THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 11, 1873.

and generally of all political societies excluding and generally of all political societies excluding persons of different religions, and using secret signs and symbols, and acting by associated branches."— He. (Mr. Fraser) would not put his resolution so He. (Mr. Fraser) which was an attempt to support strong as that, although he would have sufficient authe Units, and doing. The King replied to the adthorney in a commons, saying that it was his firm through dissolved itself; and the Duke of Cumber-Lodge dissolved itself; and the Dake of Okinoel- I never was to my knowledge or belief suspended or Lodge the Grand Master, in acknowledging the re- expelled from any Orange Lodge. I further de-land, the conduction of the Commons, admitted clare that I will do my utmost to support and main-ecipt of the resolution of the Commons, admitted clare that I will do my utmost to support and mainceipt of the resolution of the countered, and the tast 1 will do my utmost to support and main-tain the Orange Society was a secret political or-that the Orange Society was that then, it was that now. summonses, and pay all just dues its t ranization; and if it was that then, it was that now. The Dake also promised to take immediate steps to The Dake also promised to and Lodge accordingly the Order; and lastly I swear that I will always dissolve the Order and the (Mr. Fraser) found in conceal, and never in any way which he (Mr. Fraser) found in dissolve the Order and the Grand Longe accordingly the Order; and lastly I swear that I will always of conceal, and never in any way whatsoever disclose blackwood which never wearied of abus-Blackwood Blackwood which never that it was a result of the size o ing Catholics and O'Connell-so that it was a good vinces for him (Mr. Fraser) to use. In consewinces for him (hit finser) to use. In conse-quence of the action of the King and Parliament a queace of the Grand Lodge was held in Dublin, meeting of the Grand Lodge dissolving the Order and a resolution was adopted dissolving the Order win consequence of the recent vote of the House of Commons, and the answer of the King expressing His Najesty's disapprobation of the continuance of the organization, and expressing the belief that the end for which the society was originally framed had for which the society was originary named had been accomplished, and that the necessity for its existence no longer remained." He (Mr. Fraser) existence no tonget that if the Order was of no good new thereast, that it the order was of no good to the Protestant religion then, it certainly was of no good now in this country. It was a matter of rest regret that the Grand Lodge of Canada did great region that the example of the Grand Lodge of the old country, and dissolve itself. Blackscood eulogized the Society at its dissolution, and, of course, proceeded to say that it was necessary as a remedy against Roman Catholic aggrandizement. He (Mr. Faser) might well rest his case on that resolution of the Imperial House and the subsequent action of the Dake of Cumberland and the Grand Lodge. He warned the House that if this Society were incorporated, antagonistic or other societies would claim incorporation. Hon. gentlemen should pause; there was still time to remedy a grievous error; and he defied any hon. member to give any justification for the legislation now being asked for. He would like to know what the Orange body would say if, after their incorporation, this House asked the Orangemen to make a return of their secret proceedings. They dare not: they would not under their solemn oath give such information. He might point out the experience of many persons in the city of Toranto about the Orange Body, but he did not wish to inflame the minds of certain hon. gentlemen in the House. In 1858 when this society was under discussion in the old Parliament of this Province, it proved beyond a doubt that it was a political association, and that it had then, by circulars sent from its lodges, largely influenced several elections. The Edinburgh Review, in summing up the evidence taken before the Imperial Committee, said Orangemen generally voted against Liberals; and he (Mr. Fraser) said one Orangeman who had voted for him was expelled, and another deprived of the pass-word-(laughter)-so that the Society was about the same to-day asit was then. The Review said Mr. Whittle, Liberal candidate for Rochdale, was defeated by the Orangemen, and that Mr. Swan, Secretary of the Irish Association, admitted that. But it was not necessary for him to go so far back as those dates to show that the Order was a political one. He reminded the House that, after the first discussion of this bill this session, huge posters were stuck along the walls of Toronto, calling "good men and true" to denounce an hon. gentleman (Mr. Crooks) for voting against them. He believed that after Orangemen held their secret meetings they often resolved themselves into a political cancus, and the political history of Ireland was then quoted from to show the active interference of Orangemen in the elections in that country. Mr. Swan said that, on the 7th February, 1835, the Grand Lodge of Ireland passed a resolution pledging itself to support " the constitutional candidates for this city (Dublia), Messrs. Hamilton and West." Mr. Swan also stated that, at the Trim election in that year (1835), 200 armed Orangemen marched into that been expected. Mr. Fraser here proceeded to read the bill would not from Mr, Swan's evidence, showing that the Orange Lodges were always opposed to "hireling damagogues and Popish priests." He said that in Britain the Grand Lodge had power to summon together at one body could mass its members for purposes of intimidation. It was distinctly proved, he continued, by Mr. Swan's evidence, that Orangemen could be coerced into anything by their chiefs, and that being the case, the Society might prove dangerous to the Government of this country. He maintained that he had pointed out what he had started to do, namely that the organization was a secret and political one. He would not ask the House to pass an address for the suppression of the Orange Association; but he asked it not to give legislative approbation to the Order. He did not ask the House to go as far as the British House of Commons had done, and pray for the disbanding of the Order. But he asked the House to stay its hand now. He believed that if this Society was incorporated it would lead to the asking for charters by other politico-religious societies. The time had come when expression should be given to the belief that there was no further necessity for the Order. Following at a very great distance the action of the eminent men whom he had quoted; taking into consideration the fact that the Prince of Wales, when in this country in 1860, refused to be received by Orangemen; taking into consideration the fact that though the Orangemen submitted an address to the Throne on the subject, they never received an answer taking all the circumstances into consideration which he had adduced-he asked the House not to give legislative approbation to the Society by passing the bill before the House. He concluded by moving, seconded by Mr. Dawson. struck out, and the following words be substituted lity and the attainments of the lads, especially in laws of the Association proposed to be incorporated tained leave to take part in the examination, Dr. by the said Bill, it appears that each member of the to take an obligation under oath in the words or class, to the national history. He asked, "When said Association upon his admission thereto is made form following, namely, "I, A. B., do solemnly and voluntarily swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the had just rapidly answered intricate questions in montal srithmetic, which, as Professor Playfair to her lawful heirs and successors in the sovereignty in mental arithmetic, which, as Professor Playfair dependent on and belonging, to the same kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant telligence had just been flashing. "Who was Owen telligence ad the State where Celtic inreligion and the laws of this country, that I will to Roe O'Neill ?" followed. Perfect silence, with anxithe utmost of my power defend her against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against her or any of them, that I will steadily maintain the connection between the Colonies of British America and the mother country, and be ever ready to resist all attempts to weaken British influence, or dismember the British empire; that I will be true and faithful to every brother Orangepower, to celebrate his, victory over James at the system, history, or at least Irish history, is, unfortun-

