# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPT. 25, 1874.

is their attitude with respect to the Greeks, Rus-18 their and other anti-Ultramontane Catholics ? sians, and onter they are not only not Catholics Here he dotes, for they are not only not Catholics but neither profess nor wish to be. They profess a purely national religion, and desire no other. But purely national tengton, and teshts no other. But he is quite right when he says that he and his felhe is quite these sectarians with a "scrupulous respect and veneration," which they are far from feelspect and, veneration, which only all far irom reel-ing for themselves, and which only excites their inusement. The sum of his discourse is this :-amuseulu hates Catholics as we do, yet you falsely accuse us of sympathy with them. Have we not proved that we prefer any ignoble sect, old or young, even the Dollinger-Loyson farce, to the communion of St. Augustine and St. Angelm? What more do you want? Can you stir up your disciples to more you wanted against the Apostolic See and the per-furious rage against the Apostolic See and the per-son who is called Vicar of Christ than we excite in son who is called then of ourset that we excite in ours? Why, then, do you affect to consider us one-mies, and fail to perceive that we are much more Protestant than yourselves ? What madness has Reized you that you wish to 'put down Ritualism ?'" Beizeu you good deal of force in this argument, and we quite agree with the Church Review that the Anglican Bishops have made a mistake.

When we compare, as Christians alone are able to do, the clear and luminous faith of the most unletau, and the function of the most difference of the most difference of the most learned tions and incoherent " views" of the most learned and accomplished heretics, we understand why St. Athanasius always called the latter "maniacs." It is evident that the one possess a supernatural gift which has been denied to the others. And for this reason it is not anger but compassion which we should feel towards all who are out of the Church. Some of us were once what they are now, and know by experience that this insanity lasts up to the very moment which precedes conversion. It is a case noment which precetes conversion. It is a case not for rebuke, but for prayer. Nothing, we are told, can merit the supreme grace of conversion ; but the surest way to obtain for others the gift which has been conferred upon ourselves, who had done nothing to deserve it, is to ask it from Him who alone has power to bestow it, and who at this day, as in all past ages, gathers into the Church, one by one, those who are destined to eternal life. They may resist for a time, but His loving election will prevail at last .- London Tablet.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE LAND QUESTION .- ADDRESSES OF LORD O'HAGAN AND SIN GEORGE CAMPBELL.-In the department of Economic Science and Statistics, in the British Association, which has been holding its annual Association, which the Chief of the land Question and with the Irish dealing with the Land Question and with the Irish dealing with the Land Question and with the Irish clomb together the Hill of Tara, where myriads Land Act. Lord O'Hagan, who is president of the Department, thus alluded, in his opening address, to saw our Liberator consigned to a prison for Liberator constraint and the liberator Department, thus alloud, in the opening of the Land As Livy writes of a great Roman-Vidinus cum in the workings of "the Bright Clauses" of the Land Act :-- "As to those clauses, there was no controversy in Parliament, they passed with universal approval through both Houses. They recognized, with all the authority involved in so rare a unanmin and acceptance, the value of diffused proprietorship of land among our agricultural classes. It is impossible to over-estimate their importance to the progress of this country in industry and order. the progress of this country in induction, and re- Meeting with these principles in our hearts, there Tet they have a very inadequate operation, and re-Yet they have a very inacequate operation, that the mouth those principles in our hearts, there main almost a dead letter on the Statute Book. I will be an assemblage to which history affords no learn from a report of the Commissioners of Public Works that, since the passing of the Act, 338 tenant-farmers have purchased their holdings, comprising an acreage of 22,116 acres, of which the annual rent amounts to £13,141, at a gross cost of £219,522, including advances from the Commissioners of £192, obedient servant, 066. The report informs us, further, that the applications of tenaut-farmers for loans under the statute have diminished instead of increased, and that tute have diministricu instead of fueracia, while only cess which the Home Rule party had accomplished in that which followed. These facts in the struggle. "Well," said one, 'tis a consider-106 were made in that which followed. In the struggle. "Well," said one, 'tis a consider-are disappointing in a high degree, and I call atten-able drive to push them from a year's renewal to a tion to them in this place that, if possible, the cause tion to them in this place they, is possible and done they do? We had the winning card in our hand away with, and free and fruitful