eloquence delivered a most impressive and learned eloquence on the religious life specially referring to the interesting fact that on that day six hundred years ago, the semphic founder of the order had years neo, and profession, and thus commenced that unbroken procession of holy souls who in every age and every country have embraced his rule, and enrolled themselves under his banner. The ceremony was honored by many of the surrounding clergy and a numerous congregation.

NUSS AS HOSPITAL NURSES .- We learn from a Wexford correspondent that the poor law authorities have opposed the erection of a house on the workhave opposed the accommodation of the Sisters of the Infirmarian order, who propose to devote them selves to the nursing of patients in the hospitals, on serves to the that the ladies of the order who offer for this charitable work are not officers of the union, and that the burthen proposed to be placed on the ratepayers by its erection is not a matter of actual necessity, there being ample accommodation in the necessity, enter bound for competent nurses. We beworknows outside the services of the good lieve the idea of having the services of the good nuns made available for the sick poor in the workhouse originated with the Earl of Granard, and we have no doubt that the obstacle to their introduction nave no council want of suitable accomodation, will be speedily removed in Wexford.—Dublin Freeman.

The election petition against Nolan, in Galway has done some good: it has brought the Archbishop of Tuam before the public, in a new light. He was called as a witness, but appeared a judge. "So you have been examining Dr. Doyle," said a member of Parliament to the Duke of Wellington, as he came out of a committee. "Gad, sir," answered the Duke, "Dr. Doyle has been examining us?" This conversation we immediately recalled on reading of the "examination of the Archbishop of Tuam." Some passages are exquisite. Take the following, for example. There is a hackneyed Latin quotation, fons et origo malorum (fount and origin of evils), which had been applied to the Archbishop's political action. Counsel, misquoting the phrase, says:-

"Have you learned or heard that you were charged upon the part of Captain Trench as being fons et origo "I am aware of that."

But, counsel priding himself apparently on his Latinity, explains this phrase, in English:—
"You are aware that you are charged with having

been the culprit ?" "Oh, yes; it was a fine classical

The Archbishop did not require an explanation. The next question and answer showed it :-"But was it in the least well founded" "Not at

all; there is no more poetry than fact in it." Thus, with a fine and polished suggestiveness, it was shown that the counsel had misquoted the phrase he so affably deigned to explain. It is pure wit, all the more exquisite from its subdued and subtle nature. Not till then did the learned judge and gentlemen of the bar remark the defectiveness

of the Latin quotation. Sergeant Armstrong, with that etherial grace characteristic of his cross-examination days, pressed the Archbishop about his influence. Said the learned

sergeant :--"Am I wrong in thinking your Grace is the most influential man in the province, most deservedly the most influential prelate or potentate in the province of Connaught?

His Grace answered :-"In the sense that you are the very light of the bar of Ireland"—(much laughter).

Curran, in his palmiest day could not more deftly have parried the stroke and beaten in his opponent's guard, by one simple phrase.

The frank and candid way in which the Archbishop firmly stated the people's rights and wishes was not less noted, and was naturally more readily caught and generally appreciated. Appealed to respecting the popular estimate of the Church Disestablishment, as though it should have drawn great popularity to the Whigs, he slightingly but justly remarked—"Oh, the only feeling they had is that it appeared to be very tardily given, and not at all as full a measure as they expected." This is rather a different sentiment from the "profound awe" with which the Irish peasants reverentially spoke of it, according to the Dublin Review. So, when they expected probably that he would say the people justly expected, they have been somewhat disap-When Home Rule was referred to, he calmly declared that he was as he had ever been, a firm Repealer: for he has always believed in Ireland's right and ability to govern herself.

Not the least impressive passage was that, where, being pressed as to his influence with the people, he said his clergy had influence because they advised the people for no selfish object, not to advance relatives, but to serve the people. "I speak for myself," he said, "any influence I have is derived from that."

