancient languages of this region his study, has supplied me with a translation, and according to his reading, no more valuable record of Biblically stated facts, made at nearly a contemporary moment with the events which it records, has yet been discovered. It may be, indeed, of more powerful interest than the Monbite stone, for it contains the name of Moses, who may have directed seen, and approved the inscription himself as memento of the conquest of Moab by Israel under their great leader, and in addition to the stone, so far as the inscription is concerned, is in a perfect state.-It was brought in here by Bedwin Sheiks from the ruins (or mound) of the city of Medeba, which is seven miles south of Hesbon, 15 miles north of Dibon, and about 45 miles due cast of this place.---The characters, which are very clear and nearly perfect, are translated as follows :-- "We drove them away-the people of Ar Moab at the Marsh ground,

there they made a thankoffering to God their King, and Jeshuren rejoiced, as also Moses their leader." If these word compared with Numbers, chap are

a proposition of that nature cannot now be advanced, but should the American Government renew its proposition made in March 8th, 1870, in a protocol. it could be arranged on the basis that England pay the highest sum named by America, thirty millions of dollars in gold.

3

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14th .- Sir Edward Thornton, in conversation with a gentleman of prominence yesterday; said he apprehended no serious difficulty between the United States and Great Britain.

ONE DAY'S CRIME IN NEW YORK .- The New York Tribune under this heading gives a list of offences committed in one day in that city. It occupies a column of our contemporary; but we can greatly abridge it. John Klump kept a tenement house, and insisted that one of his female tenants should adhere to the rules laid down by him for the management of the property. In the discussion Klump seized the woman by the hair, whereupon she took an axe and split open the old man's skull. Charles Garvin and Thomas Bennett drank lager beer and the quarrelled with the saloon keeper about the reckoning. This led to the drawing of revolvers by the two ruffians, one of whom pointed his at the bar tonder and the other at the proprietor. The latter was dangerously wounded in the abdomen. Two men walking in Broadway early in the evening, were set upon by two unknown men with slung shots, and had to be assisted to the Police Station, bleeding from wounds in the head, Mr. L. Cady, while rid-

ing on the platform of a car, was jostled by two men and prevented from entering the car by another who stood in the door. The two contrived to bend Mr. Cady's body back over the dash board, and in that attitude robbed him of \$5,000 in notes and \$50 in gold. He seized one of the thieves and held him by the collar, thus dragging him for some distance with the car; but the confederates of the thief helped him and he escaped. Two men one of whom had murdered a fellow prisoner while himslf confined in Sing Sing, were arrested for stealing \$1,360 from a afe which they forced open. Another man was arrested for setting tire to his premises, which were insured for \$2,000, and of the value of \$150 ; and patrolman McInerny was beaten almost to death. -Montreal Herald.

THE STORY OF A HOTEL BILL -- We find this amusing story in the New York correspondence of the Boston Herald :

We are quite familiar with the extortions practised by hotel-keepers in this country upon those of their patrons who, it is supposed, will endure anything. Not long ago a young lady, who had come here from New England with her mother, with a view to taking lessons in music, went to one of the up-town houses to stay for a week or two, until she could board in a private family. The morning that sho was to leave she sent for the bill for herself and mother-a lady of nearly sixty, who occupied a room, No. 15, adjoining that of her daughter. Misswas amazed to find that her bill amounted \$175, because she knew it ought not to be more than \$60 or \$70 at the outside. As no items were given, she returned the accounts to the office, with the request that the items should be inserted. The bill went back with two or three specifications, and the "sundries" set down at \$70. Once more she returned the bill, demanding to know what the "sundries" might be. The clerk explained, through the servant, that "sundries" was the polite term for "drinks," which so enraged the young lady that she demanded to see the extraordinary accountant in person. He made himself visible in due season, and the delicate, spiritual-looking girl confronted him by asking him if he supposed she had drank, in eight or nine days, \$70 worth of liquor. As may be imagined, he was somewhat abashed, and said, with confusion, "I beg pardon, miss; it's a mero clerical error. This is 41; the drinks should have been charged to 45-the next door, you see-a room occupied by an old fellow who drinks like a fish." Permit me to introduce to you the old fellow," replied Miss -----, pushing open the door, standing ajar, and revealing to his confounded gaze one of the gentlest and saintliest looking old ladies he had ever beheld. The clerk said nothing, but dashed down the stairs, and in a minute a receipted hill was once more returned with the "sundries" omitted.

