

gard her with my former affection. Like many persons of an excitable temperament, I was easily soothed, and I often visited myself with self-reproach than regarded my foe with long pent-up feelings of animosity.

Again, every hope in life seemed to rest in the gratification of this one wish of mine, and without Eliza, it seemed fated never to be gratified. I had been in terms of daily intercourse with this person about six months, and our departure to the convent was fixed for the following Christmas.

Well have I said that it is indeed a difficult task to attempt to judge of the motives which actuate those around us in our conduct towards ourselves.

Eliza's character was a study for deeper thoughts than mine. I at one time imagined the manspraying of her actions was based on an overweening pride; so, in one of Father Vincent's eulogiums pronounced on her humility, (in a remark which, twice made, doubtless required an answer.) I responded not. I could not play the hypocrite, and would not therefore yield to her a merit she by no means deserved.

And December came, and, with eyes not open yet to the perfidy of my false friend, Miss Stukeley bade me farewell. She was to commence her novitiate alone; she went not even to the same house of the order originally intended. My departure was put off to an indefinite period, and I strove to reconcile myself to the disappointment. With affection still woefully misplaced, I took leave of her with tearful eyes and a sorrowing heart, sharing not in Maggie's pleasure, for she openly declared that she was delighted Miss Stukeley had left London; adding, 'but she has woefully mistaken her vocation, for she is not half humble and good enough for a nun.'

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The *Connaught Patriot* of a late date says:—In another column we publish the address from the inhabitants of Castlebar to the Rev. Thomas Walsh, O.C., on his removal from this, his native town, to the parish of Crossboyne, together with the Rev. gentleman's reply. Accompanying the address was the presentation of a Balmice and a handsome and richly-wrought suit of vestments. This marked appreciation of the missionary career of Father Walsh by his fellow-townsmen requires no comment from us. It is but another instance of the love, esteem and regard in which the Catholic people of Ireland have always held, still hold, and will, to the end of time, continue to hold, their revered and venerated pastors.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.—A very interesting event took place a few days since in Newtownards, county Down, which must be gratifying to all who desire the extension of the Catholic religion. In Newtownards, at the beginning of the present century, there were but three Catholic families, and in the entire parish, which is twenty miles in extent, there was not one Catholic chapel. In 1813 a small chapel was erected in the town, capable of accommodating nearly one hundred people, and for thirty years afterwards, this chapel was the only place of worship provided for the Catholic inhabitants of Donaghadee, Newtownards, Comber, Bangor, and surrounding districts. But the Catholics were increasing in number and influence, and they resolved to provide church accommodation suitable to their wants; and in 1843 they erected a handsome church in Newtownards, and others were built in Bangor and Donaghadee, and now one is about being erected in Comber, the ground having been given by the Marchioness of Londonderry, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Roden. But it is stated that the generosity of the Marchioness, who is a convert to Catholicity, did not stop here; for a few days afterwards a large parcel was received in Newtownards containing several suits of vestments, a set of altar plate ornaments, and requisites for Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, the cost of which amounted to 300l. A letter was received from the Marchioness expressing her desire that benediction should be given at proper times at Newtownards. Benediction was given in the chapel of Newtownards on the evening of Sunday the 4th inst., after the Rosary, and a sermon by the Rev. Mr. McConnel, O.C., and the sacred edifice was crowded in every part by a congregation who rejoiced to find the service of the old faith of their fathers once more surrounded with such splendor.