"And is exceedingly disinterested?" said Sergeant Armstrong. To this, whether meant sarcastically or not, the Archbishop nobly answered :-

"As to my political 'influence,' as you call it, you will be surprised to hear that never was there a situation of even twenty shillings a year given to any man through me; I never solicited the slightest favor from the Government or members of Parliament, either members or candidates." (Applause.) Whereupon Judge Keogh, glancing severely at those who applauded, very naturally said :-

"I shall have the gallery cleared if any demonstration of feeling on either side takes place."-

MR. BLENNERHASSETT AND THE EDUCATION ACT .-Mr. Blennerhassett has addressed the following to the Dublin Evening Post :- Sir-I have just seen an article in your paper in which you refer to my recent vote on Mr. Candlish's motion in favor of the repeal of the 25th clause of the Education Act .-You will, I trust, allow me to state that, not having had much experience in the House, I accidently went into the wrong lobby. I clearly expressed my opinion in favor of the Denominational System of Education in my address to the electors of Kerry, and to that opinion I still adhere.-I remain your obedient servant, R. P. BLENNERHASSETT.

A TRUE CATHOLIC AND A TRUE PATRIOT .- A retrospective glance at the history of Irish Parliamentary representation is not calculated to promote the most cheerful feeling in the minds of Irishmen. From a Catholic point of view we are bound to admit that the conduct of members representing Catholic constituencies has been, on the whole, unexceptional; they having generally kept their trust in all matters where the interests of religion were concerned. On questions affecting the social and political condition of Ireland, however, on the other hand, the people have only too often experienced fervid promises of patriotic efforts, which seem to have been made only to be broken when time and the occasion tempted the member to harter the welfare of his country for his own personal advancement. So often has this occurred, that it is not surprising that many honest Irishmen should despair of any good from Parliamentary agitation. While pledge-breakers and traitors of every kind have been so plentiful, there have been some bright examples, not only of religious devotedness but also of political honesty. Foremost among these, whether viewed as a fearless, able, and conscientious journalist, as a Catholic, or as an Irishman, stands John Francis Maguire. We are rejoiced to find that his countrymen are making their appreciation of his character and faithful services by raising a testimonial for presentation to The sum received up to the present time, we are glad to see, from the contribution list which