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Boyne, in Ireland, by assembling with my brethren ately, excluded." "What! Mr. Kesnan, do you in their Lodge Room on the twelfth of July in every mean to state that these highly intelligent boys are and observe and obey the Constitution and laws of municated to me, unless I shall be authorized so to do by the proper authorities of the Orange institution of which I am now about to become a member, so help me God and keep me steadfast in this, my Orangeman's obligation.

"And inasmuch as it also appears by said consti tution and laws that any members of said association divulging or communicating any matters, proceeding or thing, or the substance or meaning of any matter, proceeding, or thing had or transpired in open Lodge to any person not being an actual member in attendance on some Lodge of the Association under warrant, whether the facts transpired or the Business transacted were in his presence so transacted or transpired, or whether communicated to him by a brother, who shall publish or cause to be published any proceedings of the Lodge without those gentlemen that the Irish vote here can shake the sanction of the Lodge or the Grand Mastergiven their seats at the next general election. Fellowin writing shall be deemed guilty of a violation of countrymen, attend the meeting in thousands and his obligation, and shall be expelled, or otherwise dealt with, as the majority of the Lodge shall determine.

"And inasmuch as from the foregoing recited matters and otherwise it appears to this House that the said association is a politico-religious association excluding persons of different religions, and using secret signs and symbols and acting by means of associated Lodges and branches.

"And whereas this House should not encourage political associations excluding persons of different religions and using secret signs and symbols and acting by means of associated Lodges or branches.

"Therefore be it resolved. 'That the said Bill be not now read a third time, but that the same be read a third time this day three months."