The *Cork Examiner* says:—The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, has issued to the clergy of his diocese a circular on the subject of the 'Catholic University collection.' His Lordship admonishes his clergy not to ask any thing more than the sum of one penny from any of his parishioners, alleging as a reason for such an assertion, 'that if every Catholic in Ireland paid even a half-penny we should have a sufficient endowment for the University.' He says that the appeal is an irretrievable one which must strike with force upon the conscience of true Catholics; and finally he authorizes his clergy to fix on any Sunday they may think fit in order to advance the collection which is thus set on foot.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.—We hear very shrewd people saying that there would not be a word about Fenianism in Ireland at present; but for the movements of the army, and the conduct of the Dublin newspapers and their country correspondents. They fancy, it appears, that the government wish to come into collision with the masses of the population, and not with those who say they will invade the country. We do not go the length of approving of such a view as that. We look upon Lord Abercorn as more anxious to suppress the dangers created by the wicked Whig government of Earl Russell, which caused the people in some few places to think of an appeal to physical force to redress their grievances, as they considered that appeals to parliament had totally failed. It is the evils created by the Whigs that the present government are striving to put down. But we think the way in which it is being done is leading to a disastrous state of things, and destroying the trade and commerce of the country. And for what purpose are all these achievements performed? Why, to make preparations for meeting a man known by the name of James Stephens! The government ought to have more sense. What can James Stephens accomplish in Ireland? He comes across the Atlantic with a carpet bag in one hand and an umbrella in the other, and we have no doubt he is laughing most heartily at the manner in which he is terrifying the British government, which is making as much preparations to meet him, as they would if an army were expected from France! We don't think that Stephens will attempt a landing in this country. But should he do so, what force could he collect to carry out his designs? He knows very well that any effort on his part to collect an army to emancipate the country would be fruitless. He knows also that if he succeeded in rallying twenty or thirty thousand men to his standard, he would not be able to provide provisions for them for a day; and when he could not do that he would be totally unable to control them. Finally let us appeal to the people to keep quiet. They are acting admirably and we trust they will continue to do so. Let them remember the words of O'Connell—'He who commits a crime, gives strength to the enemy'—who won

more for Ireland by moral force than was ever achieved for her by the sword. To succeed in redressing the evils that afflict our native land, we must follow the advice of the greatest man in Ireland has produced since the English invaded and trampled down our country. He did more for the Irish than all the O'Neills, Sarsfields, and O'Donnells that ever lived. He did not dream of going to war, for he knew that he could not win victories by meeting the armed power of England. He was a general of another stamp, and he succeeded in defeating Wellington, and won the victory of religious freedom. If we mean to succeed in liberating our country from the tyranny of the Church Establishment and landlord oppression, we must follow in his footsteps; and if we act with the same energy, honesty and fidelity as our fathers we shall certainly achieve a bloodless victory for Ireland.—*Dundalk Democrat*.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Some further reinforcements of troops have arrived in Dublin during the week, amongst them being parties of the Artillery and Royal Engineers. Several of the small garrisons in various parts of the country have been strengthened.

MONG TROOPS IN LIMERICK.—The garrison in Limerick is being largely increased, and will, it is thought, be put under the command of Brigadier General Sir Alfred Hostford. A demi-battery of the 12th Brigade Royal Artillery and another troop of the 6th Dragoon Guards have been ordered to reinforce the garrison.

Some of the troops stationed in Cork garrison were removed from thence to Skibbereen on the 2nd ult. They consisted of some cavalry and the 57th Regiment.

The garrisons in Dungarvan and Lismore Castle have been augmented, 400 men of the 6th Regiment having been sent there for that purpose. Fifty of them are quartered in the workhouse. The gun-boat *Griper* is also stationed in the harbor.

Large quantities of sand have been drawn to Dublin Castle to be used in making sand bags for defensive purposes.

Eight waggons of gunpowder were removed on the 4th ult. from Ballincollig (Cork) mills to the military barracks, under a strong escort.

The powder magazine in the Phoenix Park is, as it stands, a strong fortification, yet it seems the military authorities do not deem it strong enough.—They have a party of engineers and a large number of laborers at present employed throwing up earthworks around it. They are to be constructed on the most scientific principles, and calculated to stand a prolonged siege. Several additional cannons are to be placed there, and a large party of military are to occupy the place.

A report, which has found its way into the papers, states that preparations are being made for the erection of a strong palisade inside the gates of Dublin Castle, and that additional pipes are being laid in so as to give a large water supply, sufficient to meet the contingency of a fire in the buildings.