action given to while even the assize judges had to testify to the legislative provisions among the very best which have ever been vouchsafed to us. Of course, I can't at home. They'll have to abaudon these Ccercion here discuss so large a question, but I may indicate Bills in toto next, year, unless they can get up a burst my own assertion that, in order to the effective of crime in the nick of the time next winter." "Tis working of these provisions, it will be necessary to facilitate still further the transfer of land, in small I grievously fear that if the harvest be as good as it proportions, by cheapening conveyances and validat. promises, they'll take to whiskey-drinking at such proportions, by cheapening conveyances and that for a rate at fairs and markets, wakes and christenings, ing titles at a small expense (cheers), and that for a rate at fairs and markets, wakes and christenings, this purpose it will be essential tions of the Record of Title Office beyond the narrow next spring, just in time to suit the Government purpose." sphere within which Parliamentary opinion confined "You are right exclaimed the first speaker: "I sphere within which remaind the period to make it it when it, was originally designed, and to make it effective, as it has never been, though years have elapsed since it was opened, by the application of the minimum elapsed since it was opened, by the application of spoke in an outburst of anxiety about the coercion which old habite, ignorant dislike of innovation, Acts. But have we not in words that burst from and powerful class interests will continue to nullify his heart at that moment a subject which Irishmen its influence (cheers). It will be necessary to recon. | might pender? Every Irish member of parliament sider the fiscal arrangements of the office as well as knows and feels that there is but one rock a-head of the Landed Estates Court, to which it is attached, as regards next year's Coercion debates. But for and to localize their action by the establishment of the crimes that flow from the drinking habits of District Registries of casy access for small transac- our people, there would be no uneasiness. The tions and with fees too moderate to bar approach to Government have to rely upon just one ally to help them" (cheers). Sir George Campbell, ex-Governor of Bengal, read the following day a paper " on the Privileges over Land, wrongfully called Property," men could only be wakened up to a conception of in which he developed some very radical views. the *political slavery*, as well as moral ruin and social The following is a summary of his remarks :- "He degradation which this great ally of the Evil One admitted that the title of his paper might be regarded as a somewhat startling one, but he had this advantage in treating the subject, having been speaking of land tenures in various parts of the world. round the kingdom to see the uprising on this sub-He referred to the early history of rights in land to ject which alone can save us from renewed Coercion show that the feudal tonure of land was not origin- | Bills and filled jails and blotted scaffolds; not all show that the feudal tonure of land was not ofgin but and the give and the show and the show and the show and the second show ally a property but an office. As the result of ex-in vain however. On the western cliffs of glorious perience in India, and for other reasons, he expressed a great doubt if it was desirable to subject large landed tenures to the ordinary law of property; for | In no other part of Ireland can be seen anything to example, to portion it among children. Giving his reason for this, he especially alluded to the duties imposed by public opinion. The freeing of land from its original character, social and other burthens, was so far only justifiable in the belief that land would revert to the people. He doubted whether that would be the effect. The divorce of the people from the land, which was daily rendered more complete by the enclosure of commons and the strict assertion of rights of property must lead to revolution. The only way he saw to a popular. tenure of land was the growth of tenant right. On Conserva-tive grounds that should be fostered. Under the feudal tenure, the rights of the people, which the law of the conqueror ignored, often maintained for a long time some de facto existence ; such were copyhold rights in England, and the occupancy rights of Indian and Irish ryots. The law now recognized those. A tenant-right farm might not, from some points of view, be the most economical; but the system engendered a prudence, trugality, and self-reli-ance which made it the best system in the end. A small frish farmer might not have 'so much as an English mechanic; but what the mechanic, without an object to save for, spent in beer and tobacco, the Irishman saved to put on the farm, which had become to him a property. That was really the happiest system. He concluded then, that it was better to maintain primogeniture and large properties, the owners of which were in some sort servants to the public, and to develope tenant-right, rather than to divide great properties by anything short of dividing the land among the people." A long discussion followed, in the course of which several gentlemen supported the views of Sir Geo. Campbell and the

