

in a country essentially Catholic. We are told in the Holy Scriptures that the good shepherd stays to guard his flock, but that the hireling flies because he is a hireling, and according to the "Layman," the Irish parsons are not only hirelings but dishonest hirelings. He says that when disestablishment became certain, 100,000 Protestants, many of them mere youths, were ordained so that they might participate in the coming plunder, and that having in due course so participated, they pocketed their money, went off to England to fill the thinned ranks of parsondom there, and have in consequence left the Irish Church almost destitute of clergymen. The process, he tells us, is familiarly known in Ireland as "commuting, compounding, and cutting"—that is to say, their incomes were guaranteed at a certain rate, then they were allowed to capitalize such incomes into a lump sum of money—generally in four figures, as the Times has it—and having put that in their pockets they "cut" off across the Channel, and took up other curacies, incumbencies, and places of profit in the Church of England, leaving the Establishment they had gambled with, the congregations (such as they are) they had undertaken to teach and minister to, and the country they had plundered, to take care of themselves. We do not hesitate to say that a more utterly abominable proceeding has never before disgraced the annals of any religious body, nor do we think there is any Church in the world, save and except the Protestant one, where such outrageous swindling could have taken place. "My House shall be called the House of Prayer," but you have made it a den of thieves, said our Lord when He cleared the Temple, and never, since He uttered those words, have they received such a complete fulfillment as in the case under consideration. Nor do we write so strongly because we are Catholics, and these recreant "pastors" are Protestants. The article in the Times is full of withering sarcasm on the whole disgusting business, and we are glad to notice that even the most strenuous supporters of Protestantism in this country denounce the deed in the most unmeasured terms. The Times says, that "all or most of this company of new preachers, whether 700 or 150, so suddenly and conveniently awakened to a Divine call, have commuted, compounded, and cut as expeditiously as they were ordained and licensed, and are already seeking fresh homes and pastures new in this country," and it does not hesitate to describe the deed as "a huge robbery." We cannot forbear—so that the case may stand forth in its full hideousness—from quoting from our contemporary, and, indeed, if the exigencies of space permit—we would gladly reprint the whole article.—"For centuries immense fortunes have been made, families have been founded, castles and palaces built, power acquired, and titles accumulated out of Irish pluralities, caputal endowments, and Episcopal revenues. It has been the best of trades, the most profitable of speculations—a hundred times better than vulgar shopkeeping or laborious agriculture. It was the harvest without the sweat of the brow, and the incoming with scarcely the trouble of adding it up. If a Layman speaks the truth, the ruling passion has been strong in death, and the Irish Church, at her last gasp, has been clutching at wealth to be spent far away."

Now from this there is a moral to be drawn, and if it is bitter and most severe on Protestantism, that form of religion has nothing but itself to blame.—We are not concerned now to dilate on the gigantic plunder this Protestant Establishment has wrung—by fire and sword and wholesale bloodshed and torture—out of the Irish people: volumes could be written on that branch of the subject, and yet not describe the whole truth: but we will ask this simple question: Is it not fair from the foul rottenness of Protestantism in Ireland now displayed for the horror and disgust of mankind, to infer that Protestantism in England is equally corrupt, equally decomposed, and equally filthy? Men profess to wonder and stand amazed that intelligent Christians are passing wholesale into the ranks of Catholicity—should it not rather be matter of surprise, that any sensible and conscientious man stays with a so-called Church whose deeds are those of the extortioner and swindler, and whose "houses of prayer" are, indeed (so far as their attendant ministers go), but "dens of thieves."—Liverpool Catholic Times.

THE HOME OF THE BISHOP OF SALFORD.