'SENATOR MEANEY.—The Fenian 'Senator' Meany now under arrest in Dublin for conspiracy, is a rather noted character. Many years ago he formed a connexion with the Dublin press as a sub-editor and reporter, showing great tact and cleverness in his profession. Subsequently he joined the staff of Mr. Whitty of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, in the establishment of which paper he rendered valuable services, but his course in other respects was so erratic that Mr. Whitty was compelled to dispense with him. He then betook himself to London, and was employed as a sort of literary hack by several metropolitan papers, writing reviews, theatrical criticisms and reports of all kinds, and spending a great deal of money with a royal indifference as to how it came or where it went. His last exploits before the Fenian fiasco, took the form of levying black mail for puffs of the refreshment-departments at the last London Exhibition—writing up or writing down, according to the indications of the monetary vindex barometer. This was fully exposed at the time, and led to the press ceasing to employ him. He then obtained goods on false pretences, and was sent to goal, whence it appears he emerged a full blown patriot, burning to avenge the indignities perpetrated on him by an alien government and an unappreciating people.

The *Irish Times* says 'the government apprehend the use by the Fenians of a material resembling in its mode of operation and in its effects what is known as Greek fire.' This is the first mention of this destructive liquid since the discovery of a large stock of it some time ago in Liverpool; but the government are not far astray in 'apprehending' that it may possibly be employed in case of a 'rising' in Dublin.

We read in the *Dublin Express*:—The influence of the panic caused by Fenianism is manifested in the intelligence that the directors of certain financial companies, having investments in Irish concerns, have determined on sending deputations over to this country to make arrangements deemed to be necessary in the present emergency.

It has been found necessary to re-arrest many of those whom a mistaken clemency allowed to go at large, and to show the new arrivals on the Fenian mission that their conduct will not be tolerated.

WATERFORD, Dec. 7.—A number of police were engaged last night from ten to twelve o'clock searching all the principal hotels in this city for Stephens, or any of his confederates. The search was unsuccessful.

A HOAX IN SLIGO.—A Sligo correspondent of the *Irish Times*, writing on the 6th inst., says:—On Tuesday morning, by the arrival of the mail train from Dublin, a parcel supposed to contain a military outfit, or other garment, arrived here directed to 'James Stephens, Esq., Sligo,' and labelled, purporting to have come from a military tailoring establishment in Dublin. No person of the name of James Stephens was known in Sligo or its vicinity. The matter gave rise to not a few conjectures respecting the mysterious parcel, and, it not having been called for up to late last evening, and, it having come to the ears of the constabulary, Constable Garland and Sub-Constable Burke, proceeded to the railway station late last night and inspected the parcel, which, it is said, contained a military outfit for the head centre. The parcel was detained by direction of the police.

The *Mail* maliciously discloses the character of the hoax by giving the following description of the alleged 'outfit':—The regulations were found to consist of the following articles:—A handsome pitch cap, with a long cotton night cap capable of being conveniently pulled over the same; a neat hempen cravat of the best Irish manufacture; uniform jacket of the Pentonville pattern; small clothes ditto, with a strong steel plate inserted in the bladder part; and a pair of ammunition boots, with remarkably light heels.

BELFAST, Dec. 7.—The police continue to swoop upon all parties arriving here by the boats and trains, who look any way 'suspicious'—which means American in the legal language now in vogue. To-day there were no less than fifteen arrests, but all the parties were discharged. Seven were arrested on the arrival of the Liverpool boat. The only cause for the arrests was that the parties were immigrants. They were taken to the police office with their luggage, and subjected to a strict search. Being brought up before Mr. Orme, R.M., in the police office, they were discharged. Their names have not been allowed to transpire. One of them, a very tall and stout man, who said he was going to Hollywood, was originally a member of the metropolitan force. He left Ireland about two years ago for America, where he has been successful, it appears, in connection with the flax trade.