appears in another column, over £4,000. It is only right, when the Government has rewarded so many unworthy Irishmen who have been recreants to their trust, that Ireland should thus reward one of her sons who has proved to be as pure gold tried in the furnace. The bishops and clergy of Ireland and their flocks, besides many of other creeds, are fully represented in the subscription list. As in Ireland Mr. Maguire's services have been recognised by many who are not Catholics on account of what he has done for the advancement of his country, so, out tion of Catholics of every nationality, for his zealous and untiring championship of religion .- Catholic Times.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, in his speech at the closing of the Hungarian Diet, bore testimony to the excellent working of the system of Home Rule established in Hungary, without detriment to the Austrian Empire. This indication of the satisfactory state of the relations now existing, between two countries so long estranged by bitter dissentions, is worthy of the serious considerations of our home politicians, who will be called upon shortly to risk a somewhat similar settlement. In the course of an article on the Imperial policy, which culminated in that grand act of political restitution which secured internal peace to Austria, without sacrificing her greatness, the Nation asks:-" When shall we in Ireland witness such a scene as the Hungarian correspondent of the Times describes in the following passage?- 'A mixture of reverence and affection beamed on all faces when first her Majesty the Queen, who is looked upon by every Hungarian as a sort of tutelary angel, came in, accompanied by the Crown Princess, lately betrothed, and the promising young heir to the Crown, and Archduke Joseph, the son of the well-beloved and long-remembered Palatine of Hungary. But when, soon after, the doors opposite opened, and the King, preceded by the Ministers and great officers of the Grown, appeared a foreign spectator would probably have been at a loss to understand how it ever could have come to pass that the Sovereign and people of Hungary could have been at such deadly issue for so long a time. He might, however, have found easily the explanation of this if he paid any attention to what preceded the eremony. He had only to look at the way in which the members of both Houses gradually assembled to see that he had before him a proud and sensitive people, jealous of its rights. There was none of that embarrassment which one might have expected from an assembly composed of such divers elements, and which characterises such gatherings elsewhere. There was no trace of any servility or intimidation, nor of its counterpart, false pride and pretension, either. Every one seemed to feel more or less at ease, like people who know that they are not there by favour alone, and yet are quite willing to let it appear, that they are. It was the mixture of loyalty and independence, become so rare on the Continent of Europe, which forms the keynote to the whole history of Hungary.' "Such a scene can never be witnessed in Ireland until 4 the members of both Houses' of the Irish Parliament assemble to receive the Sovereign in their ancient Senate House in College-green. Then, perhaps, witnessing the satisfied and joyful air of all present, a foreign spectator may be at a loss to understand 'how it ever could have come to pass that the Sovereign and People' of Ireland 'could have been at deadly issue for so long a time. But in this case also the explanation would be easy, for on the one side there had been love of power, and on the other 'a proud and sensitive people, jealous of its rights." The correspondent of the Times goes on to express a hope that the facts stated in the paragraph above quoted—the perfect reconciliation of the King and the People-the dignified and self-respecting, yet friendly and affectionate conduct of each-did not escape the attention of the Ambassadors and Ministers who graced the ceremony with their presence. We share in that hope, especially if an Ambassador or Minister of England were amongst the number. He could scarcely shut his eyes to the fact that Englishmen have very near home a splendid opportunity for giving effect to the same conciliatory, strictly just, and highly successful line of policy. It would be well if they would lay to heart and realise in action the lesson which the Hungarian Settlement has for them; the Irish people were enthusiasts about the Land Act, he observed:

"All I can say is that they have been gratified much at the small instalment they have received; but comparing what they received with what they discouraged. They stood faithfully by their national cause, and their perseverance, their courage, and their prudence were at last rewarded with a glorious success. So will Irishmen persevere in their cause, and never desert it. Austria gave way in good time; she did not wait until she was environed by frightful perils. If England be wise she will follow her example."

In the life of that great and good man, Father Mathew, there are few instances which more strikingly display the real character of the holy servant of God, who became afterwards the celebrated Apostle of Temperance, than the fervent pathos with which, while he was still only the simple Capachin Friar, he pleaded the cause of the wandering beggan of the payement. There is a beautiful passage on this subject in one of his sermons, which is worth whole volumes of the prudent discourses of your workhouse chaplains. "I never meet," he said "in the street a ragged child, asking me for charity in the name of God, that I do not think I see the infant Jesus, with outstretched hands, and hear the petition for human mercy emanating from the lips of the divinity." In another of his touching appeals to the compassion of the wealthy for the poor vagrant, he anticipates the objections of those who are afraid to do good lest they might encourage imposition-"Wretched excuse!" he exclaims-"It is safer to be imposed upon by nineteen than to allow one deserving object to depart unrelieved. Many, says the Sacred Text, imagining they received weary hungry travellers, entertained angels." might almost be added to the sermon on the Mount -or rather it is the spirit of the sermon on the Mount carried into action. GALWAY ELECTION PETITION. - Mr. John Walker,

of Liverpool, an English gentleman, who was fortunately present at the conversation which took place between the Rev. P. Conway and Mr. Blake, of Tuam, absolutely contradicts the testimony of the latter gentleman with reference to Mr. Conway having said, when referring to Mr. Kirwan's death:-"He's down — down, I'll put you all down;" or, "He's dead—He could, not help dying because I cursed him." Other testimony as to improper expressions having been made use of by the clergy has been contradicted by trustworthy evidence. His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, in his evidence, said that every student of theology knows that it is the duty of the elergyman to advise the people as to the qualifications of candidates for any position to which they are elected by suffrage, and also to sustain their hearts and consciences against temptation from whatever quarter it comes-to secure them perfect freedom. He denied that coercion or threats of any kind were used. The Bishop of Galway said that any "undue influence" would have been unnecessary, as well as improper, as the people were determined that even if the priests were against them they would not vote for Captain Trench: and he said, I know that of my own knowledge; if any priest showed any leaning for Captain Trench, that priest would be a marked man among his own congregation. Captain Cowan, a landed proprietor, said that if the tenants were left to themselves they would have polled to a man in favor of Captain Nolan, but that, coerced by the landlord, they would vote for "the gentleman in black."

