

representative, and that they endorse his policy in seeking for an Irish Parliament.

FURTHER ACCESSIONS TO THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.—The clergy of Dunmore Deane have given their adhesion to the Home Rule movement, through their trusted representative, Mr. Mitchell Henry. The movement progresses daily.

On Wednesday the O'Conor Don, M.P., made a very important speech to his constituents on the great question of Home Rule. The honorable gentleman declared his full acquiescence in the main principle of Home Rule—the principle that it was the right of Irishmen as well as Englishmen to have the real control over the making of all laws exclusively affecting their own country that, in a word, Ireland should enjoy that self-government to which she had an unquestionable right. Having thus professed his belief in the essential point of the Home Rule programme, the honorable member proceeded to freely discuss its details. The main drift of his criticism was directed to two points. He in the first place contended that a Federal Constitution was not an arrangement which could continue to subsist between hostile people. In America, as long as the various States of the Union were on friendly terms, the Federal arrangement lasted; when a spirit of mutual hostility manifested itself, the Federal arrangement broke down, and the Union was restored and maintained only by the sword. This political truth being known in England, the O'Conor Don strongly advocated the necessity of showing in every way to the English people that it was not separation which Ireland sought, but merely control of her local affairs—that the movement was a friendly and not a hostile one. The hon. member then adverted to what he considered the difficulties of governing Ireland—as she was governed before the Union—by the Sovereign, Lords, and Commons. He feared that an Irish House of Lords would be an intensely aristocratic and exclusive body, pulling in one direction, and an Irish House of Commons a democratic body pulling in the other, the result being a dead lock. To this criticism it will, no doubt, be answered that better things may be expected from the Irish nobility, and that in framing a Federal Constitution it would be easy to confine the Irish House of Lords to the modest functions of revision and delay which are now, as a matter of fact, the sole ones exercised by the Upper House in England. Such were the main points in an interesting and elaborate address. They deserve due consideration, which they will, of course, receive when, as we intimated yesterday, the hon. member for Roscommon raises them at the coming Home Rule Conference in Dublin. Many will, no doubt, differ from the conclusions put forward in the speech of the honorable member for Roscommon. At the same time criticism, which is at once free and friendly, should be received in the same spirit as that in which it is offered. While men are agreed on natural that they should differ as to details. Free discussion is the salt which seasons all liberty, and at the present crisis it ought to be fostered and encouraged.—Dublin Freeman, Oct. 18th.

Mr. M. D'Arcy, M.P. for Wexford, has issued a farewell address to his constituents; and his retirement is regretted because, as a representative, he was always true to his obligations, and a consistent defender of Catholic rights. In his address Mr. D'Arcy counsels his constituents to adhere to the principles of true progress; and expresses a hope that devotion to the two things most useful for Ireland, "Local Legislation and a just settlement of the Irish Education question," will be deemed essential characteristics in any man who aspires to represent the county of Wexford. An Irish member, who is always "in his place" when duty calls him, is one of a small class of public men who can ill be spared; and the news of Mr. D'Arcy's resignation will be heard with regret on both sides of the water.