On this amendment the House divided with the following result :--- .

Yeas-Barber, Boulter, Cameron, Code, Corby Craig (Russell), Deacon, Deroche, Fairbairn, Fer-Guest, Hamilton, Haney, Lauder, McCali, Macdon-ald, McManus, Meredith, Merrick, Monk, Mowat, Rykert, Scott (Grey), Tooley, Webb, Williams (Dur-

ham), Wood (Victoria)-31. Nays-Baxter, Caldwell, Calvin, Christic, Clarke Pardee, Paxton, Scott (Ottawa), Suctsinger, Striker, Wells, Williams (Hamilton).-22.

Mr. Fraser then offered another amendment which he trusted would meet the views of honorable gentlemen. He did not propose to make an attempt to kill the Bill now at its present stage, but he wished to have a preamble declare what the organization had for its objects, as a precedent for other bodies sceking incorporation. He would refer, however, to a remark made, by the member for South Leeds in reference to the Catholic League. Now, there was no similarity between that League and the Orange society, for the former was not a secret for the law. How could any country be expected one and the latter was. The Catholics in this Province, though forming about a fourth of the popu- for them by an alien Legislature, where their own lation, were only represented by three members in the House-three representatives against seventynine; and he could show good reasons why the League should be formed, if he so desired. No persons were ostracised by it but persons were by the self to the crotchets, whims, projudice, and bigotry Orange Society. He regretted the action taken by of the English, Welsh, and Scotch gentlemen who the Premier in regard to the measure, and had hoped formed the numerous majority of the House of Comthat the views of that honorable gentleman would mons. If this measure had once passed the second have reflected those of the Imperial Parliament. He | reading, it was extremely probable that the people town and took a violent part in the election, and Mr. Plankett, the Orange candidate, said that he warned the House that the passage of this bill was deeply thanked the brave Orangemen for affording throughout the land, but those who voted against in the brave of the thoughout the land, but those who voted against throughout the land but the voted against throughout the land but the voted against throughout the land but those who voted against throughout the land but the voted again the voted against throughout the land but the voted again the voted anked the brave Orangemen for affording but the beginning of the end. I found would against is son of three had shown the English Cabinet that nor remedy our grievances, a Parliament that con-the bill would not be responsible for it. Hon they could no longer despise Irish opinion. He begentlemen should remember that on the eve of St. lieved the day was not far distant when Ireland Patrick's Day a card was issued by the Young Bripoint all the members of the Order, and he presumed that this power also existed in Canada, and from that it appeared that at any moment the Orange body could mass its members for another for anothe bill. After a few further remarks he moved that there be added to the original motion the following words :- "The association intended to be incorporated by the said Bill being a political and religious association, excluding persons of different religions, using secret signs and symbols, and acting by means