clergy and the working classes, the Dublin commit-9th. Permit me to take this opportunity of expressing more mistaken than O'Connell on the subject of resistance to aggressions on the right of the people. He wore (I saw him) the tri-color in the streets of London at the close of July, 1830; he denounced the speech of William IV., in which Wellington made that King attack the Belgian revolution; he spoke and wrote fervently for the Poles while they were struggling to fling off the tyranny of Russis, and in 1846 he, in a large committee of the Repeal Association, declared (I write from personal recollection) that he would not force on any one the resolution. known as the "One drop of blood" resolution. As soon as the Central Committee issues its programme there will be an echo throughout the world, and even in the most distant lands the preparations will commence, so that every part of the world may be represented on so truly historical an occasion.— There need not be any friend of true freedom absent. O'Connell only twice suggested an inscription for his monument. One was "He lived and died a Repealer;" another was - in the famous Edinburgh speech, 1834-"He was the enemy of the enemies of Ireland." He lived not for a class or a party, but for all. His last act in Ireland was to join with George Hamilton and other Tories to try to save the people; his last speech in Parliament was an appeal for food for the starving, and his last vote

was in favor of the proposal of Lord George Bentinck (a Tory), to make a large grant to help Ireland's suffering millions. Committees are already incourse of formation in London and other cities of England to prepare for the event. Australia and America have just sent us back two'of the "men of do homage to the memory of an illustrious Irishman. I had the honor to be chairman of the Repeal Asso-ciation on the Monday after the trial of Mr. Mitchel, in 1848, and no one expressed more cordial concurrence with my attack on the jury-packing, by which

'stand by," than Maurice and John O'Connell. Let us think more of 1843 and 1846. Let us remember how we stood beside O'Connell at Mallow, when he thundered forth that defiance which the chisel of earcerem dejectum qui ex nobis singulis vincula sripuit .--Let these be our memories, added to the great struggle which ended in 1829, let evory word be hushed which could separate any honest man from heartily co-operating; let our Protestant friends remember that O'Connell always refused to allow a celebration of Catholic Emancipation lest any Irishman should feel he had been defeated by his fellow-countrymen. parallels. Ireland will do justice to the greatest of her sons, "the noblest Roman of them all;" and 'good men and true" of all nations will applaud a noble tribute to the memory of the one who was the unrelenting foc of all tyrants .-- I remain, sir, your JAMES BURKE.

On the last night of the Coercian debates two Irish members were sauntering homeward from the House of Commons, considerably elate with the sucmere three months' prolongation ; but what could tranquility, the morality, and virtue of the people to extend the opera- | that we may look out for a fine trop of assize work effects among our warm hearted and impulsive people, they surely would rise in a grand and holy revolt against its thraldom ? We look almost in vain we behold a sight to make men and angels rejoice equal the enthusiastic public demonstrations of priest and people" which there mark the march of the Temperance cause. A few weeks ago a scene rivalling in its way O'Connell's mass-meetings was witnessed in Kilkee. All West Clare turned out with bands, banners, and baronial contingents ; and at the head of every cavalcade marched or rode the faithful soggarth aroon 1 It is a holy and patriotic work these priests of Clare have taken up; and they are well repaid in the joy and happiness and enthusiasm of their flocks. No words can too warmly praise men like Father Browne of Kilkee and his reverend brethreu. May God bless them and a nation's gratitude reward them! When, next year, the English minister produces his black list of "Irish crime" to justify a renewal of the Coercion Bill, confident are we that no material for coercion chains will be furnished by the brave and virtuous men of West Clare. -Nation. AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION OF IRELAND .- A COTTESpondent of the London Times, writing upon Ireland and her scenery, winds up a long descriptive letter thus :- "A stranger in Ireland cannot fail to note the deep religious turn of the great mass of the peo-ple. He will see, too, that this national trait is independent of distinctions of creed; and he will observe with wonder how the Roman Catholic Church stands, throned in the pomp of the Middle Ages, amid a struggling peasantry. Not less singular is the tone of melancholy which characterizes the popular worship in all the Celtic parts of the island, and which seems to pervade the Celtic nature; the ancient temples of the aboriginal race are generally found where Nature wears her saddest and most funeral look; and Irish piety and tradition spring, it has been said, from a fountain of tears. How far To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman:-Sir, -Will you the imaginative dwelling on an unreal past, which solves for the present to the wife-beaters, the garot-ed much more eleverly and under circumstances the solution of the inaginative dwelling on an unreal past, which solves for the present to the wife-beaters, the garot-de much more eleverly and under circumstances the solution of the inaginative dwelling on an unreal past, which solves for the present to the wife-beaters, the garot-de much more eleverly and under circumstances the solution of the inaginative dwelling on an unreal past, which solves for the present to the wife-beaters, the garot-de much more eleverly and under circumstances the solution of the inaginative dwelling on an unreal past, which solves for the present to the wife-beaters, the garot-de much more eleverly and under circumstances to solve the inaginative dwelling on an unreal past, we shall have civilised English heathendom, when they not seec to guess or determine. The high breeding have civilised the garme of Christianity in White