We receive most conflicting accounts from Ireland about the Fenian invasion. Mr. Bagwell, member of Parliament for Clonmel, in a letter to the *Times*, which does him great credit as a popular Irish gentleman, treats Fenianism as a 'semi-mythical' affair, about which the Government alone seem to know anything. He ventures to state that not a single Irish nobleman, gentleman, county or borough magistrate, knows why or wherefore the Imperial Government is taking the extraordinary precautions it is taking. He excepts Lord Abercorn and Lord Naas, because they are members of the Government, but otherwise the former, as custos ad Lientenant of Donegal, and the latter as a D.L. and J.P. for Kildare, would know no more about the matter than he does himself, and his knowledge is less than that of the last made stipendiary magistrate or the latest constabulary recruit. We thought Lord Derby was to introduce a new system, and to govern Ireland through the county gentlemen. Such an intention was certainly announced last summer in the House of Lords. Mr. Bagwell declares that, as far as he and his brother magistrates and proprietors know, Ireland was never more peaceable. Kents are well and cheerfully paid, the galls are almost empty and the poor-houses are thinly occupied by infirm, bedridden old people, and children of tender age. 'I ask, therefore' (he says in reply to the question of the *Times*, whether there is any loyalty in Ireland, and if so, why it does not now come forth), 'what are we to show for? We may saily forth by day or night, protected by our umbrellas. Were we to carry arms, we should be arrested by the Police, but, except coldding a beer-steep.' This is certainly a very gratifying description of the state of Tipperary and of Ireland generally. But we are still persuaded that the Government are wise and benevolent also in taking energetic precautionary measures against a Fenian explosion; even though the trans-Atlantic threats may be all vapour and bunkum, and though Stephens and Meany may be what we strongly suspect them to be. Meany has been arrested in the Strand, and conveyed to Dublin, where he expressed much surprise, before the magistrate at the head police-office, at his being deprived of his liberty, and a reward of £2,000 is offered for the arrest of Stephens. Several other arrests have been made in Ireland, some of them most improperly and capriciously, without judgment or the slightest justification. The police should be admonished to keep within the bounds of discretion, and not to bring the law into odium and contempt by their reckless conduct, as at Belfast, where a whole cargo of peaceable passengers were arrested, on landing from a steambath, without the slightest pretence for opposing them to be in any way connected with the Fenian conspiracy.—*Weekly Register*.

Thomas Albert Quin, Esq., has just entered into the possession of Redmondstown House, late in the occupation of Wm. P. Worrall, Esq., and formerly in the possession of the present owner's father, Thos. Quin, Esq. The return of the representative of an old family has been hailed with the utmost satisfaction by the inhabitants of the neighborhood.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of as trustworthy a servant as ever held a post under any public body. We allude to Mr. Michael Murphy for many years council weigh-master to the Naas Town Commissioners, principal news-vender to the town, and librarian to the Roman Catholic Institute, all of which offices he filled with credit to himself. His death, which was very sudden, took place early on November 18.

Messrs. Kirk and Vance are the two candidates for the representation of Armagh, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Miller. The *Irish Times* says:—Mr. Kirk is personally popular, and will command the support of all the Liberal party, while the Conservative electors will leave nothing undone to secure the return of Mr. Vance.

On Saturday 1st December, W. Lane Joynt was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Lord Viscount Oles having attained his majority at the close of last month, the Town Commissioners of Enniskillen have determined on giving a grand banquet to him and splendidly illuminating the town in his honor. The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee of arrangements.—Messrs. R. P. Walsh, M.D.; James King, P. McGilroy, T. C.; David Wilkin, Robert Gordon, Robert Armstrong, J. Moynaux, T.C.; Capt. Elliott, Samuel Clarke, George Stewart, C. A. Mills, and George Black.

The take of herrings on the Wicklow coast on the night of the 28th ult. was prodigious. In many instances the fishermen were obliged to throw out large numbers. The fish sold for from 7s. 6d. to 9s. per maza.