mean to state that these highly intelligent boys are year. I swear that 1 am not nor ever will be a forbidden to learn or their master to teach Irish his-Reinan Catholic or Papist, nor am I now married to tory, in the supreme model of Irish Arging schools?" tory, in the supreme model of Irish National schools?" and symbols, would not put his testimate to suppress nor will I ever many a Roman Catholic or Papist, "I grieve to say, Dr. Playfair, that such is the fact." He (Mr. Fraser) which was an attempt to suppress nor will I ever many a Roman Catholic or Papist, "I grieve to say, Dr. Playfair, that such is the fact." strong as that, which he would have sufficient au-strong as that, which he would have sufficient au-cated in the Roman Catholic faith if in my nower "I have to is to learned Professor, waxing warm cated in the Roman Catholic faith, if in my power ["I have to inform you that were such an outrage to prevent it, nor am I now nor ever will be a mem- attempted in the schools in Scotland, the whole had been paid by a body of gentlemen to many of dress of the commences all such Orange Societies ber of any Society or body of men that are enemies population would rise, as one man, and take up intention to suppress all such Orange Societies ber of any Society or body of men that are enemies population would rise, as one man, and take up intention to suppress all such Orange Societies ber of any Society or body of men that are enemies population would rise, as one man, and take up to Her Majesty and our Glorious Constitution; that arms against such a system." Dr. Playfair will, throughout all his dominions. After that the Grand throughout all his dominions. After that the Grand I never was to my knowledge or belief suspended or i doubtless tell this invite the invite the formation of the second University Question comes on for discussion, especially in connection with the exclusion of Chairs of History.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY .- The Scotsman describes a Home Rule meeting in Glasgow. "To commemorate the anniversary, a concert, at which addresses on the Home Rule question were delivered, was given under the auspices of the branch of the Home Government Association in the City hall, Glasgow, on Mon- and tenant-farmers not to pledge themselves for the day night. This fact was notified about a fortnight ago by means of large placards, posted through the city, but since the defeat of the Government over the Irish University Bill the Home Government Association deemed it expedient to issue another set of placards, in which the Ministerial crisis is thus referred to :-- 'Irishmen of Glasgow,--The time for action is at hand. The Gladstone Government has fallen before the united force of the Irish members. At last the Irish vote has become a power. Ireland has united upon an Irish question, and the result is the defeat of a powerful Ministry. Another great Irish question—Home Rule—must soon come up for settlement. Will you stand by your country in the conflict? Should the Glasgow M. P.'s refuse to recognise the justice of our demand, let us teach wear the colours of Old Ireland, and spend St. Patrick's night as it should be spent.' The hall was crowded by a large and in every respect an orderly audience. A number of banners and bannerettes were hung along the walls of the hall, some of them bearing such mottoes 'Irishmen, never forget 'tis a foreigners' farm your own little isle,' ' Let Erin remember the days of old, &c. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Ferguson, and among those on the platform was Sir Rowland B. Blennerhasset, M.P. for Kerry. The chairman said Gladstone's Government, the best that ever guided the destinies of this country, had fallen by the united vote of the lish. Deep down in heart he could not help feeling some sympathy even for the Premier in his fall. He fell because, permitting English and Scotch Ideas to permeate his mind, he attempted to thrust a form of ducation down the throats of the Irish people they would not have. Referring to the insults he said Irish people received at the hands of a portion of guson, Fitzsimmons, Gifford, Graham, Grange, the Press, he said it was a question he often pondered, whether they were altogether right in abolishing duelling whether, for national insult, which law could not reach, there ought not to be some mode of bridling the tongues and rens of ruffians. Let, he continued, Isaac Butt have 60 votes at his back, and (Norfolk), Cook, Craig (Glengarry), Crooks, Dawson, he held the British Parliament in his power to make Finlayson, Fraser, Gibbons, Gibson, Gow, Oliver, and unmake. To-day England dare not fire a cannon against a first-rate Power. She was conscious that Ireland, a reluctant rebel, if not satisfied, would have a hand uplifted to strike. Mr. R. Blennerhasset, M. P., who was received with loud applause, said the proposal of the Home Rule Association was simply an Irish Parliament to legislate in Ireland upon all matters of purely Irish concern, while Imperial matters should be legislated for in an Imperial Parliament. The effect of giving Ireland such a government would be to create and foster that quality which it could hardly be expected would develope to perfection at present-viz, respect and reverence to reverence and respect the laws which were made representatives were in a miserable and despised minority? Referring to the University Bill, he said it was most wonderfully and skillfully drawn, in such a manner as that it might fall in and adapt it-

ber of offences on the calendar, and the general condition of the county. Sir Hervey Bruce, on the part of the grand jury, expressed the pleasure which they felt at seeing his Lordship elevated to his present high position by his own talents. Baron Dowse returned thanks for the compliment, which he regarded with the greater satisfaction because it mami spoke the truth; and Mr. Gladstone very propwhom he had been politically opposed.

ELECTION MOVEMENTS IN COUNTY TYRONE. - It is stated that Colonel Stuart Knox, the member for Dungannon, will accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and offer himself for election. In that event, the name of Mr. John Mulholland, the High Sheriff, is mentioned as a probable candidate for Dungannon, and it is understood that the election will be contested by Mr. Alexander Findlater, of Dublin, in the Presyterian interest. At the same time, an anonymous bill is freely circulated, calling upon the Orangemen present.