1775, named, but I find in several biographics that chance visitor; and the purity of their domestic chaple, and the Black Country, when they have put the day was the 5th of August. As that day will in life, and the lasting strength of their family ties, down booting and knifing and practices still more. 1875 fall on a Friday, a day, inconvenient to the | can never fail to attract attention. The material condition of Ireland, too, presents points of no tee may; perhaps, fix the following Monday as the little interest; her agriculture has a variety of types nearest convenient day for the commemoration.— which are seldom seen in England and Scotland; nearest convenient day for the commemoration.— The Scott centenary (15th August, 1869.) was, for public convenience, celebrated in Edinburgh on the tively free from the blot of pauperism. A social inquirer will, moreover, find in the management of the hope that there will not be any continuation of many Irish institutions a great deal to admire; and what has already begin in Irish papers—a renewal in some departments of local affairs Ireland is in of the painful disputes of 1846. No man was ever advance of the rest of Great Britsin. But we must many Irish institutions a great deal to admire; and in some departments of local affairs Ireland is in stop here; and to those who have a few weeks' leisure at this holiday season, we confidently say "Go and see Ireland.'

Protestant bigotry and its twin brother Protestant ruffianism seem to be somewhat rampant in Ballynabinch, Ireland. There was a Mission of the Passionate fathers in that parish, and its beneficient operations extended into the neighboring parish of Dunmore. Returning at about 10 p.m. from the latter place, the Rev. Mr. O'Hare P. P. and his companion, a missionary priest, were subjected to an outrage which is thus described by a correspondent of the Belfast Examiner :- " They had got within balf-a-mile of Ballynabinch on a car when some ruthans appeared on the road, and commenced cursing the Pope, priests, and everything Catholic. They then began throwing stones at the persons on the car, one of which struck the missionary father on the head, hurting him badly, and pursued the car, throwing stones all the time till they came to Father O'Hare's gate. Father O'Hare, indignant at the insult offered to himself and his friends, and not conscious of having in any way given offence to the " black fraternity," and thinking it might be a mistake on the part of his assailants, got of the car and inquired if he ever had done anything to merit such treatment. He had scarcely uttered the words when two savages (I can call them nothing else) dashed at him, exclaiming, "You're the man we want ;" and, seizing him by a muffler, which he was wearing to save him from the night air, succeeded in bringing him to a half-stooping posture, and then America have just sent us back two'of the "men of 48," who will, I am sure, merge all minor points to do homage to the memory of an illustrious Irishman. I had the honory to be obtained to the Bengel Asso. more than probable that had Father O'Haro got off the car when first attacked, about half-a-mile from town, he would have been murdered outright; as it is, he is very severely beaten. He received more Catholics were, in that memorable case, told to blows on the head than would have killed a man of ordinary strength; but Father O'Hare is a powerful gentleman, and I hope his strength of constitution will soon bring him safely over the effects of this murderous attack. He would have secured both his assailants but that his soutane, which he had not left aside at Dunmore, provented the free use of his legs, and so the two murdering villains got off, making their escape before any succour arrived." This is a practical illustration of the Protestant ascendency atrocities of olden times. It shows that the spirit of evil still exists, and that the fear of the influence of the improved state of the law in Ireland alone keeps it within bounds. If such an outrage were perpetrated by Catholics in Germany or Spain, or Italy or England, what an outcry would be raised !- what extensive publicity would be given to it! Yet we venture to say that the people of England will never come to hear a word about this act of ruffianism except by means of one single newspaper --- The Universe.