RECEPTION OF ISAAC BUTT, ESQ., Q.C., M.P., IN TUAM.—On Thursday evening week Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C., M.P., arrived in this town on his way from the romantic and picturesque Kylesmore, where he had been sojourning for some time with our popular representative, Mr. Mitchell Henry, to Tuam of this distinguished visit to Tuam of this distinguished Irishman was a quite unexpected and a purely accidental event, it cannot be denied that his reception was genuine and cordial, truly an Irish *cordiale*. Mr. Butt, on arriving, proceeded to the Archbishop's residence, where he spent the remaining part of the evening. At half-past seven o'clock the Town Commissioners, with a select number of the townspeople, repaired to the Palace, where, after a separate introduction to Mr. Butt, they presented him with an appropriate address of welcome. Mr. Butt, in reply, after stating that he had been called on unexpectedly to answer such a flattering address as that now presented to him by the Town Commissioners, said that his visit to the town was a purely accidental one. He did not at first anticipate staying longer than a few brief hours, in expectation of the next train; but when he went, as he felt in duty bound to do, to pay a visit to their illustrious Archbishop, one who had been deservedly called the Great Prelate of the West, he received from him an invitation, which he looked upon as a command. To be his guest was a distinction of which any man on earth might be proud (loud cheers). But the subject of this address was far beyond anything relating to an individual. The man they welcomed was met as any individual, not by any merits of his own, but as an exponent, however humble, of that great cause of Irish nationality which lived indestructibly in the hearts of the Irish people (great cheering). He believed there never was a time when that cause was more hopeful than it was now. Some of them present had expressed a wish that he would explain to them fully in what respect the federal proposal he had submitted to the Irish people differed from repeal. Although saying that it was not an occasion upon which it was possible fully to enter into that subject, Mr. Butt at some length pointed out in what respects a federal arrangement would differ from the constitution of 1872. After some observations in the same strain, which were loudly cheered, Mr. Butt concluded by saying that this unexpected tribute from the people of Tuam was one of which any man might be proud of which any man ought to be proud. There was one phrase of their address of which he might claim the merit it bestowed upon him. They gave him credit for single-minded exertions in the cause of his country. Whatever faults or indiscretions were chargeable to him he believed no one would charge him with ever having taken part in any cause with a view to his self-interest (great cheering). Immediately afterwards Mr. Butt was escorted by a large and enthusiastic crowd to the Town Hall, the large room of which had previously been suitably prepared for the occasion. The Town band throughout played many lively national airs, and repeated and deafening cheers were at times given for "Home Rule," &c. From the middle window of the room Mr. Butt addressed the eager multitude outside in a lengthened and eloquent oration. It was chiefly explaining the proper meaning of "Home Rule," of which he acknowledged himself the exponent, and descriptive of the present unprosperous state of the country, of its successive drains by emigration Mr. Butt left on the following morning for Dublin by the seven o'clock train.—Tuam Herald.

The English press have not neglected to write at considerable length upon the Bishops' resolutions, from which they draw the conclusion that their lordships desire nothing so anxiously as the absolute control of Irish education. The Times says the priests will support Home Rule or anything else, if it will help them to their real objects, and that the demand they make reveals one of the chief dif-

ficulties with which Home Rulers will have to deal. "In essence," writes the Daily Telegraph, "the resolutions are an electioneering appeal, and that the end in view is the acquisition of a charter." This demand it adds, cannot and will not be conceded.

We have this week another striking proof of our progress and our amazing prosperity from an English point of view. The Registrar-General is our informant on these heads. According to that gentleman during the quarter ended the 31st March last the births were 38,855; the deaths, 39,893; and the number of emigrants, 12,726; a decrease of 4,754 would, therefore, appear to have taken place in the population of Ireland during that period; and it also appears that the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter ended 31st March last, amounted to 12,726—8,366 males and 4,360 females—being 1,206 more than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1872.—Irishman.