ARMAGE.-Several men (all Catholics) were indicted on Wednesday for an unlawful assembly, and for riot at Keady on the 12th of July last year. On that day a procession of Orangemen left Keady, and when returning in the evening they were assailed by a number of persons of the Catholic persuasion. Four of the accused-James Devlin, James Doherty. and Owen Harty-were found guilty. This was just; the Catholic party should allow Orangemen to parade whenever they please, and they should exercise the same right themselves. But while those men have been tried and convicted in Armagh, why are the Lurgan rioters, who barbarously waylaid and beat the Catholics in August last, allowed to stand out until the next assigns?

PRAT.-Irish companies, formed for the promotion of Irish industry, have so failed that it will not be easy to secure public confidence in any native enter-prise. Nevertheless, a fair trial, and generous, patriotic support should promptly be given to the new company formed under the auspices of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Professor W. K. Sullivan, Sir John Gray, and other gentlemen of equal standing. The capital is six thousand pounds, in shares of ten pounds each. This sum is, indeed, very moderate, and it should be subscribed within six days. The undertaking is as patriotic as it will, we hope, prove beneficial to the country, especially to the poor. Strict economy will characterise the operations of the company, and the directors have generously volunteered to act without fee until the enterprise pays a dividend of fifteen per cent.

The Daily Express reports the perpetration of a brutal murder in the county of Clare. It is sup-posed to have been agrarian. The body of the de-ceased, whose name is Pat Carty, was found on Sunday evening on his own land, about 250 yards from the house of a man named Howard. It was shockingly mutilated, and the features could scarcely he recognized. Beside it lay a hatchet which, no doubt, was the weapon used by the murderer. Carty's brother lately bought a small farm of 23 acres from Mr. Daniel O'Connell, J.P., Kilgorey, where a shot was fired some time since through that gentleman's hall door. The late Mr. Maurice O'Connell, father of the present owner, granted a lease of the lands to a man named Fogerty, with a clause against assigning. Fogerty allowed the rent to get into arrears, and was served with a notice to quit Pending the ejectment proceedings, he assigned the lands to Howard, his brother-in-law, who was willing to pay up all the arrears if accented as a tenant but the landlord refused to ratify the agreement and brought an ejectment, which came on for trial at the last Assizes, when Howard gave a consent for judgment. The lands had been let at £1 per acre but Carty, the murdered man's brother, agreed to give 10s. more, with £200 fine, and was accepted as the tenant - times Dublin Cor.

THE BISHOP OF CLOGHER ON HOME RULE .-- 'The Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly in his Lenten Passforal. after denouncing the Government Education Bill makes this important declaration :- "And shall this scheme be accepted as a remedy for our grievances? But we are told that the minister, though well-disposed, dare not propose any scheme more favourable to us-that there was no chance of carry ing it through Parliament. My good people, if this be so, what is the obvious inference? Yes, it is to proclaim that we have had enough of legislation from a Parliament that cares neither to understand

thought it a pity that this amateur abuse of Mr. Gladstone should not be published in our own mother-tongue ; so he translated the work of Dusmani, and circulated it far and wide. After he had done so, he wrote to Mr. Gladstone, to ask if Dnserly replied that he did not answer impertinent questions. At least that was the drift of the reply. Anybody not absolutely opaque to the pleadings of decency and honor can see that to translate opprobrious writings with a view to injure a steterman, is a thing to be heartily ashamed of. Supposing that Mr. Gladstone, "in the lonian Islands," had made some little heterodox slip, genorosity and good-breeding would have warmly combined to ignore the paltry mishap. But not There was a chance of popularity among puritan revilers to be gleaned from publishing the work ; so away with the instincts of a Christian and a gentleman, and let religiosity come to the front. The bideous crime which Mr. Gladstone committed, according to Mr. James Johnstone, was that of being an "Anglo-Catholio." "You were," says the accuser, "what is commonly called an Auglo-Catholic, under which designation the Marcu + of Bute so long concealed his being a Papist at heart, before he went publicly over to the Scarlet Woman." There is a comic vulgarity-to speak quite plainly-about this very typical passage, which is exactly what we should expect to find in gentlemen who write to Mr. Gladstone." Is Mr. Johnstone aware that the Prime Minister of Catholic Austria is a man renowned for his Protestantism, and that the President of the French Republic is the Protestant M. Thiers? These gentlemen do not consider it necessary to inform the countries they govern, that they are respectively "Scarlet Women." If they did, it is possible that a triendly lunatic asylum might quickly enshrine their spirit. It is only English Protestants-who think it becoming to use language on religion which shows at once their own deplorable ignorance and their utter want of good taste. It is, however, solacing that such champions as Mr. Johnstone should make themselves and their "religion" ridiculous. The days have gone by when even the perfectly unclucated can be tricked by such foolish expressions. Thirty years ago it was possible to find persons who thought it very clever to make themselves ridiculous by using words they did not understand; but there is bardly a "Bethesda" or a "Zion" in England where a preacher of to-day would not blush to use language which he knows would condemn him as a impleton. Ignorance has taken refuge in Edinburgh. It is gentlemen who write to Mr. Gladstone about subjects of "national importance"-by which they mean "personal impertinence,"-who show their adaptation for the self-imposed office by sinking to such miserable level. Still, we think it hard on the Prime Minister of the day that he should be obliged, even by courtesy, to reply to every person who is seeking a morbid reputation. Those replies are always very cutting, but they are quite thrown away on the character of recipients to whom they are, periodically, addressed. Equally incapable of appreciating a "snub" and of distinguishing between religion and religiosity, these gentlemen only wish to be answered by Mr. Aladstone that they may link their own name with his. The country will excuse Mr. Gladstone if he never replies to such letters. Courtesy is only due to the courteous, and explanation to those who are wronged. If Mr. Gladstone had refrained from answering Mr. Whalley, and gentlemen of similar calibre, he might have been spared this last necessity of reading Mr. Johnstone's letter.