A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH .- The following curious and inexplicable story is related and its truth vouched for in a volume entitled *Reminiscences of s Soldier*, by Colonel Stuart :--- "Colonel C----s was one of the most gentlemanly, refined, and kindhearted men I ever met; he had served in the Guards, and had then exchanged into a line regi ment. He was a very handsome man, and with a most beautiful and perfect set of teeth. On one occasion, while stationed in Ireland, he visited the small town of Aughrim, celebrated for a desnerate battle that took place between the troops of King William and the adherents of the unfortunate James 11. The slaughter of the Irish kernes had been so great that pyramids were erected with the skulls of those who had fallen. Colonel C----s went to visit this place of historic interest, and, inspecting the skulls closely, he perceived remaining in one of them a tooth, which he pulled out, placed in his waistcost pocket, and returned to the inn. Retiring to bed about the middle of the night, he dreamed that a man dressed in the garb of an old Irish kerne cntered the room tooth for a tooth,' at the same time putting his hand into C----'s mouth and extracting one of his front teeth. Dream or no dream, in the morning when he awoke the tooth was gone. He had never suffered in the slightest degree from toothache, nor ever had a rotten or decayed tooth in his life. There was no pain or swelling of the mouth; the tooth was simply gone. All who had the pleasure of knowing Colonel C----s are well aware that he was the very last man to attempt a practical joke; and so annoying to him was the above story that he would not allow it to be spoken of in his presence. He told it, however, to a friend of mine, an officer in my regiment, who at the time was in the 27th." The Census for the county of Donegal has been published. We learn from it that in '41 Donegal had 296,448 inhabitants; in '51, 255,158; in '61, 237,395; in '71, 218,334. The falling off of the po-pulation, though considerable, is not as large as in many other Irish counties. The county at large has 6.459 electors. There are in the county 1,110 firstclass houses, 12,016 second-class, 20,124 third-class, and 7.673 fourth-class houses. The trifling character of the sea-board commerce is shown by the fact that on the night of the census there were only 39 craft, with a total of 55 persons on board, in the Donegal waters.' One centenarian is returned as residing in Donegal. The vast bulk of the population whose occupations are specified belong to the agricultural or commercial class. Of the population 165,270 are Catholics; 27,125 are Protestant Epi c palians; 23,080 Presbyterians; 1,818 Methodists, and 1,041 all other denominations. The bulk of the latter belong to the smaller Presbyterian confessions. The list includes 126 Baptists, 4 Quakers, 2 Jews. There are only two towns over 2,000 inhabitants in the county, Ballyshannon with 2,453 inhabitants, and Letterkenny with. 2,116. We regret to state that the education of the county appears to be deplorably backward. Of the entire population 48.5 are illiterate. Donegal still remains one of the great strongholds of the Celtic tongue. In '71, 44, 506 persons spoke Irish and English, and 18,729 Irish only. This is a falling off of from ten to fifteen per cent. on the numbers in '61. In the entire county there were only 105 children receiving education in superior schools. In the 20 years which elapsed between the 1st May, '51, to the 31st March, 71, the county lost by emigration 50,162 persons-26,759 males and 23,412 females.-Dublin Freeman. CONVERTING IRELAND .-- Our attention has been drawn to the fact that some of those foolish people who devote their time and money to the " conversion of Ireland," are deluging country police barracks with controversial tracts. We can imagine nothing more mischievous than deluging places in which are men of opposite religions with these mischievous productions. The time passes heavily in a country barrack, and it would be deplorable for the interest of the service if religious controversy was to be introduced into its ranks. As to the good people who are so desirous of propagating "pure gospel principles" among the officers and men of the R. I. C., we should give them one piece of advice THE O'CONNELL CENTEMARY.—BRIGHTON, 24th Aug. To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman:—Sir,—Will you the imaginative dwelling on an unreal past, which selves for the present to the wife-besters, the garot-

down-booting and knifing and practices still more horrible, it will then be time for them to extend their pious attention to this island. Till then they may allow the rural police stations of Ireland to' remain in their present state of "benighted ignorance." -Freeman.