THE HOME RULE QUESTION CROPPING UP. - The

when Mr. Delahunty suggested the extension to the county of Down. Sir John was no time-server, Ireland of the Local Government Board Act, 1871. Mr. Butt, following Mr. Bruce, condemned the pracby a Parliament of her own; and he believed the you can easily have it by voting for the Union."day was not far distant when the necessities of of Ircland, he is entitled to the substantial recognito administer Irish affairs in accordance with the principles of the Constitution.

> THE CASTLECONNELL NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.-In accordance with his previous expressed intention and in order to effect the completion of the new church, the Rev. Mr. Hennessy, P. P., has entered into a contract for the erection of a new Virgin ultar. The design is of a chaste and beautiful character, The statue will be borne on a capital ornamented with a beautifully carved cup and the canopy will be supported by four slender pillars. The reredos will be wrought into panels which will be surmounted by cornices with elaborately pierced foliage. The work when erected will add materially to the splendour of the building, and stand as a living monument to the charity and munificence of the people of Castleconnell, who their venerable pastor feels just pride in saying, have supported his exertions with a spirit and warmth he didn't expect and in every respect far more than realised his most sanguine expectations. The altar has been designed by Mr. M. A. Hennessy, C. E.

> THE GOVERNMENT AND HOME RULE. - In a letter addressed by Mr. M'Clure, M. P., to Mr. Biggar, he says:-" I have myself passed on the Government, not only during the last session, but also in the recess, the absolute necessity of making some alteration in the machinery of private legislation; and I believe it is very generally felt. Indeed Lord Hartington has stated unless some measure is brought forward to facilitate private and local legislation throughout the entire kingdom, he will himself bring in a measure for Ireland,

> IRISH EMIGRATION .- The number of emigrants who left the Irish ports in 1871 was 72,004, being a decrease of 3,476 compared with 1870. The number of males who emigrated in 1871 was 41,924, being 2,375 less than in the previous year. The females amounted to 30,080, being a decrease of 1,161 compared with 1870.

> DEATH OF THE MAYOR OF LIMERICK. - Alderman Mahony, Mayor of Limerick, died on Saturday from paralysis, with which he had been attacked a week before his death,

> Mr. Joseph Sheridan of Castlebar, treasurer and secretary to the Mayo County Infirmary, has, on the recommendation of George Browne, Esq., Mayo, been appointed distributor of stamps for that county, in room of J. C. Larminie, Esq., deceased.

From Mr. Gladstone's remarks in answer to Mr Buff, it appears that the assurance given by Government as to holding public meetings in royal parks does not apply to Phoenix Park. That park is placed under a different authority. Pending the final settlement of the question, Mr. Gladstone considers the in France.—Notion. declaration made last year by the Chief Secretary for Ireland a satisfactory answer. The Chief Secretary said: "With respect to the meetings in the park the matter will be taken into immediate consideration, and in the meantime the Government will not interfere with any meeting otherwise unobjectionable that is held in a part of the park not inconvenient to the public or persons residing in the park." This pledge was given just after the collision between the police and people in Phonix Park; but surely "immediate consideration" should have led to something more definite in the shape of reform than the practical maintenance of a "bludgeon law," of which the Government was ashamed; and under which the people have no guarantee against the extra-officiousness of a too zealous constabulary. It would be more merciful to declare all such meetings illegal until such time as the Government can see that law for Myde Park should be law for Phenix Park too.