The *Dublin Irishman* says:—Information is wanted of Wm. Owen and Luke McKenny, boot and shoemakers, natives of Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland, who emigrated to America about eighteen years ago. When last heard of, Owen was at Reading, Mass, and Luke was in the New York Artillery, stationed at Washington. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their uncle, Luke Ward, at Mr. Kiernan's, 28 Oldham-road, Manchester, England.

The Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company, at their late general meeting declared out of an available balance of £2,031, a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preference capital, leaving the sum of £82 to be carried forward.

Judge Longfield's retirement from the Irish bench is only delayed so long as is necessary to enable him to close up the business of the term. Immediately that is done, Judge Lynch will take his seat in the Landed Estates Court in his stead.

The *Tyrerwell Herald* says:—We are glad to observe that Mr. Howley, a large resident proprietor in the vicinity, has mooted at the Tyrerwell Presentment Sessions the important project of a pier at Easkey or other suitable place along the east coast of Sligo. This is a matter which has been long pressed by us upon the attention of the magistrates and cess payers of Tyrerwell.

Belfast is one of the most prosperous cities in the United Kingdom and even Fenianism has not been able to check its onward progress. Its reports last year amounted to £11,750,170 sterling, and its imports to about £11,000,000. At the beginning of the century the population of Belfast was not over 14,000, but it is now estimated at over 160,000 persons. There are at the present time in active operation in Belfast and its vicinity fifty mills and factories containing 544,620 spindles and 7488 looms, representing in these alone a fixed capital of £2,476,920. Ever since 1852, Belfast has been represented by staunch Conservatives. Sir Hugh Cairns, who has just retired, was the last member elected.

FIFTY OF TENURE.—Isaac Butt, Esq., O.C., has published a small pamphlet in the shape of a Bill to be introduced to Parliament for securing Fifty of Tenure in Ireland. Mr. Butt's plan does away with fee simple at once, for his proposal is that every tenant who has been in occupation of a farm for three years, and has paid his rent, should have the right of demanding a fifty of tenure for sixty three years after the date of application. The rent is to be estimated on the average of the rack rent, seven years, deducting one third of the whole, then the remaining two-thirds are to constitute the annual rent for the ensuing sixty three years. Through consideration for the landlords Mr. Butt permits that the sum to be paid in the shape of rent may vary, as the agricultural produce of each year varies in price. The tenant, on obtaining a certificate that he is a bona fide holder of a tenement for three years is lord and master of the farm. The landlord cannot evict, unless in four cases—if the rent be not punctually paid on the 1st May and 1st day of November; if the tenant commit waste, or use the land in an unprofitable and unhusbandlike manner;

if he does not maintain and keep all buildings, fences, and improvements in good repair; and if he let, assign, or dispose of his tenement or any part of it, without the consent of his landlord. The bill contains numerous clauses; referring to the minor details of the schemes; but, what we have said above, gives a sufficiently clear view of Mr. Butt's plan. The bill is virtually one for compelling landlords to let their lands on a sixty-three years' lease or its equivalent, without fines, and at a rent equal to two-thirds of the rack-rent.—*Irish Times*.

The Governorship of the Trim jail has become vacant by the resignation of Captain Pendleton, who was obliged to retire from the post in consequence of failing health. The office being worth £300 a year, will, no doubt, attract numerous candidates. The appointment lies with the Board of Superintendence.

A tramway is about to be constructed from the Wicklow railway to the quays, for the purpose of conveying large quantities of ore, which comes by rail from Ovoca, and shipping it at Wicklow for Kingsdown, instead of conveying it on the railway to the latter place, as is done at present.

A correspondent writes to the *Irish Times* that a bill is to be presented to the next parliament for the purpose of extending the line of railway from the Shillalah station, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford line, to the town of Carlow. Should this line be constructed, tourists and others, travelling southward by this route, will pass through a most beautiful and romantic country, and have an opportunity of witnessing the delightful scenery for which the county of Wicklow is famous.