SUICIDE OF THE HON. MR. BELLEW, At Fermoy Barracks, Sub-Lieutenant Bellew, of the 20th Regiment, son of Lord Bellew, committed suicide at some early hour on Tuesday morning by shooting himself with a revolver. His servant on entering his bedroom found him dead. It appears that the deceased was addicted to drink, to which is attributed the terrible act he committed. On Monday about twelve o'clock, he fired a revolver at Captain Butler, of the 79th Regiment, but fortunately failed in his evil design. The regiment of the deceased is at present stationed at Preston, but he was at the school of instruction at Fermoy. He had sent in his application to retire from the service a few days ago. An inquest was held. Several witnesses were examined, whose evidence corroboreted the above statement.

ELECTION OF A MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE BRUFF DISPENSARY DISTRICT. - At a meeting of the Com-mittee of Management of the above district, which was held on August 25th, 1874, the following gentlemen presented themselves as candidates :- Dr. MacNamara, of Galbally district, in the Mitchelstown Union; Dr. Connolly, of Caherconlish, and Dr. M'Cormack, of Bruff. Dr. MacNamara, who was proposed by John Bouchier, Esq., Baggotstown, and seconded by Rev. Jas. M'Mahon, Knockaney Glebe, polled 10 votes, while Dr. Connolly and Dr. M'Cormock polled three each. Dr. MacNamam was then declared to be duly elected.

PETROLEUM.-In consequence of the alarm created throughout the community by the storing of large quantities of petroleum in different parts of the city. Mr. Forrest, the High Constable, has, in accordance with instructions received from the proper authorities, taken samples from the supplies of the wholesale dealers in Limerick to be forwarded to Professor Cameron, the city analyst, to ascertain the strength of their ignitable qualities, and whether they are suldenly explosive of not ?- Limerick Reporter.

Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P., has presented a petition to the Landed Estates Court, for the purpose of procuring a Parliamentary title to his estates in the counties of Antrim and Down. The estates comprise upwards of 61,000 acres, the not annual rental being upwards of £56,000.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE .- The Lord Lieutenant has commuted the sentence on David Dripps, the old man who was condemned to death at the last Derry assizes for the murder of his wife, to penal servitude for life.

SUDDEN DEATH. - A young man, named Patrick Egan, the son of the late Mr. Egan, of Catherine street, died quite suddenly at his residence about two o'clock to-day. He was in the employment of Mr. Boyds, in William-street. - Limerick Reporter Aug. 28.

The Catholic Lord Bishop of Galway, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, has arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Lisdoonvarna, which is at present crowded with visitors who express the higest satisfaction with all its arrangements.