WEXFORD BOROUGH ELECTION.-The Wexford People says :- Of the events of the past week, Wexford may be proud for all time. During the past few days her cheek flushed with its wonted pride, her heart bounded with the old hope of national disenthralment, and she rose majestically in her might, and asserted boldly and emphatically her dignity and her patriotism. Old enmities have been reconciled, and old fends quenched for ever; but what is still more gratifying, the union that has been formed is the result of calm deliberation and moral conviction. We therefore say that never was there so brief a period in the history of Wexford, of which she has such just reason to feel proud. To the leading principles enunciated in Mr. Redmond's address, namely, Home Rule and Denominational Education, together with his own rectitude of purpose, and capacity for political action, may be attributed the singular unity of feeling which has characterized his election Some share of the credit of the carnest support accorded him may be attributed to the fact that a stuped, mean, malignant, and dishonest trick was attempted to be played off against him and the electors, one which was intended to rob the electors of their right to select a candidate and to subject Mr. Redmond, if not to defeat, at least to expensive litigation. The result shows that schemers are not necessarily really clever men. The trick attempted to be played upon Wexford has defeated the design of those by whom it was concocted; for had their view of the case been correct, they would have won the seat in an open, fair, and honourable manner. Whatever cause we have to condemn the attempted perpetration of this shabby trick and the dishonest instincts which prompted it, we have no reason to complain of the results to which it has given rise; for it has roused up the latent spirit and energy of the town and like an electric shock has shaken its political and mercantile classes from their ordinary sluggish and phlegmatic condition. We may even add that it has stimulated commercial enterprise in a direction which may prove of vast advantage to the town. The number of votes polled for Mr. Redmond, indicates pretty accurately the feeling which his election evoked. For him and his brother were polled 371 votes which would be about ninetenths of the available votes in the borough. As a matter of necessity, one-twentieth of these need not have been recorded, but the electors desired to identify themselves with Mr. Redmond's principles, and to manifest their sense of the insult which was direct-

ed against him and them In an able argument, built upon the leading facts in the history and operation of Trinity College, the Tablet proves that institution to have been in character both anti-Catholic, and anti-Irish; founded in antagonism to every feeling, religious, social, and political, in the kingdom; endowed from the plunder of the secular and ecclesiastical property of the nation; and grown opulent from the disasters of Ireland, with the chronicle of its "benefactions" running parallel with the enactment of the most savage, and the most infamous of the Penal Laws against Catholics and Catholic education. All this Mr. Fawcett and other speculative reforms ignore, but it cannot be forgotten by Irish Catholics. tinuing the subject to prove that it is beyond the power of Parliament, and beyond the skill of the most astute drughtsman, to frame a statute that could whitewash such a foundation, or render the Irish mind oblivious to the wrongs which Trinity College has inflicted.

When the question of the Union began to be seriously discussed and Lord Castlereagh was re-

time a branch of his family had berne the title of This should be instructive. - Evening Post. tice of governing Ireland by boards, and said there would never be a Government in Ireland, administering the government of the country with the symlegislation would force on every member of that peerage to be purchased by the sacrifice of his prin-House the conviction that there was no other way angler no less than the gilded bait; rang the bell immediately, and desired his servant to "show that gentleman down stairs," Without one word more, Castlereagh was turned out of the house; and it was not, if report says true, the only house from which he was expelled for similar attempts at bribery. The old baronet set oil in January 1799 to vote against the Union, but illness and infirmity prevented his reaching Dublin, and he died shortly afterwards.-Tablet.