SIR HENRY MAINE.—A new work may shortly be expected from the pen of Sir Henry Maine. It is called *The Early History of Institutions*, more particularly as illustrated by the Irish Brehon Law, and will be published by Mr. Murray.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FR. DALGARNS ON THE SACRED HEART.—The following letter appears in the Spectator:—"On my return from a prolonged absence, I find a controversy going on which I cannot help thinking might be brought to a very simple test, viz. that of facts. Mr. Nicholson sings a psalm over the Archbishop of Westminster for having used the word 'defined' about the Sacred Humanity of our Lord, and asserts that it is contrary to the Catholic faith and to the theology of his (the Archbishop's) Church. Mr. Nicholson's assertion is simply contrary to the truth. St. Athanasius uses the expression in his first Epistle in defence of the Nicene definition, c. 3.—As we by receiving the Spirit do not lose our own proper substance, so the Lord, when made man for us, and bearing a body, was no less God, for He was not lessened by the envelopment of the body, but rather defined it, and rendered it immortal." St. Thomas Aquinas goes into the question, and gives reasons why the human nature may be said to be defined:—"Humana natura non dicitur essentialiter dea, sed definita; non quidem per conversionem ipsius in divinam naturam, sed per conjunctionem, ad divinam naturam in una hypostasi" (Summa, part 3, q. 16, art. 3). Mr. Nicholson's assertion is, therefore, contrary to fact. I have many other quotations at his service. You are quite right in saying that, according to ordinary language, 'to define' means 'to make God.' The Incarnation, however, is a thing apart. Since the flesh, the thoughts, affections, and actions of our Lord are those of God, it is quite intelligible to say that they are defined. Nor, believe me, are Catholics in danger of making a mistake, for they know their Catechism. Catholic priests are, I assure you, as anxious as you that no kind of worship should be addressed to the humanity or the affections of Christ, without distinct and conscious reference to His Divinity. Indeed, throughout this controversy, it has been most strangely forgotten by our adversaries that the Sacred Heart never is separated for a moment, even in thought, from our Lord's Godhead, and is therefore, and therefore only, an object of Divine worship.—I am, sir, etc., J. B. DALGARNS."

REGISTRATION OF CATHOLIC VOTERS AT BIRMINGHAM.—We learn from the Catholic Times that the Birmingham branch of the Catholic Union has busied itself lately in getting a list of those Catholics who were entitled to vote, and whose names have not as yet appeared on the burgess roll. The result has been that more than one thousand claims were made in Catholic interest. The Catholics failed to substantiate the claims disallowed principally on the ground of insufficient residence, though in many cases where a vote would have been admitted, the claimant did not appear, and thus all the previous trouble went for nothing and the vote was lost.

The editor of a Protestant religious paper having lately been questioned, by a conscientious correspondent, relative to the propriety of indulging in a game of croquet, replied as follows:—"We think it is amusing to women, agreeable to men, and fascinating to ministers. For all persons who need gentle exercise, it is even better than billiards; indeed, it is a kind of field billiards, or billiards 'gone to grass.' Anybody that is too pious to play croquet, ought to be done up in starched linen, put in a bag and hung up, like a suit of Sunday clothes, and not let out till meeting-time."

The Great Britain usually prides himself on the (supposed) fact that what is sauce for the goose shall be sauce for the gander in this free country. The theory is a beautiful one, but perhaps the less we say about the practice the better. Let us hope, however, that theory and practice will go hand-in-hand in the future action of the Liverpool School Board with regard to such minute religious provision as the members think fit to make for the children under their control. Such provision is made for Protestants by Protestant instruction being administered between nine and ten a.m. No such provision is made for Catholic instruction. We see that Mr. Yates has given notice that he will move that in future Protestant children alone shall attend the Protestant instruction, and that children of other creeds shall be exempt from being present during that hour, as well as during the recital of the Protestant afternoon prayers. The common fairness of Mr. Yates' proposition is too obvious to be denied, and we trust that the English love of fair-play, about which we hear so much, will compel the Board to accept Mr. Yates' motion without opposition.—Catholic Times.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO NORTH HYDE.—The Chelsea Guardians have entered on their minutes a report of a visit made by the chairman and other guardians to the Catholic children at North Hyde. Of the 530 boys, twenty-six belonged to Chelsea, and the guardians, having examined the children by themselves, were satisfied that they were making good progress, and receiving a sound elementary English education. The children make and repair all the clothing and boots required, and cook the meals. The guardians found the lads dining off roast pork and potatoes, of which they appeared to have a liberal supply. The guardians expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the order, cleanliness, cheerfulness, and sanitary arrangements of the institution, and acknowledged the courtesy, and readiness to give information, shown by the monk who conducted them through the building. The school is managed by thirteen Belgian Brothers of Mercy.