DEATH OF MICHAEL BANIM .- Before yet the grave has covered all that was mortal of the chief of British sculptors, it becomes our sad office to record the death of another illustrious Irishman. Michael Banim died on Sunday at Booterstown at the patriarchial age of 81 years.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. MILNER'S GRAVE OPENED. - THE BODY OF THE GREAT DIVINE PERFECTLY PRESERVED. - Rev. Father Ducket sends the following to the Birmingham Daily Post :-- On the 18th of August search was made for Dr. Milner's grave, there being no certainty as to the exact spot where he was buried. The old inhabitants of Wolverhampton deposed that he was interred in an ordinary grave (not bricked) in his garden, near the chapel. In 1826 the chapel was enlarged, and the foundations of the new part of the building were put in over the grave of the Bishop, there being them Mrs. Jane Wheeble was burled in the month of September, 1839. This wault was bricked up. they experienced, so they declared, a sense of su-On the 12th inst., this brickwork was removed, and a large thick slab, covering the body of Mrs. J. Wheeble, was found. Search was next made for Bishop Milner's grave. It was supposed to be near, and on the side of Mrs. Wheeble, but this was not correct; for, after removing the brick floor and the soil, the workmen came to a rock. After much time and unsuccessful labor, the hope of ever finding the grave was almost abandoned. On the following day, however, the work was resumed, and, after great toil the workmen came upon the Bishop's coffin. buried six or seven fect below the surface. The outer coffin had been covered with a good, strong black cloth, which had become unsound, and the coffin itself was decayed. The coffin-plate was broken in several places. The lead coffin was well made and strong, but had decayed a little in one or two places. With some difficulty the coffin was raised from its deep resting-place, which had boon cut out of the rock, and deposited at the entrance to the wault. On the following day, Aug. 20, in my presence, and that of Thos. and Edwin Gough, Hugh Riley, and Myles Joyce, the lead was cut and the top part removed. Next, the lid of the oak shell, which was nailed down, was taken off, and to our great surprise, the body which had been buried forty eight years, was seen whole and entire. It was covered with a neat and elegantly plaited shroud, made of flannel, and thimmed with amber silk. The hands were placed by the sides of the body. There was no ring on the finger, or, indeed, any sign whatever to show that it was the body of a priest or bishop. The face was its natural color, save a small part covered with a kind of white mold. The tip of the nose was of a dirt color. The hands were discolored, though perfect, and like the hands represented in the portrait of the Bishop. A scapular was suspended from the neck. During the course of this and the following day hundreds of people came to see the body. Several who had known the wishop Bell in his life, now distinctly recognized him in death. The coffin having been open from 'Thursday morning at ten o'clock until four in the afternoon of Friday, the body had assumed a dark brown hue, yet it retained its former size. the flesh remaining firm. The ceremony of reinterment took place on Monday, August 24th, and was performed by the clergy of the town. in a modified form we have had, of late years, a good deal in England of the state of religious excitement of which Plymouth Church seems to have been the head quarters at New York. Spiritualism, which a few years ago seemed to be quite played out, has revived again in a new phase. When the Spiritualist faith was first promulgated, it was associated with electro-biology, freethinking, and secularism. Under this guise it made no way. But now it has reappeared as a sort of concomitant of religious fervour. The whole mechanism of the scances is exposed day after day by two very clever professors of legerdemain, Messrs. Maskelyno and Cook, now exhibiting in London, and for a shilling you can see the same marvels as the mediums profess to perform, worked out by avowed sleight of hand, with the sole difference that they are perform-

#### THE JOHN KING SECT.

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Thus there is a growing body of converts to the Spiritualist creed. And these converts are people of a better social station than the early proselytes. I suspect the total aggregate of the Spiritualist body is not large in England. But if you are a medium, and combine with the power of spirit-seeing, or spiritwriting or spirit-photography, a taste for discussing or listening to discourses about the inner life, and all that kind of thing, you may easily get admission into very good houses, or placed in intimate relations with great people-in this world as well as in the world to como-and may derive substantial advaninges, together with much gratification to your vanity, by belonging to the Spiritualist communion. I have seen a good deal of the so-called intercourse with the spirit world in America and England, and believe it to be the most barefaced imposture ever palmed off upon human credulity; and, having never concealed my belief, I am out of the pale of Spiritualist confidence. Still, every now and then I get glimpses of a very curious, and to my mind a very unwholesome, phase of the "age we live in." I am ashamed to say that I only heard the other day of the great John King, who according to the French phrase, "causes rain and sunshino in Spiritualist circles." It seems that some two hundred years ago there was a Governor in a West Indian island who was distinguished by a contempt for all laws, human and divine, and committed every atrocity that could be engendered by a northern imagination in a tropical clime. For his sins in this life John King, de-served condign punishment. What his lot was previous to the establishment of direct communication between the seen and the anscen world, I do not pretend to say; but of late, he has been especially attached to the service of certain mediums, who are much affectd by the genteel English Spiritualist world. If you go at all into this circle you are al-ways hearing of John King, of visits he has just paid to your informants, of conversations they have had with him, of photographs he has had taken of himself, of tokens of affectionate regard he has kindly presented to his intimate friends. Poor John King! Even a hard living, rake-hell buccancering desperado, who feared neither God nor man, hardly merited so cruel a fate as to become a sort of boudoir spirit at the beck and call of a score of sentimental elderly ladies with beautiful souls, but devoid of those corporeal charms for which John King when living had too greedy an appetite,