"BRIGADE CENTRES." - A great contention is at present going on between Mallow and Tralet-that is to say, between gentlemen professing to act in the interest of those towns-as to which of them is to enjoy the immense benefit, and we suppose the honour also, of being made a "Brigade Centre" under the new military arrangements. Rival deputations have been with the Secretary of State for War, one to urge on him the superior fitness of Mallow, and the other to "insense" him into the superior fitness of Tralee for the purpose indicated. We believe some other Southern towns also have entered into the running, all, for the present, crying out against Tralee, as that appears to be the selection made by the Government; and all ready to cry out against Mallow, or Bandon, or Kilmallock, or any other place that may next be named for the purpose. One might fancy from the efforts which are being made in this matter that the presence of a squad of British soldiers in any Irish town was a positive blessing. But the very reverse is the fact. In Ireland, as also in England, the presence of those men is found to be a moral pollution, for which the money they spend is not, and never can be, a compensation to the community. Granted that some of the local traders derive a small pecuniary benefit from their custom, that is a trivial gain which is obtained at a word cost in other respects. Wherever the Government may choose to place these men, the inhabitants, we dare say, have no help for it; their assent is never asked, and their objections would certainly be unheeded; but it is quite another thing to find deputations from Irish towns rushing breathlessly to the War Office, tugging at the coattails of the officials, and contending with each other for the "advantage" of having the localities from which they come made military head-quarters. We think it would be much more becoming of the inhabitants of those towns if they had sent deputations requesting the Government to keep her soldiers away from them. From the political as well as the moral point of view the present contention among them appears to us to be the reverse of creditable, French towns do not compete for the presence of Prussian soldiers; and the British army in Irelandis as truly an army of occupation as the Prussian army

GREAT BRITAIN. THE "SMELLING COMMITTEE." - There is not the slightest fear of Mr. Newdegate's being able to carry a bill through Parliament which should intrench so fearfully on the liberty of the subject as his pet measure proposes to do. It will occur to almost every one but the member for North Warwickshire that nuns themselves and their fathers and brothers matter is one which concerns us exclusively, and not those who are without our pale. The calumnies urged by Mr. Newdegate against the monastic system have been so completely refuted by witnesses examined before a committee of the House of Commons, that to reiterate them as he does is a sign of bid for the support of Catholic members on the now by bugbears and watchwords. They have discovered that Xuns and Sisters of Charity are gentle, laborious, charitable beings, ready to heal honest refuges for the orphans and outcasts. They will not believe that those who spend their lives in prayer and in the worship of God can be doing much harm to their fellow-creatures, or enduring much misery themselves. The truth is that the few who concur with Mr Newdegate and would strengthen his hands are frightened at the rapid strides which they believe Catholicism to be making in this land, and, with a secret mistrust of their own powers of religious resistance, their first thought is to apply to the State, and get it, if possible, to revive part of the old system of persecution which Edward VI, and Elizabeth practised with so much success. But what are their chances of success? The very next day after the introduction of Mr. Newdegate's inquisitorial Bill, Sir C. O'Loghlen moved the second reading of a Bill which, whether it becomes law in the present Session or not, must of necessity prevail ere long, and has even now infinitely more chance of success than Mr. Newdegate's preposterous proposition. It would, if passed, threw open to Catholies the offices of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Chancellor of England. The fact of Catholics being admissible to the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland makes it inconsistent and absurd to exclude them from the woolsack in England; and the fact of the present Chancellor in Ireland being a Catholic, and having extensive Church patronage, removes one grand objection to the Viceroy being a Catholic .-Again, it is vain to fence round these high offices against the approach of Catholics when the last are capable of being made Cabinet Ministers, Ambassador, and Governors General of India or Canada.-London Tablet. THE WAY IN ENGLAND .- We should be the last in