The Earl of Devon has more sense than many of his order. Being recently asked to sign an anti-Ritualist memorial at Exeter, his Lordship declined to do so, giving as his reason the vagueness of the phrase "Romanizing teaching and practices." The Earl is right; the vagueness is ridiculous; and really the term means nothing for there can be no Romanizing teaching or practice except that which emanates directly from the Eternal City. The Church has no more connection with Ritualism than it has with the lowest form of ranting Dissent.

Fines have been inflicted at Guildhall on Thomas Martin Coleman for keeping a betting office, and on five persons in a humble condition of life for frequenting the place and making bets there. Sir Benjamin Phillips, in apportioning punishment, said he did not know of anything so demoralising as these betting houses, and he should do all in his power to put them down.

The absence from England of the Duke of Manchester.

THE STATE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.—The Saturday Review perceives only one way for the Ministry to escape from the stream of criticism or misconception, and that is to go out of office. It is for Mr. Gladstone to decide whether he can carry on business for another session with a fair prospect of doing good and not losing self-respect, and with the tacit concurrence of the country. If he decides on making the experiment, Mr. Bright will be of some use to him. The gain will not be very great, for Mr. Bright has no turn for upholding in debate Ministerial measures simply because they are Ministerial. After the history of last session it is needless to say how great a gain to the Ministry must be the accession of a colleague who has name and weight, and yet is not personally unpopular. Thus, from whatever point of view Mr. Bright's resumption of office is regarded, it may be expected that, though he cannot do very much to help the Ministry, he will in all probability do something, and that he will be of service amply sufficient to justify his holding in these costly and extravagant times a Ministerial sinecure.

The Spectator thinks the existing Liberal party might be exchanged for another based on views such as those of Mr. Leatham, without any discredit or moral danger to the nation; but if its elements are to remain unchanged, it could not be metamorphosed by the mere fear of disaster and defeat into such a party as Mr. Leatham wishes without the greatest discredit and moral danger to the nation. We confess we do not like—we heartily disapprove—this flippant and jubilant tone in relation to the prospect of hastily-shuffled convictions and rapidly-converted Ministers. We believe that disestablishment would be an impolitic act of the most momentous magnitude; but we should not fear half as much even from disestablishment as from the rapid growth in parliamentary circles of a disposition to chuckle over the levity of political faith and the feeble purposes of badgered statesmen.

The Morning Advertiser (Oct. 6) writes:—"Wanted a Government" is the cry of the Weekly Dispatch, which has for long attacked the present Ministry with exceptional bitterness. Other weekly papers have thrown over all allegiance to the Liberal invaders of our liberties, and to men under whatever name or appellation, who have covered us with disrepute abroad. Even the daily organs of the Government as a whole, show symptoms of occasional insubordination, and did not hesitate now and then to impugn the conduct of individual members of the Ministry which they are bound to extol, to defend, to whitewash, and to support.

The Standard (Oct. 6) says:—"The constituencies will continue to return candidates opposed to the Government. And if there is any doubt as to whether it is the single constituencies or the general public who are influenced by this extraordinary prejudice against Mr. Gladstone's Government, we may suggest once more that there is a very simple way in which the question may be decided. In the meantime the explanations, the predictions, the incoherent appeals and questionings of the Liberal organs, can only contribute to our entertainment. The very fact that it should be necessary to call upon Mr. Gladstone to provide the Liberal party with a new cry will be judged by the country as condemnation enough for Government which has been entrusted with power for five years, and which during that period has had the strongest and most decided majorities to carry out its behests."