stone. But Mr. James Johnstone scems to have

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HOUSE OF COMMONS :--- Mr. Plimsoll moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the evils affecting the Commercial Marine, which he has exposed with so much indignation ; and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, on the part of the Government, assented to the motion with a slight modification of its terms. The public would not have been satisfied with anything less. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that although Mr. Plimsoll's zeal may have betrayed him in his recent book into some statements and charges which will not bear examination, the evils he denounces do prevail to a grievous extent, and that it is our bounden duty to ascertain by official inquiry how they are caused and how they may be remedied. Mr. Samuda yesterday adduced statistics which seem to show conclusively that the abuse has of late been steadily increasing. Taking periods of five years ending with 1869, he states that, according to the of Trade Returns, the ships lost were in each period respectively 969, 1,118, 1,488, and 1,744. Or, again, taking divisions of five years up to 1871, he unds that the losses were 1,045, 1,323, 1,611, and 1,805 ships respectively. This steady and alarming increase, moreover, is not accompanied by any corresponding increase in the Commercial Marine, In 1858 the number of ships of all sorts belonging to the United Kingdom was 27,000, while in 1868 it was only 23,000. We build larger ships, and do not much in-crease their number. Such an alarming contrast between the increase of losses and the increase of vessels abundantly justifies the attention which has been bestowed on the matter, and goes fur to prove the necessity of interference. Again, when it is stated in official Returns that a quarter of the wrecks during the last ten years are due to "inattention, carelessness, neglect, and defective equip-ment," and that nearly half the losses were due to preventable causes, it cannot be denied we have a case for further investigation. The importance of the case seems to be admitted, moreover, by those who ought to be best acquainted with the subject. Yesterday it was reported that a meeting of shipowners and others had just been held at Liverpool to consider the expediency of supporting Mr. Plimsoll's motion. It was resolved that "the less of nearly 3,000 lives at sea in British shipping every year, from causes which are believed to be to a large extent preventable, is a matter which deserves the most serious consideration." Liverpool shipowners and merchants are very competent witnesses on such a point. When, however, the President of the Board of Trade acknowledges that "there is a large foundation of truth in the general statements" of Mr. Plimsoll's Look, and that, notwithstanding certain errors and exaggerations, "the statements made in the official records from which the most trustworthy parts of the case are derived furnish a foundation of fact quite sufficient to justify the book," it becomes impossible for the public to be satisfied without knowing the whole truth, and this can hardly be ascertained by any other means than a Commission.-Times A Too Successful PLEA -- The Plymouth correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes to that paper : -" The Pall Mall Gazette of February 10th contained a communication from me respecting a wealthy farmer of Stratton having successfully pleaded his own illegitimacy as exempting him from liability to support his aged mother, then in the workhouse. The attention of the Treasury was directed by Mr. Morrison, M P., to that part of the paragraph in which it was hinted that the defendant William May, inherited his uncle's property, paying egacy duty as a nephew and not as a stranger in blood, which he would be if not legitimate. The Treasury's inquiry has resulted in a demand being made on May for the difference between the 3 per cent, he paid as nephew and the 10 per cent, he ought to have paid as a stranger; and they demand also compound interest on the arrears from 1856, when the uncle died, to the present date. The action of the Treasury, unlike most of the financial doings of the department, has caused great gratification in the neighbourhood." Upwards of 100 summonses have been issued at Plymouth against Nonconformiats, who refuse to pay school rates, alleging consciontious objec-tions. CAN, CAY COMPARED STATES - AND - AND