the world to object to the fitness of any man to represent this country on the score of religious belief and therefor it is impossible not to notice a very suggestive little incident which has just occurred in England. We learn from our contemporary, the Pall Mall Gazette, that " Lord Robert Montagu has expressed his intention to resigh his seat for Huntingdonshire. Twelve months ago 200 of his constituents petitioned his lordship to vacate his scat thi reason assigned being that Lord Robert had avowed himself a Catholic." We will not say that it was under the influences which the petition of 200 of the most bigoted of his Lordship's constituents presented to him that he has taken his present resolution. We can easily conceive that his Lordship could have afforded to look with supreme contempt on the illiberality which could have induced 200 bigoted petitioners to call on him to resign because he ceased to be a Protestant. This is what we call the way in England, and as comparisons are often instructive, we would invite the attention of subject of Home Rule was for the moment precipi- cruiting for votes in its support, he called one day our English cotemporary to the conduct of the Cath- for the present, and give them hope of being able tated upon the House of Commons on Friday night, on Sir John Blackwood, member for Killyleagh, in olic constituencies of Meath, Limerick, and Kerry, to retrieve their fallen fortunes in the future.

who have recently returned Protestants and Presbyand he hated the idea of a Union. In the olden terians to represent their interests in Parliament.

THE MORTALITY RETURNS -According to the Registrar-General's return the aggregate mortality in pathy of its people, unless Ireland was governed coronet would become this box! and if you like it, United Kingdom for the week ending Saturday last The offer was tempting, but Sir John scorned a was 22; Bristol, 26; Leeds, 31: Wolverhampton, peerage to be purchased by the sacrifice of his prin-25; Manchester, 29; Bradford, 28; Sheffield, 31; Oldham, 32; and Newcastle, 22. In London the births amounted to 2,315, and the deaths to 1,415.

THE "No POPERY" POLICY .- The Tablet observes that there can be little doubt that the resignation of the Gladstone Cabinet, and the accession to power of a Conservative Ministry at this particular juncture, could have none but the worst results as regards Catholic interests. There have been often occasions, and such occasions may be reasonably expected to occur again, whon the case would be different, when the ascendency of Conservative principles would be rightly regarded as in the highest degree advantageous and salutary. Things are otherwise at present, for the reason, it may be said, that the Conservatives have adopted a policy contrary to Conservative traditions. The Altur and the Throne have been immemorially linked in the declaration of Conservative principles. Conservatism has ever professed to be religious and Christian. At present, however, Conservatism has assumed fowards Catholic education in Ireland an attitude that is distinctly irreligious and unchristian. The Standard and the National Reformer are on this point undistinguishable. Somer than sanction a religious education for the people of Ireland, sooner than allow the Catholics of Ireland to receive instruction in conformity with the faith of ages, Conservatism, religious and Christian Conservatism, chooses to hand over freland to that shallow godlessness and scepticism which is the common enemy of every conception of man and man's nature that is higher than the merely animal and merely material.