POLITICAL PENSIONS.—It appears from the financial accounts of the United Kingdom for the year ending the 31st of March last, issued last week, that £171,139 was paid during the year out of the Consolidated Fund in the form of pensions for naval and military, political, civil, judicial, and diplomatic services. The naval and military pensions amount to £28,000; the political and civil, £18,847 in Great Britain and £174 in Ireland; the judicial, in Great Britain to £47,793 and in Ireland £19,309; the diplomatic to £15,739; in addition to which there are hereditary pensions amounting to £11,360, and miscellaneous pensions of £14,415 in the United Kingdom and £4,073 in Ireland. The pensions for naval and military services, varying from £1,000 to £2,500 each, are chiefly paid at the present time to the heirs of deceased officers, including Lord Rodney, Earl Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Combermere, Lord Hardinge, Lord Gough, Lord Raglan, and other eminent men. The pensions for political and civil services include £4,000 to Viscount Eversley, late Speaker of the House of Commons; £1,000 to the Countess of Elgin, and £810 to the Countess of Mayo; pensions of £2,000 each to Sir George Grey, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Walpole; £1,200 to Lord Clarence Paget as ex-First Secretary to the Admiralty; and £1,900 to Admiral Hamilton, late second secretary to the same department. Mr. Rowley's pension as second secretary is suspended while he receives salary as Judge Advocate-General in India. Among the pensions for judicial services, five ex-Lord Chancellors—Lords St. Leonards, Chalmers, Westbury, Cairns, and Hathley—were in receipt of £5,000 a year, but the number is now reduced to four by Lord Westbury's death. Sir William Earle, as ex-Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, takes £3,750; Sir T. Coleridge, ex-judge of Queen's Bench, £3,500; Sir E. V. Williams, ex-judge of Common Pleas, £3,500; Lord Penzance; retired judge of Probate Court, £3,500; Sir R. T. Cindersley and Sir J. Sturt, late vice-chancellors, £3,500 each; and Sir S. Lushington (since deceased) received £2,000. There are several county court judges in receipt of pensions of £1,000. Two ex-Lord Chancellors of Ireland—Sir J. Napier and the Rt. Hon. A. Brewster—receive £3,692 each, and there are several other Irish judges on the list. The diplomatic pensions include £1,795 to Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, £1,700 to Earl Cowley, and £1,162 to Lord Napier, K.T. The hereditary pensions are four in number, namely—£4,000 to the Duke of Marlborough, £2,160 to the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £1,200 to the Earl of Bath, and £4,000 to the heirs and descendants of William Penn "for ever." Among the miscellaneous pensions we find the servants of Queen Charlotte receive £358; of George III., £14 10s.; of Queen Caroline, £60; and of George IV., and William, IV., £13,984. Among the miscellaneous pensions in Ireland there is an entry of £32 to persons who suffered by the rebellion in 1798. The annuities to the royal family charged on the Consolidated Fund for the financial year amount to £132,000, bringing the gross amount for annuities and pensions up to £363,139.

The Birmingham Republican Club has submitted the following subjects to Mr. Bright "for his opinion thereon":—1. Representation of labor in the House of Commons. 2. Payment of candidates' election expenses out of rates or taxes. 3. Reduction of our military expenses. 4. The abolition of payments, grants, or allowances, except to persons who have earned them by adequate and valuable services. 5. Disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England. 6. Shorter parliaments. 7. Extension of the suffrage in the counties, and redistribution of seats in proportion to population. 8. Equitable legislation for both employer and employed. 9. National compulsory free secular education. 10. Absolute and unconditional repeal of the game laws. 11. Land laws—abolition of primogeniture and entail; a reform that will make the transfer of land cheap, secure, and easy, to us to allow acquisitions of small holdings as well as large ones. 12. The League of "platform"—free Church, free land, free labor, and free schools. Mr. Bright, in his letter to his constituents, however, is not to be tempted into details; and he merely assures them that he holds the same principles that he has professed for

sixteen years. From this we gather Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright are to act together on the "principle" of give and take; and the question is whether the principles professed by Mr. Bright are to guide the policy of the reconstructed Ministry.