We, Catholic Times, condense the following interesting account of Courtfield, the home of his Lordship the Bishop of Salford, from that excellent little magazine, Catholic Progress:—The universal falling away from the Faith which followed upon the Reformation, and the unceasing persecutions which came in its train, serves, however, to render all the more glorious the fortitude of those—alas! how few their number—who, by their heroic courage, regardless of life and fortune, preserved their religion steadfastly through all the fierce storms by which it was assailed. English Catholics, nay, English Protestants, are proud of the "old English Catholic families," whose religion is inherited unbrokenly with their names. Such an inheritance in this day should be regarded—indeed it is, we are happy to think, by many—with more pride than the oldest patent of nobility. If a man may be justly proud of the doughty services by which his ancestors won, in the open field, the favour of king and country, how much more may a man pride himself on the persecutions nobly borne by his forefathers, at the hands of king and countrymen, for conscience sake—for God and the Faith! It is a title of nobility beyond any that this world can give; and fortunate are they who can lay claim to such a distinction. One such family has been brought to our minds by the perusal of a book, published in 1801, and entitled An Historical Tour in Monmouthshire, by the Rev. William Cox. In an excursion down the Wye—the most beautiful of English rivers—the author disembarks in the parish of Welsh Bicknor, and walks to Courtfield a seat belonging to the family of the Vaughans, of which he proceeds to give some very interesting historical particulars. The estate had been the property for ages of the Montagues (or Montague) family, and Henry V., who was born in Monmouth, is said to have been nursed here when a child by the Countess of Salisbury; a report which is fortified by many traditions and antiquaries belonging to the neighbourhood. The last of the Montagues who held Courtfield seems to have been Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Clarence, and wife of Richard Pole, from whom the great Cardinal was descended. This unfortunate lady, after witnessing the attainder and execution of her brother, the Earl of Warwick, and of her son Henry, Lord Montagu, was herself beheaded in 1641. For a short period following this event, the history of Courtfield is involved in obscurity, but in the reign of Elizabeth, John Vaughan, of Cliford Park, county of Hereford, was Lord of Welsh Bicknor, and from that time Courtfield has remained in the family to which it still belongs. But as it is not our intention to devote a special article to an account of this ancient and distinguished family, so famous for its unflinching attachment to the Catholic Faith through all the bitter times of persecution, we will here content ourselves by referring our readers, who are curious on the subject, to Burke's Dictionary of Landed Gentry, vol. ii., p. 1471, where they will find most of the information they need. Our present purpose concerns an incident in the history of Courtfield itself, by which, in the troubles of the seventeenth century, it will, in fact, be destroyed. This period was, as every one knows, one of bitter trial for Catholics, particularly for those whose means and position marked them out as a prey worthy of being hunted down. As Dr. O'Leary, in his Collectanea, well observes, "Whatever advantage is said to have accrued to the cause of civil and religious liberty, from the Revolution of 1688, most certainly it brought not-

ing but persecution and despotic oppression to the homes and persons and property of the Catholic body." The double land tax, the £100 reward for the discovery of a priest, the incapacity of purchasing land, the prohibition of keeping school and educating their own children, and of the keeping of a single horse above £5 value, were a few of the bitter fruits which the Dutch Deliverer bestowed on his Catholic subjects." The offer of rewards for such purposes, of course, did not fall of its effect upon the lawless rabble and needy soldiery; and there is no need to dwell here upon the popularity and favour in which "priest-hunting" and its allied practices were held by those classes. Courtfield and its owners were destined to an experience of the pleasures of such a quest. Like most other distinguished families, the Vaughans had a chaplain Father Richardson, of the Society of Jesus in their house. This fact, of course, did not escape the knowledge of those whom it concerned. So in the beginning of the year 1689, Father Richardson was compelled to betake himself for safety to the woods, where, exposed to all the severity of the winter season, he lay hidden for ten days. Pursued by a furious mob, who searched the woods and places of concealment around, he was more than once obliged to hide himself in the tree tops to elude the diligence of the pursuivants whom he finally, though not without the greatest difficulty and many perilous shifts, contrived to escape. In the midst of his troubles he found a brave and intrepid helper in the noble-hearted lady of Courtfield, Agatha, second wife of Mr. Richard Vaughan. Afraid to confide the secret of the Father's hiding place to any of her servants, although they were Catholics, the lady, trusting herself to the Divine care, would courageously set out in the dead of the night through the intricacies of the woods, besetas they were by the military and the mob, to supply him with the necessities of life. His retreat being at length deemed insecure, and himself reduced to great suffering by continued exposure to the severity of the cold, Father Richardson took refuge in a diseased limekiln, where he remained concealed for seven weeks; during the whole of which time, to the permanent injury of his eyesight, he had no other light for the purpose of prayer or study than that afforded by the rays of a wretched candle. Whilst the chaplain was being hunted in the woods, Courtfield was not forgotten, for Mr. Vaughan, being a staunch Catholic, was a marked man. A certain parson of the neighbourhood, availing himself of that licence freely accorded by the laws to harry and despoil his Catholic neighbours, collected together a rabble of the lowest class, and setting himself on horseback at their head, proceeded to attack and plunder the mansion. Forcing the doors, they invaded the whole house, carefully searching every room, closet, and recess, in the hope of finding the hated priest; and the altar furniture, which was very valuable, was seized and carried off triumphantly. After the lapse of a few days the valiant parson once more returned to the attack with his brave troop; this time not merely to plunder, but with the intention of razing the house to the ground; for which purpose he had abundantly armed his followers with mattocks and such like necessary implements. Fortunately, however, a change for the better was setting in in the temper of the country; and news of the disturbance having reached a neighbouring garrison, a detachment of troops was despatched to the scene, and arrived in time to disperse the mob and frustrate the parson's design. Thus Courtfield was saved to its intrepid owners, and the popular fury subsiding, Father Richardson returned to the peaceable performance of his accustomed duties.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENTATION TO THE BISHOP OF CORK.—There was an interesting gathering in Cork on Saturday, 10th ult., at which the Mayor of that city, Mr. Murphy, M.P., Mr. McCarthy, M.P., and a number of other influential gentlemen were present. The occasion was the presentation of an address and testimonial to the Catholic Bishop of Cork, on his lordship having reached the twenty-fifth year of his episcopate. The substantial portion of the tribute was £1,200, which had been subscribed by the laity without solicitation. The bishop replied to the address in feeling and appropriate terms.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH.—The New Catholic Church of St. Mary Magdalen, lately erected at Monaleen, about two miles from Limerick, was solemnly consecrated on Sunday, 11th ult., by the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Bishop of Limerick.—The Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, V.G., Newcastle West, preached the dedication sermon, and the religious proceedings in connection with the ceremony of consecration were of a very impressive character.