#### A WEEK OF PRAYER.

All this may seem exaggerated to you. I can assure you that it is not; and that there is a largo circle of people whose names are more or less known in good society in London, who are as convinced of their being in constant communication with John King as I am convinced of the whole thing being a delusion and imposture. I know of no stronger expression of their conviction. If, however, all this Spiritualist tom-foolery stood alone, I should consider it of no more importance than any other manifestation of the inexhaustible Betise Humaine. The only thing which makes it of any interest fo me is its conjunction with what I hold to be morbid religious excitement. The movement which combines spirit. a' manifestations with a craving for, a closer communion with God has its origin, I believe, with a Mr. Harris, an Englishman, who has started a sort of religious community of which he is the apostle in New York State, and whose most distinguished convert is Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, the author of Piccadilly and the late Paris correspondent of the Times. The Harris sect-I know not by what name, if any, they call themselves-has obtained a good number of adherents, I should perhaps more truly say of sympathizers, in England; and the initiated hold private meetings at which by private exercises in prayer, in spirit communing, they arrive, or fancy they arrive, at a higher spiritual life. For instance, only the other day a lady who may fairly be called one of the leaders of the fashionable world, and who by her own name, position and wealth, as well as by that of her husband, occupies a high place in society, held a week of prayer at her country place—a place whose name is associated with one of the greatest of English statesmen of modern days. The prayers were conducted by two American religionists, and the gathering consisted exclusively of persons affiliated to the faith of the higher life to be attained through spirit communings. They prayed and exhorted each other from seven in the morning to nine at night, two short intervals only being al-

specting the date of the birth of the illustrious Libe- not seec to guess or determine. The high breeding have civilised Engine near the liber their faith. rator, I see in many papers the 6th of August of the Irish peasantry cannot fail to please even a have planted the garms of Christianity in White- their faith.

preme beatitude. I do not wish for one moment to impeach the sincerity of these enthusiasts I know some of these to be very good if not very wise per-BOUS.-London Corr. of Globe.

The Speciator, illustrating the freedom of speech which now exists for the opponents of religious be-lief, asserts that Professor Tyndall, in reference to his address in Belfast, will be much less persecuted socially for denying the existence of God than he would be for questioning the value of Monarchy, and he may defend Atheists with much less abuse than Communists or oligarchs.

Dr. Wordsworth, Protestant Bishop of Lincoln. has published a postcript to his "Pastoral to the Wesleyans," in which he denics the right of ministers of that and other Noncomformist denominations to be designated "reverend" on tombstones in churchyards.

PRIESTS AND MINISTERS .--- It is stated in some of the Protestant papers that when the rubrics come to be considered, with a view to revision, an attempt will be made to strike out the word "priest" wherever it occurs, and to substitute the word " minister."

#### UNITED STATES.

THE WAR OF RACES .- STREET FIGHTING IN NEW ORLEANS .- NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14 .- The people seem to have responded with a acrity to the advice given them by Dr. Beard, one of the speakers at the Canalstreet meeting. By three p.m. armed men were stutioned at the intersections of all the streets on the south side of Canal-street from the river to Clairbounc-street. About 4 p.m. a body of metropolitans, numbering about 500, with cavalry and artillery, appeared at the head of Caval-street and took position. Gen. Long, who was commanding accompanied by an orderly, then rode up and down Canal-street ordering the armed citizens to disperse. Some desultory firing soon after occurred along Canal-street, and some casualties are reported on both sides. The metropolitans are reported to have broken at the first fire, the citizens capturing one piece of artillery. The citizens are now building a barricade along Poydras-street, having already captured the City Hall and taken possession of the fire alarm telegraph lines, which are worked by a battery from the City Hall, and have been detached therefrom, rendering them useless. There is one Com-pany of United States troops here, but they remain at the Custom House, spectators of the lively scone being enacted in front of them. The State authorities seem to have great confidence in their ability. to deal with what they term an armed mob, and say that unless the people disperse there will be bloody work to night. Barricades are erected on all the streets leading from the canal between Poydras and the canal, and the people's party hold all that portion of the city above the canal, There was quite a sharp fight at the river-end of Canal-street about four o'clock. The number, killed is estimated by some as high as forty, and many wounded. Capt. J. M. West and E. A. Toledano were killed on the citizens' side. A number of metropolitans are re-ported killed, and General Badger severely wounded. The coloured men, of which the metropolitan brigado... was largely composed, broke and ran upon the first fire, leaving their white comrades, a number of whom were killed and wounded.