CLERGYMEN AND PICKPOCKETS.—The proceedings which occupied the last sitting of the Church Congress at Bath were interrupted by an episode which is described as being of a "strangely incongruous character," and which, indeed, almost deserves a stronger description. During the discussion of a paper "On the Life of Godliness," Archdeacon Emery (permanent secretary) rose and stated that some one in the garb of a clergyman was yesterday found in the hall with his hand in the pocket of a lady. This statement was followed by a sensation, during which the Archdeacon proceeded sadly but firmly to draw his inference from the circumstance. He feared, he said, that there must be some ungodly person there. And then, improving the occasion with great readiness, he concluded, "May the discussion which has been held lead him to repentance and a life of godliness." (Amen.) "But it is well that the audience should be aware of the fact. After the timely expression of a hope by the Bishop of Manchester, that 'it would not be supposed because the pickpocket was dressed in the garb of a gentleman that he was necessarily a clergyman,' a hope which was received with 'cheers and laughter,' the 'discussion on the best means of deepening spiritual life was resumed.' What effect it had upon the pickpocket will never be known, but we suspect that, with the best wishes for its success, many members of the Congress would not have been sorry to supplement its operation by the efforts of two or three detectives.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Out of the total number of about 500 noblemen who constitute the Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland there are now living only 68 who held their titles at the accession of her present Majesty in June, 1837.

OUR FUTURE MEAT SUPPLIES.—We have already noticed the importation into the Clyde of live stock from Canada, and in reference to this subject our Ottawa correspondent writes:—"A trade has sprung up on this side of the Atlantic which, although new, gives a fair promise of assuming large proportions, and to be of great importance to the Canadian stock raisers. Mr. Bell, of Glasgow, some three months ago bargained with the Anchor line of steamships to bring him with each trip of their vessels 21 head of cattle. The cost of their freight is said to be £14 per head, including insurance and keep during the voyage. Mr. Bell states, nevertheless that he clears from £10 to £15 upon each animal. The cost of transportation can be materially reduced if ocean steamers are constructed with a view to accommodate this trade. The Provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick, and the eastern townships of Quebec will greatly profit by this trade, for the State of New York does not raise sufficient cattle for its own consumption. The numerous railways running through Ontario will enable farmers to ship stock on the cars at their own doors, and land them at the vessel's edge on the New York docks, or at Montreal harbor, while New Brunswick can ship them from St. John's.—Scotsman.

The Daily Telegraph, commenting on the Taunton election, says, "that the Conservatives on the present occasion have had the assistance of allies who are not naturally associated with them, for the bulk of the Roman Catholics polled against the Solicitor-General." We may inform the Daily Telegraph that Catholics are the "natural allies" of any one who will promote the "natural" combination of religions with secular education, and are the "natural enemies" of all candidates of the godless way of thinking. We make this remark quite independently of the Taunton election.—Catholic Times.

UNITED STATES.

All the Catholic and parochial schools of New York are extending their accommodation, with the view of withdrawing Catholic children from the public schools. The Times of that city says that the object is to break up the public schools, as the *pro rata* of the school money in favor of the remaining children will not be sufficient to pay teachers.

Bishop Gravo, of St. Paul, Minn., consecrated his diocese to the Sacred Heart of Jesus on the 7th of September, and commends the establishment of Confraternities of the Sacred Heart in all parishes.

Quincy, Ill., has 1,700 Catholic children attending school.

Five Catholic priests died while attending yellow fever patients in Shreveport and Memphis.—R.I.P.

Rev. Father Phienpost of Logan, Ohio, died on October 17.—R.I.P.

Right Rev. Bishop Demone performed the ceremonies of reception and profession on Oct. 3, at Lawrenceville.

At Milwaukee, on Sunday, Oct. 12, St. Stanislaus' Polish Church was dedicated.

For the erection of a new Catholic Church at Wabash Ind., \$14,000 have already been collected.

Bishop De Gossabrand, of Burlington, recently laid the corner stone of a new Catholic Church at Mt. Holly.

The Catholic Orphan's Fair at Milwaukee opened on Oct. 13. A very creditable display of goods was made.

The Dominican Fathers lately gave a very successful Mission at St. Francis' Church, San Francisco, Cal.

Most Rev. Archbishop McClosky confirmed, on Oct. 16, 800 boys and 400 girls at the Catholic Protective, New York.