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of associate Lodges or branches." This amendment was lost on the same division : The following members paired as hereunder :----Yeas-Farrell, Coyne, Bethune, McRae, McLcod

. B. Wood, Watterworth Monteith. Nays-Hodgins, Clarke (Wellington), McKellar, Patterson, Sinclair, Springer, Smith, Clemens.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

SEE OF WEXFORD AND LISMORE.—It is said that the Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, P.P., of Carrick-on-Suir; has been appointed by the Holy See as Condjutor Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

THE IRISH NATIONAL MODEL SCHOOLS .- When Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., was in Dublin lately, making enquiries regarding the education question he visited amongst other institutions, the Central Model Schools, Marlborough-street, where he was received by Mr. J. P. Koanan, C.B., Resident Commissioner, who conducted him through the several departments of the establishment. On visiting the boys' school Dr. Joyce, the head-master, examined several classes for the distinguished Scotch Professor, who expressed in the highest terms his gratification at the abi-Playfair shuated most naturally from the map of Ireland, upon which he had been examining the was the Confederation of Kilkenny, and how did stated, whould have puzzled Laplace, relaxed and ous interchange of glances between the Resident Commissioner, the head master, and the entourage of officials who attended the distinguished visitor. What wore the issues at stake at the Battle of the Boyne, and what was the result ?" One had timidly held out his hand as a signal that he could answer, and said; "Orangemen and Catholics; King James ran away." "Who was the Duke of Tyrconnell ?" Vacancy and silence. "For what is Limerick reaor knowing him to be wronged or injured without markable ?" "They make good hams, Sir," said a giving him due notice thereof, and preventing it if boy, likely the son of an Italian warehouseman, or, in my power. I awaen that I will once held in the boy. in my power. I swear that I will ever hold in rev-evence the name of our Glorious Deliverer, King the Resident Commissioner interposed, "Dr. Play-William the Third, Prince of Orange, in grateful fair, I. did not wish to interrupt you, but you, evi-memembrance of whom I solemnly promise, if in my dently, do not appear to be aware that, under our to be aware that, under our dently, do not appear to be aware that, under our

would obtain that for which she seeks, and without tons, headed "To your tents, O Israel," and calling | which she can never be prosperous and happy-viz., to make her own laws in her own land. Mr. Blen-nerhassett resumed his seat amid loud and continued

> The Fireman reviews the position of parties, and thinks that a splendid opportunity is afforded for the formation of an Irish party which can turn the political scale when it pleases and be in a position to dictate terms to a Ministry. It says :---

"It is felt on all hands that an early appeal to the country is almost certain, and the day on which that appeal is made will be the greatest opportunity which Ireland had had since the arts of Castlercagh terminated the brief but glorious records of Irish National independence. The great majority which the English Liberals possessed has long been dwindling away; and it is considered certain, owing to a variety of causes, that at the next election the Conservatives would, to use the words of a well-informed writer in the Saturday Review, bose few scats and gain many? The unpopularity which attaches to the Government owing to their parsimony, their licensing policy, and the alleged mismanagement of the Alabama question, would, it appears certain, dispose of their majority, though they retain sufficient influence to prevent the Conservatives obtaining preponderance. There appears to be almost a moral certainty that, unless some great change takes place in public opinion after the next election, the English, Scotch, and Ulster Conservatives will almost equal in number the Euglish an Scotch Liberals. This Even balance of parties will be for Ireland a most magnificent opportunity. Let her, as she can do, send to Parliament at the next election at least 70 honest, faithful, and sincere men pledged to the great twin principles of Religious Education and Home Rule-men above suspicion -men who will prefer their country's interest to any private end. Such a sacred band as this would, in Parliament such as we have described, be simply omnipotent, and could, by keeping clear of the shackles of English party, obtain for their country all those blessings for which she has so long and so unsuccessfully struggled."