The *Dundalk Democrat* of a late date says:—It will be observed by our report of the trial in the Probate Court, that the property of the late Mr. McAlester has been restored to his son, on the condition that Mr. J. C. O'Hagan shall get an annuity of £100 for ever. The people of Dundalk are delighted with this decision, as Mr. James D. McAlester has been at all times a favourite in the town, and they are glad to find that he will now inherit his father's property. The Judge said that through the entire proceedings, the conduct of Mr. Deuvir was highly honorable, which is the fact. No one would expect anything else from him.

Mr. James Levins has been elected Mayor of Drogheda for the ensuing year.

The Trades of Limerick have adopted a resolution in which they say: 'We do hereby tender our most grateful thanks to the Aldermen and Town Councilors of the Corporation for their unanimous call on Alderman Tait to hold the office of Chief Magistrate of our city for the year 1867, thereby securing to the people a philanthropist worthy of the high position, and an employer who has earned the gratitude, respect, and esteem of the working classes by his unceasing exertions in developing labor, as well as his courteousness and liberality to all whom he employs.'

A motion was made in the Court of Chancery on the 19th November, praying for a reference to the Master to remodel a scheme formerly approved of by the court. It appeared that Matthew Shea, of Waterford, by his will made on the 5th of May, 1832, devised the lands of Ballydresburn and Rickardstown, county Kilkenny, and other lands in the county Waterford, producing altogether about six hundred pounds a year, to trustees, upon trust after the death of his wife (which occurred several years ago), to purchase up contiguous houses in the city of Waterford sufficient to lodge 20 poor men and 20 poor women of good character, with £4 yearly.—The will, however, did not authorize the building of a house, which it is now proposed to do, and motion was for reference to Master Murphy, in order, to have the scheme remodelled. The Lord Chancellor granted the reference sought for.

On the 1st ult., Alderman J. Buggy was elected Mayor of Kilkenny for the ensuing year.

The *Limerick Chronicle* of the 29th ult. says:—On Tuesday last the mortal remains of John Francisus Eyre Fitzgerald, twenty-fourth Knight of Glina were laid in the family vault at Kilkenny Church-yard, near the picturesque village of Glina, where repose the dust of so many generations of the old line of the Desmond. The Knights of Glina, form a branch of the once all powerful family of the Geraldines, whose history for several centuries is bound up with that of their adopted country, and derive their motto 'Shanuid aboi' from the now ruinous strong-hold of Shanid Castle, near Slanagordon, supposed to have been built in the twelfth century, as 'Crom aboi,' from Groom, has been adopted as the motto of another branch of the family—that of the Duke of Leinster. From the respect to which the family are deservedly entitled, a large concourse of the gentry and farming classes assembled to convey the late Knight to his last resting place, the funeral cortege occupying nearly a mile in length. Among the chief mourners, which numbered over a hundred were the four sons of the deceased; his brother, Mr. E. M. Fitzgerald, and Captain Blennerhassett, who were followed by nearly all the gentry in the surrounding district.