BALTIMORE CONSECRATED TO THE SACRED HEART.—The consecration of the Archdiocese of Baltimore to the Sacred Heart of Jesus took place on Sunday, Oct. 13, at the Cathedral, with the most solemn and imposing ceremonies Archbishop Bayley celebrated Pontifical High Mass, assisted by a number of deacons and clergymen. Rev. William Wayrich, C.S.S.R., preached the sermon. While the solemn ceremonies were taking place in Baltimore the same service was also celebrated by 173 Catholic churches in various parts of the State, and sixteen in the District of Columbia, belonging to the Archdiocese.—Western Catholic.

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN THE WEST.—The following is taken from an American paper:—"In the United States the Jesuits have in all 20 academies, institutions, or colleges that confer degrees, besides six novitiates. There are about 1,100 of the brotherhood in America. The Benedictines do not exceed in number 260 or 300. Their headquarters are at Latrobe, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and they have a college at Atchison, Kansas. There are about the same number of Franciscan friars. These monks lead a purely monastic life, but attend somewhat to the education of youth. The Dominicans are next in power and influence to the Jesuits. They furnish the Church with its great theologians and philosophers. They do not maintain schools, but spend most of their time in travelling from place to place where their services are needed, returning to their convents when unemployed. Their mother-house, at Saint Rose, Washington County, Kentucky, was founded by English members of the order in 1808. The Redemptorists are a strictly contemplative order, numbering about the same. There are in the United States about 75 of the order of the Trappists, whose mother abbey is at Gethsemane, Kentucky, with branches at Louisville and Nashville. The Augustinian friars have their headquarters at Philadelphia. Besides these there are the Resurrectionists, Lazarists, Sulpicians, and Paulists. The Lazarists have seminaries at Capo Girardeau, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and in Louis-

ville, and number not far from 200. The Sulpicians are found only in Maryland. The Paulists are a new and devout order, founded by Father Hecker, of New York, which has not yet in its cloisters more than 25 friars. The whole number of monks in the United States does not exceed 3,000, while there are probably as many as 7,000 nuns, members of the various sisterhoods. Of the Sisters of Charity alone there are fully 3,000 in the United States.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Nov. 5.—The whole Republican ticket, except Treasurer, is elected in this county. The Republican or farmers' candidates are generally successful throughout the State.

There is nothing like having a good command of language. A Western editor recently had a paragraph (of seven lines) to write about oysters, and within the brief extent of this he called them—1. Oysters (plain); 2. Succulent Bivalves; 3. Dainty Luxuries; 4. Viscid Morsels! This last phrase caps the climax. "Viscid Morsels" is good.

THE PANIC AND ITS EFFECTS.—Slowly but surely the financial panic is subsiding and business is resuming its wonted movement. The effects of the crisis, however, will long be felt by the laboring classes especially in the manufacturing districts where thousands of men have been thrown out of employment. Large numbers of people are already seeking charity in Brooklyn and in Connecticut 20,000 employees are idle. A letter from Cabot, N. Y., says that thousands of factory hands will be driven to the verge of starvation. The suspension on the 20th ult., of the Sprague's immense manufacturers in Rhode Island, has had a very bad effect in financial circles. They are perfectly solvent, however, their assets amounting to \$14,000,000 against only \$7,000,000 liabilities.—American Paper.

The Rev. Thomas K. Bowler, brother of Henry Ward Beecher, has written a long letter to the New York Independent in favour of confession and absolution, but omits to recognize it as a divine institution.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The conflict with labor has come sooner than expected, and this morning the first indication of the storm appeared among the workmen belonging to the Laborers' and Bricklayers' Union. That a strike will break out and include all classes of workmen is evident. If a return to specie payment is effected there will be a corresponding decrease in prices of all the ways, necessitating and lowering of life. This decrease will necessitate a cutting down of wages paid the workmen, and when this is attempted, the struggle will begin. Over 5,000 struck to-day, and around the different buildings where they have been employed they stood discussing the probability of making their employers forego the idea of cutting down their wages. On the other hand the bosses seem equally determined to fight it out. They say they cannot in the present state of affairs pay the wages now given, and the men must comply with their wishes. The 5,000 who struck this morning increases the number who are now out of employment in the city to 15,000. It is probable that within a few days the number will be largely increased.