The third part of the Census of Ireland for 1871 has just been issued by the Commissioners. It relates to the county Kildare, of which the following particulars are given :- The total area of the county amounts to 418,197 acres, of which only 990 are under water. On this area there live 83,614 persons (44,946 males and 38,968 females) who inhabit 13,166 houses. 71,879 are Catholics, 10,038 are Protestant Episcopalians, 969 Presbyterians, 500 Methodists, and all the other religious denominations, 228. 18,497 Catholics, 817 Episcopalians, 45 Presbyterians, 27 Methodists, and 23 of other denomina. tions are returned as illiterate.

Mr. Justice Keogh met with a very hostile reception at Drogheda, where he was the Judge of Assize. An indignation meeting, to condemn the conduct of the Judge in relation to the Galway election inquiry, was attended by the Mayor and the foreman of the grand jury. Subsequently a man was brought before the Mayor for hooting at the Judge, and was fined 6d.

Baron Dowse opened the Commission in Derry. and congratulated the grand jury on the small num- in that way, no doubt it did not injure Mr. Glad- tions.

because of our religion."

FATHER DEVINE'S LECTURES ON IRISH HISTORY .-This highly gifted scholar, eloquent advocate, and exemplary Catholic priest, delivered the third of a series of lectures on Irish History in the Concert Hall, Philadelphia, U. S., on the evening of the 31st of January, before a densely crowded assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The subject which he selected for his concluding discourse was "The Political Phase of Irish History," with which he dealt in an able and lucid manner, revealing his intimate acquaintance with the sad records of the wrongs inflicted on his race and nation. He divided his lecture under the following distinct headings :- "The Irish with the English Laws," "Poyning's Act," "England in the Sixteenth Century," "The Irish prefer the Old Paths," "The Foreign Serpent," "How the Puritans take care of No One," "Irish Progress Discouraged," "The effects of the English Policy," "The Prospects of Irish Freedom," "The Policy of O'Connell," "The Catholic Association," "O'Connell's Integrity;" "The Shedding of Blood Deprecated," "The Priests in Politics," "Mr. Gladstone's Policy," "The Prospects of Canada under Home Rule," "The Drawbacks on Irish Prosperity." Every subject he dealt with he treated most vigorous ly, and sustained all his assertions by most unquestionable authorities. In fact his lecture was an for three centuries, and was fraught with interest and instruction. We have been favoured with a full report of the lecture in the columns of the Philadelphia Catholic Standard of the 15th of February. We have read it with sincere pleasure, and have been forcibly struck with the clearness and force of the arguments of the reverend gentleman, and with the admirable plan and arrangements of his discourse. It is to be hoped that he will be induced to publish his three lectures in pamphlet shape, as we are sure they would have a most extensive circulation, and do great good in refuting the many calumnies which have been heaped on Ireland by her worst enemies and by hireling traducers .- Dublin Freeman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INCONVENIENCES OF BEING PRIME MINISTER .- The following article from the London Crusader is very interesting :- It seems to be one of the inconviencies of being Prime Minister, that everyone feels justified in proposing to him the question, "Sir, what is your religion ?" Ordinary people consider that their religion principally concerns themselves. A prime Minister may be fairly excused if he takes that view of his faith. But there are persons who think that a little capital may be made in the way of personal importance, by obtruding their minuteness on the public attention, through the medium of Mr. Gladstone's religion. If they have no religion of their own, it is well to make good use of his. If their names are unknown to the world, his may further ambition. A Mr. James Johnstone, dating from Edinburgh, publishes a remarkable letter to Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. It appears that a Count Dusmani has been commenting on "the doings" of Mr. Gladstone when resident of the Ionian Islands, and that these comments were not favorable to the orthodoxy of our present popular Prime Minister. If Count Dusmaniliked to amuse himself