So far, the Robert Peel and the Orange graduates of the Queen's Colleges have, for the present, triumphed in excluding four millions and a half of Catholics from all participation in the miserable need of educational privilege, the right, when qualified, to degrees, under the Supplemental Charter. On Monday the Master of the Rolls granted the injunction sought by McCormac and other petitioners, and by the minority of the Senate, restraining the Senate from carrying out the provisions of the Supplemental Charter. This decree, although it arrests all action for the present, is merely interlocutory, pending a discussion and decision on the merits next April. The Senate was to have appointed matriculation examiners yesterday, and the 7th January was fixed for the first matriculation examination under the Supplemental Charter. The injunction suspends all progress under the new programme, and adds another to the many elements of bitterness and discontent connected with the Education Question. All the memories of the most debasing of the penal laws will be revived, and the appalling tyranny of a small minority of the population over the bulk of the nation will be seen almost as rampant in our times as it was in the days of Elizabeth and James I. Trinity College holds 200,000 acres of confiscated lands—one acre in every hundred of the soil of Ireland—yet less than five per cent of her students are Catholics, and those who are there are excluded from any share in the foundation. The Queen's Colleges enjoy £20,000 per annum of State endowment mainly for the nine per cent. Dissenters in the population; whilst the 78 per cent. Catholics are denied all public endowment, whether by land or money, denied a University Charter, denied even the right of admission, under a common public test, to degrees under the Supplemental Charter. A state of things so exceptional cannot be of long duration. When Sir John Gray addressed the English Reformers lately in Manchester, there was no question on the Irish programme that excited warmer support than the declaration that all we want is a scheme of denominational education, such as that in practice in England and Scotland, and the injunction granted must lead to a far more satisfactory settlement of the question than that provided under the Supplemental Charter.—*Dublin Cor. of Weekly Register*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CLERICAL SESSORSHIP TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—We are authorized to state that the Rev. W. V. Dawson, late incumbent of Mukur, Yorkshire, has been received into the Catholic Church. Mr. Dawson was educated at the public school of Marlborough, Wiltshire, and was among the first boys entered under the President of the College, Dr. Denison, late Bishop of Salisbury. Mr. Dawson has been sixteen years in Protestant orders.

THE ENGLISH CATHOLICS AND THE POPE.—The Catholics of the Westminster diocese held a meeting on the evening of the 6th in St. James's Hall, to express sympathy with the Pope, promote the collection of Peter's pence, and influence public opinion in favor of the temporal power. Archbishop Manning presided and made the principal speech. Among the auditors there was quite an array of British aristocracy and fashion. The eloquent Archbishop insisted upon the right of the Pope to the crown of Rome, charged the age with a great conspiracy against the Papacy, and pointed out that the Revolution in Italy, viewed so complacently by Englishmen, has now knocked at their own doors. He demanded the sympathy of all for the silvery haired old man struggling alone with all the world. The Pope could never become civilly subordinate to any earthly prince; it would never come to pass, however men might hope for it. 'This was no time'—alluding to the Reform meeting—'to tear out the tie-beams of civilization, or pull off the roof-tree from the Christian world.' The Pope held Rome by 300 years of martyrdom, 600 years of conflict, one confessorship, and 900 years of sovereignty. If the Pope left Rome the faithful would not fear; but to shift the centre of Roman unity would convulse every government in Europe, and statesmen should see to it that the shock did not come.

All the speakers seemed disposed to appeal to the fears aroused by the strength of the Reform demonstration, the terrible directness of Mr. Bright's demand that the people be admitted to a share in the Government. One of them, Lord Arundel, expressed the opinion that 'if the glory of the Papacy were destroyed, we should look back from the dead level of Democracy to the happiness of the past.' Another speaker, Mr. Henry Matthews called Napoleon a new Pontius Pilate, and not content with the deification of Pio Nino, added that the French Emperor was 'the incarnation of despotism and revolution,' which certainly makes the abused man a very great one.

The Treasurer's report showed that the collections of Peter's pence had been as follows in this diocese:—In 1864, £1,245; in 1865, £1,261; in 1866, £1,684—showing a steady increase, but no extraordinary zeal. Archbishop Manning announced that similar meetings would be held in all the principal cities of the Kingdom.

MARTIAL LAW.—It begins to be mooted whether the arrest of Meany, the suspected Fenian, in London and transportation to Ireland for examination, does not endanger the liberties of the people. Mr. Bright is charged with having fermented mischief by his speeches and letters in relation to Ireland. It is asked whether the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland can arrest him in Manchester and transport him before a court-martial in the disturbed districts.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A great demonstration of the Reformers is expected to take place in Hyde Park on the occasion of the opening of Parliament. Fearing a sanguinary result, several Conservative members have proposed to Earl Derby the singular idea of holding the ensuing Parliamentary session in Dublin. It is alleged by them that it will result not only in certain defeat to the Reformers' plans but will act as a sedative to the Irish Fenians.