Moralizing on the recent "financial panic" in Wall street, the Nation says: "If a Roman or a man of the middle ages had been suddenly brought into view of the scene, he would have concluded, without hesitation, that a ruthless invader was coming down the island; that his advanced guard was momentarily expected; and that anybody found by his forces in possession of Western Union, or Harlem, or Lake Shore, or any other paying stock or bonds, would be subjected to cruel tortures, if not put to death. For neither Roman nor medieval could understand a rich man being terrified by anything but armed violence. Seneca enumerates, as the three great sources of anxiety in life, the fear of want, of disease and of oppression by the powerful. If he had seen Wall street brokers and bankers last week trying to get rid of stocks and bonds, he would, of course, have supposed that they were not poor or feared poverty; he would have judged from their physical activity that they were in perfect health; so he would have been driven to the conclusion that some barbarian host commanded by Sitting Bull or Red Cloud, was entering the city, and was breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the owners of personal property. Any one looking upon it could hardly avoid feeling that a new plague had been sent among men, that there was an impalpable, invisible force in the air, robbing men of their wits, of which philosophy has not yet dreamed."—in other words "panic."

ARCHBISHOP BLANCHET.—In last week's issue the simple announcement was made that our Most Rev. Archbishop had left Portland for Oregon. This announcement does not reveal the amount of missionary zeal which our venerable Chief Pastor evinces for the spiritual welfare of the children in all parts of his extensive diocese, unless it is known that his (time is now close upon eighty years of age, the last thirty-five [forty-five?] of which have been spent in this country, and that he had just recovered from a severe spell of sickness. Besides this, it is well-known to all who have travelled over the route His Grace must take, that it is by no means a pleasant or an easy one, as the greatest portion—about 200 miles—must be made in stages over rough and often very dangerous roads. It must also be remembered, in order fully to realize the fervor which animates this Prelate of God's Holy Church, that he travels unaccompanied by either servant, secretary or priest. Can the world show a nobler example of devotion to the duties which a high and important office imposes than this act of our beloved Archbishop? Does it not bring the blush of shame to many a Christian's cheek, who, upon the slightest and most trivial pretence neglects to do his duty by hearing Mass on Sunday? Let us hope that the noble example of our courageous and venerable Archbishop may have the effect of reminding us, his spiritual children, to suffer privations and inconveniences when the duty we owe God, which we cannot consistently pass over lightly, is in question. Let us also hope that the fatigues and labors which our Archbishop must necessarily undergo during his trip to Eastern Oregon, may have no evil effect upon his health. Let every Catholic worthy the same offer up prayer, no matter how short, so it be fervent and comes from the heart, for the happy and safe return of our noble Archbishop.—Oregon Catholic Sentinel.

INTERESTING SCENE.—There was an interesting scene at the Indian Department to-day on the occasion of the council between the Government and delegations of the Arrapahoes, Cheyenne and Ute tribes of Indians, the conference being in the interest of peace between the Utes and the former bands, between whom there had a long and bitter enmity existed. After a consultation with the commissioner the various chiefs finally shook hands all round, and it is believed that peace is now established between these heretofore hostile tribes.

ELECTIONS.—BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—From the latest returns it is estimated that the legislature will stand as follows:—Senate—Democrats, 23; Republicans, 3. House—Democratic, 68; Republicans, 15. Democrats majority on joint ballot, 73.

OFFER FROM JAY COOKE.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Jay Cooke & Co. have offered to make settlements with a number of their creditors at par for their deposits, payments to be made in Northern Pacific bonds at eighty-five cents.

POINTED.—An inmate of the Utica Insane Asylum has had three hundred needles, extracted from different parts of her person. How or when they got there it was impossible to tell. Suffice it to say she was a dressmaker.