On Wednesday evening, the 24th ult., Rev. Father Damien preached an eloquent address to a very large congregation at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Fiftieth street, New York, where a mission is at present being held. The Reverend gentlemen spoke of the large number of "religious" denominations every day springing up on all kinds of pretenses, many of which were highly dangerous to virtue and morality, and said that probably the next new religion would be that founded by Victoria C. Woodhull and her admirers. He looked upon it as a bad omen for the morality of this city to see an audience of thousands of men and women sit—ave, even stand—and listen to the vile attacks made by such a woman on religion's holiest institutions, for two hours, and vehemently applaud when she ridiculed what every Christian was taught to believe most sacred. New York society must be in a deplorable condition when men and women of wealth and genius, moving in the highest circles, paid homage to a woman who declared that she was " "Free Lover" and gloried in the title, and grew enthusiastic when she called on her female hearers to pay no attention to what she called the "hollow unmeaning ceremony of marriage," but to declaro themselves "Free Lovers," as she had done. The reverend preacher closed his address by warning his congregation against all doctrines so dangerous as those of Victoria Woodhull and the Free Lovers .-U.S. Paper. SMALL POX IN CHICAGO .- Small pox to the latest dates was increasing in Chicago, though the deaths there had not reached the number shown in our own mortality returns for the smaller population of Montreal. For the last week the number of deaths were nineteen, and the number of infected houses sixty-five. Each infected house displays a yellew card, on which the statement small pox is here, is followed by the appeal to the reader, made more forcible by the previous statement "Are you yaccinated ?" This appeal is further supported by the fact that in Chicago, as elsewhere, vaccination is approving itself to be an efficient preventitive of the discase. Notwithstanding that it has been epidemic for two months past not a single death is known so have occurred of a person efficiently vaccinated. The chief seats of the disease are the cheap boarding houses, and the victims are most numerous among the strangers who have come to Chicago for work, and who re-side in these places. The proprietors, of course, do not interfere with their sale of lager beer, and the letting of their lodgings by hoisting the yellow card if they can help it; but the authorities enforce that precaution as much as possible. Acts of great cruelty prevail as usual in such cases. A person, perhaps, destitute of triends in the city, is driven out of his boarding house, because he has small-pox, and runs the gauntlet of hospitals and police stations, making several rides in the street cars, and coming into contact with scores of people, until he is at last taken care of in the Small Pox Hospital, only to die from want of previous care and shelter. In this manner he of course does all that can be done to spread the discase among the community, whereas little additional risk would have been incurred by retaining him in his lodgings until proper medical advice could be procured.

struction but that which her Hierarchy sanctions and approves.-Dundalk Democrat.

THE VICEROYALTY OF IRELAND .- The London correspondent of the Irish Times is responsible for the following :- It reached me this evening from an almost official source that since the Christmas recess Ministers have been greatly concerned in the consideration of the Royal Residence in Ireland Question, which Captain Stackpoole so persistently kept before the Legislature last session. They feel that it must be dealt with early in the coming campaign, and they are anxious, if possible, to present it as a cheval & batalle to the prancing steed of Home Rule under Mr Butt's jockeying. I am told, and my authority is eminently trustworthy, that Mr. Glad stone has arrived at the conviction that the Vicerovalty of Ireland should up ronger be an office affected by change of Government. That like the Viceroyalty of India, or the Governor-General-ship of any of our leading colonies, it should be held by the nominee of the Crown, at royal pleasure, or for a fixed term of years. In order to accomplish this change an address from both branches of the Legislature, or an Act of Parliament will be necessary --The alternative is under consideration, and I am given to understand that in the ovent of the Ministerial proposal meeting with support, it will be suggested by the advisers of her Majesty that the consent of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should be required to an acceptance of the first nonpolitical Viceregal appointment, which will involve, at least, three months' residence each year in your country. How far this will meet the views of the present Viceregal system I cannot undertake to say, but here, where the contemplated change has been mooted, it is received with favour.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH IN KINGSCOURT .--- A sad accident occurred in this town resulting in the death of a man named Bernard M'Cormack and serious injury to another named Rogers. The deceased was a hearse driver, and when returning through this town to Builieborough, from Inniskeen graveyard, his death was caused by the accidental upsetting of the hearse while turning a sharp corner of the road leading from here to Bailieborough. There were three persons on the hearse at the time of enceident, one of whom was a woman, who escaped uninjured The other two were the deceased and the man Rogers, who lies at present in hospital dangerously hurt. At the inquest, held here on Saturday last, on the body of M'Cormack, the jury returned a verdict of death from concussion of the brain caused by the violence of the fall. The deceased leaves a widow and four or five children. The hearse, belonging to Mrs. Farrelly, of Bailieborough, was smashed to pieces .- Dundalk Democrat.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 12 .- Prayers were offered yesterday in all the churches at Sheffield for the prevention of war between England and the United States.

THE GENRYA BOARD .- The Geneva Board of Arbitration is composed as follows :-Arbitrator on the part of the United States, Charles Francis Adams; of Great Britain, the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Cock burn, Baronet, Lord Chief Justice of England; of Italy, His Excellency Senator Count Eclopie; of Switzerland, Mr. Jacob Stampliz; of Brazil, Baron d'Itajuba. Agent on the part of the United States,

land which you refer to when you say the Bible has made Scotland what she is? If the latter, I should