It is true that in asseiling the rights of conscience of the Irish Catholics, Liberalism no less than Conservatism belies its most solemn profession. If there be anything which Liberalism most distinctly arges us its badge, its distinction, and its motto, its especial raison detre in fact, it is the most profound and boundless respect for the rights of conscience. Read the organs of Liberalism, and it is this profession which meets you on every page. What a feast of time sentiments is afforded whenever a Liberal writer touches the subject of religious persecution. With what a double indignation is he not possessed. If you want an example of toleration personified, it is surely he. It so happens, however, that a demand for religious equality is made on behalf of a whole population which has hitherto been subjected to the most varied and exhaustive series and combination of religious persecutions-a very flight demand, a demand which does not even remetely infringe the religious or irreligious feer-form of any person or persons. Straightway a multitude of Liberals, and especially that fine flower of them, the advanced Liberals, interpose and declare with various sorts of assevention that there shall not and must not be religious infringement, that there shall and must be religious persecution. This may only prove, however that the advanced Liberals are liberal only in name, or that there is a common abandonment of principle among both Liberals and Conservatives. What remains clear then is, that the fall of the present Ministry would be most inauspicious. It would be absurd to hope that their successors could venture to be even as just. There is not much of justice, indeed, in what Mr. Gladstone feels himself are the best judges as to whether they are molested in a position to propose. If Catholicism is not to be or treated kindly within the convent walls; and the absolutely prescribed, at least Secularism is to be still more favoured in the future than in the past. No penny of public money is to come to Catholic education as such, but thousands of pounds of public money are to come to godless education as such. Some increased facilities of competition are about all that the First Minister of the Crown has to offer incurable obstinacy not unmixed with malevolence, to the Catholic scholars of Ireland. But even the It was amusing to hear the honorable gentleman gift of a sort of London University for Ireland is more than can be expected from a Conservative ground that certain Roman Catholic Governments cabinet. The Conservatives are too deeply pledged had done what he proposes to imitate. There is nothing which Catholies are more anxious to avoid were willing, to reverse that policy on coming to than the proceedings of those semi-infidel Cabinets | the head of anairs. Whatever surprises have been and Parliaments which Mr. Newdegate calls Roman heretofore created by sudden changes of front, there catholic. In vain does he try to keep up a paltry is little chance that any surprise is in store on the agitation on a subject already exploded. In vain, subject of the Catholic claims. If Mr. Gladstone we believe, will be endeavor to revive violent goes out, it is because he has felt binself obliged to Exeter Hall meetings to shout and bawl "No- express some sympathy or compassion for the Ca-Exeter Hall meetings to shout and law! "No-Popery," to pay Murphy lecturers, and to stir up tholics of Ireland, who are still no better off 43 years after the cra of so-called Catholic emancipation has changed, and a Newdegate in the House of then when that halting measure of semi-restitution Commons is as eccentric as a Titus Oates would be was passed. If Mr. Disraeli comes in, it will be bein a witness-box. People are not to be frightened cause Mr. Disraeli has co-operated in the designs of the bitter fanaties who may be presumed to wish in their hearts, if not with their lips, that not one link had ever been struck from the gailing burden of the the broken-hearted, to instruct the ignorant, and find | Catholic fetters and manacles. It is the bigotry of the No-Popery sentiment which will have precipitated the fall of the Government, and however some Conservatives may shrink from a success purchased by such means No Popervism must, for the moment be the policy of Mr. Disrneli.

UNITED STATES.

Omniation.-On Saturday week the Rt. Rev. Bisiop Bayley of Newark, conferred the order of Priesthood on the Rev. Joseph J. Sumner. The Bishop, on the days preceding, raised a considerable number of young gentlemen to one or other of the lower orders. The occasion was very impressive, at all these ordinations .- New York Freeman.

DANGEROUS LITERATURE.-It is a pity that the law gainst indecent publications includes only those of the utterly undisguised fifthy class. There are others, though not illustrated with disgusting pictures, that are but little less destructive to the morals of the young. The reading matter in these journals appeals forcibly to the lowest passions of human nature, and is more dangerous in one view, as it makes its approaches under the guise of a pretended moral sentiment. These publications are particularly dangerous to the half educated young girl. The trashy nonsense is devoured by hundreds of work girls, and creates an unhealthy yearning for the heroic, and a dislike for their work day existence. Such reading familiarizes them with the details of viciousness, and their better nature is over-slaughed by the fictitious existences depicted, and the ability to resist temptation is slowly but surely weakened. There is no doubt that many a weak-minded girl can trace the beginning of her downfall back to the insidious lessons of that class of literature. As the law is helpless in killing all the noxious weeds that crowd the literary field, a close supervision by parents and guardians over the publications that find their way into the family circle, and the exclusion of all of an immoral or of a sickly romantic character, should be strictly observed. Such publications are prolific fountains of vice. They bring disgrace and destruction upon all weak enough to be influenced by their baleful teachings.—N. Y. Advertiser.

The condition of the people in the burnt districts of Wisconsin has been made the subject of a very interesting report by a Legislative Committee. It appears that some 1,580 families, or 6,907 persons, have been rendered almost entirely destitute through the effects of the fire which spread over the State last October. These families have since been supported, for the most part, by the relief committee of Green Bay and Milwaukee. Their horses and cattle have also been provided for. In fact, nothing appears to have been left undone to make them comfortable