RITUALISM AT CLEWER.—We read in the *Herald* that last week the ceremony of dedicating the new Convalescent Hospital, at Clewer, near Windsor, took place. The visitors assembled within the building. The clergy present included the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Field, Bishop of Newfoundland, the Dean of Windsor, the Provost of Eton College, &c. On each side of the spacious hall leading from the porch to the staircase, were arranged 40 Sisters of Mercy, who are to have charge of the patients, all clad in their peculiar black dresses and wearing white crimped caps or hoods, and white collars. Large jet crosses decorated their breasts, while at their head was Mrs. Mansell, the lady superior. On the arrival of the bishop of the diocese the ceremony at once commenced. Headed by the Rev. W. T. Grieves, bearing a blue banner on which was a pictorial representation of our Saviour, the procession walked on the stairs to the entrance of the women's ward, which was temporarily fitted up as an oratory, the choir, led by the Rev. S. Hawtry chanting 'Except the Lord build the house, &c.' The choir halted on the landing, and the Sisters of Mercy with a priest carrying a white satin banner, on which was an Agnus Dei, followed by the Bishop (with a banner and the episcopal crook borne before), the Dean of Windsor, the Rev. T. Carter, and whole body of clergy, and the rest of the Sisters of Mercy, mounted to the upper floor, in which was the children's ward. Here the prescribed prayers were said, and then the procession went into the temporary oratory, where an altar with a cross and bouquets of flowers had been placed. In this room, the women's ward, the greater part of the dedicatory service was said. After the bishop had prayed, the 91st, 103rd, and 128th Psalms were chanted by the clergy, choristers and visitors; to Gregorian chants, Mr. Bridge presiding at the harmonium. A few prayers followed, and then the bishop preached an impressive sermon. At its conclusion the Holy Communion was administered. After which a procession was formed, headed by the choir, proceeded down the stairs chanting to the lower apartment. The Bishop then gave the Benediction, which all present received kneeling. Luncheon was provided in the men's ward. About 500 guests were provided for, 90 of whom were accommodated at each sitting.

ANTI-RITUALISTIC MOVEMENT.—Lord Ebury is organizing a legal opposition to the Ritualists. Writing to the *Times*, however, he takes a desponding tone, and makes some remarkable admissions. His Lordship says:—

'I must honestly confess that, having had excellent opportunities of studying this question for some time past, I am not inclined to take a sanguine view of our success. It is my belief that the greater portion of our influential laity, besides a large majority of our bishops and clergy, are either in favour of the Tractarian movement or are indifferent to it. The ideas of those who do not actually go along with it, if I correctly gauge them, are something of this nature:—They say within themselves, 'An agitation is troublesome, and to be avoided, and may lead we don't know where. If we enter into it we shall be called bigots, and persecutors and Exeter-hallites, and violent speeches will be made about the Pope. After all, the evil, if it really is one, is confined to a few places; the Tractarian clergy are exemplary men; the poor are attracted by music and song, and awed by mysterious performances, and we don't exactly know what we believe about Apostolical succession: Perhaps, after all, as some say our Prayer-book teaches, a mysterious power may be conferred upon our priests alone to regenerate all little children and absolve all penitents, which would be very pleasant. Then, the ladies are delighted with the new system, and there cannot be so much harm in dresses and decorations, and so forth.'

There would be no difficulty in finding laymen more than sufficient to join in such an enterprise as is now proposed, but for one reason—namely, the perfect religious toleration which happily exists among us. For the consequences of this is that a vast number of the serious and thoughtful portion of our middle class, not restrained by the conventionalisms of the uppermost, though they agree with us in the doctrine found in our Articles, have joined the ranks of the Nonconformists, and these persons look on with a smile at our perplexities, regarding to our loud complaints; very much as the United Presbyterian Kirk in Scotland did to those of Drs. Chalmers and Candlish when somewhat similarly situated; by inquiring, 'What prevents our following their example?'

It may be feared that we shall find the 'state of Denmark' very much as I have described it, and that there will neither be any clear victory nor any considerable number to answer when the trumpet sounds the alarm.'