venture to suggest that while our Saviour (whose kingdom is not of this world) promises poverty, persecution and slander in abundance, as the lot o His disciples in this world, we look in vain for any indication from His lips that he meant to make wealth or political power an essential mark of His Church; or that He should put the Bible into the hands of his followers to be an infallible means for accumulating money. I would further observe that in the Scotland of the Reformation and Presbyterian periods, wealth and power were by no means preeminently characteristic of the nation. From the Reformation till towards the close of the last century Scotland was in fact without money, without commerce, and destitute of political importance. It was only when the spirit of freedom, which had been oppressed by the blight of Presbyterianism, began to slake off the incubus that commerce returned and grew, and wealth and influence followed in its train. The material prosperity of Scotland has been in exact proportion with the decline of Presbyterian Power. Perhaps, however, you meant that the moral state of Scotland is the work of the Bible. If so, can you possibly any longer believe in the Bible. It is not for me to publish the details of my country's shame but let the statistics of the Registrar-General, and the reports of our police and criminal courts be the witnesses of the extent and depth of its corruption. Has the country not come to be a proverb over Europe for its immorality and drunkenness? But with you facts are not of any consequence. It is true that your formula is a lying formula; but the people applaud it, and are called on to hate Popery all the same, for the Bible has made Scotland what it is!" Dealing with the other formidable assertion that "Knox with the Bible in his hand drove Popery from the land, and raised Scotland from the bondage under which she groaned, to the prosperity, and independence she now enjoys. Father Munro follows out the history of Scotland from the Battle of Bannockburn to the assassination of Cardinal Beation. The following is a resume of the arguments-" It appears then, sir, that when you spoke of Knox driving Popery from the land with the Bible in his hand, you simply made a mistake in naming the article he carried. It was not the Bible-it was a knife he carried-the knife of the midnight assassin-it was the sword of the traitorit was the persecutor's instruments of torture-anything, in short, but the Bible. When you spoke of

independence, you were again mistaken in names, in dates, in events. You should have said that the glorious conquest of Scottish independence, which wrought Catholic valour, Catholic patriotism, and Catholic blood, was miserably bartered for money by traitors and murderers under the hypocritical

cloak of religious reformation.-Catholic Times. The Brilish Medical Journal, in an article highly culogising the conduct of the Prince of Wales' physicians, says throughout the Prince's illness, the proved, known, simple, and adequate powers of medicine have been employed to determine from hour to hour what could be done to help the patient through the fever process. "If ether has been given, if camphor, if brandy, it has been used not blindly as a specific to cure, but intelligently, as all well-The Prince's complete restoration to health will, we

21, verses 13, 14, and 15, and verses 21 to 30; Deuteronomy, chap. 11, and Joshua, chap. 13, verses 9, 15, and 16, a remarkable coincidence of narrative will be seen. The town of Ar Moab mentioned on the stone is in the delta formed by the two rivers which flow into the River Arnon. The "Ar Moab at the marsh ground" of the stone seems to be identical with "the city that is in the midst of the river" of the 9th verse of the 13th chapter of Joshua.

I have had made a copy of the characters, which I bring with me to England, together with copies of the declarations of people here who know the history of the stone.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant. Jerusalem, Nov. 29. HENRY LUMLEY.

## UNITED STATES.

THE ARCHEISHOPS OF BALTIMORE .-- Most Rev. John Carroll was appointed first bishop of Baltimore in 1789, and was consecrated in England, August 15 1790. His diocese embraced the whole of the then United States. Four additional episcopal sees were creeted, Respectively at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1808, and the same decree that created these new sees erected Baltimore into a metropolitan see, and raised Dr. Carroll to the dignity of archbishop. That prelate expired December 3, 1815, at the age of eighty. The following is a list of the seven archbishops of Baltimore who have filled the duties of that sacred office.

Most Rev. John Carroll, D. D., consecrated August 15, 1790, died in 1815, Most Rev. Leonard Neale, D. D., consecrated De-

cember, 1800, died in 1817.

Most Rev. Ambrose Marechal, D. D., consecrated December 14, 1817, dicd in 1828.

Most Rev. James Whitefield, consecrated May, 25 1828, died in 1834.

Most Rev. Samuel Eccleston, D. D., consecrated September 14, 1834, died 1851. Most Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, D. D., trans-

ferred August 19, 1851, died in 1863. Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, D. D., transferred

May 12, 1864 died February 7, 1872.

In accordance with time-honoured custom, an archbishop or bishop has the privilege of nominating his successor in office, it remaining optional with the Pope to confirm such nomination as he may see fit. Accordingly it is understood that Archbishop Spalding some years ago forwarded to Rome the names of two or three bishops of his archdiocese from which the Pontiff might choose his successor. It is said that among the names sent were those of Bishop Kenrick, of Louisville, and Bishop Whelan of Wheeling .- Baltimore Sun, February 9.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 .- A special London despatch to the Herald says that no English Government continuing negotiations in regard to the Treaty of Washington as the case now stands could hold office twenty-four hours. This is absolutely certain, and cannot be stated too emphatically. Should the Government go out on this issue, their successors from the nature of the case would be equally prevented from continuing the negotiations. Therefore the arbitration is ended, and the opportunity for accommodation will be lost unless some mutual educated physicians know how and when to use it. understanding modifying the point of indirect losses is arrived at. The English Government having

A Washingtonian has been fined \$5 for damning President Grant. If a similar penalty for the same offence could be enforced throughout the country, the national debt might be liquidated in forty-eight hours, and an immense surplus revenue accumu-lated.