DEDICATION.—On Sunday, the 12th ult., the dedication of a magnificent set of stations of the cross, the joint gift of Mr. and Mrs. Morrissey, Irishtown, took place in St. Canice's Roman Catholic Church, Kilkenny. At High Mass the dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Moore, S.J., and in the evening at vespers a suitable sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Murphy, Professor of Theology, Carlow College. Large congregations attended on each occasion.

CONFIRMATION IN DRUGEDA.—His Grace Dr. McGettigan, the Catholic Primate, held confirmation here on Monday, 12th ult., assisted by several local clergymen and a number of the clergy of the surrounding districts of the diocese.

SACRILEGE.—There has been a singular case of sacrilege at Finglas Cemetery, and as outrageous as singular. On Friday, 9th ult., a young lady was buried in a family vault. Prompted by motives of plunder, some thieves, on the following night, broke open the coffin, and left the body exposed in a condition most distressing to surviving relatives.

HOME RULE IN LIMERICK.—The members of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club held a special meeting in committee on Saturday evening, 10th ult., in connection with the forthcoming county demonstration in favor of Home Rule. All the arrangements were reported to be progressing satisfactorily, and everything went to show that the meeting would be an eminently successful one.—Owing to its not yet being ascertained when Messrs. Butt, M.P., and O'Shaughnessy, M.P., will address the constituency, the date of the city meeting has not yet been fixed.

DISTRIBUTION IN WEXFORD.—At the usual meeting of the board of guardians of this union, held in the boardroom on Saturday, 10th ult., a great many applicants for outdoor and indoor relief were heard, several of the applicants were women whose husbands had deserted them, or were obliged to do so for want of work. The board, as a general rule, offered the house to those persons, or directed the relieving officer to relieve them in kind.

WRECK ON THE COAST OF DONEGAL.—During the recent storm of wind and rain, felt with more than ordinary severity along the Donegal coast, the brig, Christian, of Sligo, lying at anchor for shelter in Culladuff Bay, snapped her cables, then sprang a leak, and soon became a total wreck. The master, Capt. Bruen, finding the efforts of his crew unavailing, abandoned the brig, and succeeded in reaching the shore at midnight much exhausted. The vessel drifted to the rocks at Glengad Head, and became a total wreck.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON FATHER KAVANAGH'S WORK.—"The Insurance of '98."—Public Opinion of October 3rd, says:—"The Rev. P. F. Kavanagh's spirited History of the Insurance of '98' (McLashan and Gill) reads like a romance, so picturesquely and so passionately does he describe the absorbing incidents that marked that stirring time in Ireland's history. He may be well congratulated upon his compilation. The amount of blood shed was some-

thing awful, and the writer incontestably proves that the greatest cruelties were inflicted by rather than on the Orange men, as so many prejudicial historians try to show. Mr. Kavanagh's history is well worth perusal, and the lessons it teaches should be taken to heart by politicians."

THE ROUND TOWER OF KILDARE.—A safe and easy mode of ascent to the summit of this tower has just been completed, and is now open to the public at a nominal charge. Mr. Keane, M.R.I.A., who has written a very interesting work on the ancient architecture of Ireland, and devoted much time and research to the investigation of the origin and purpose of these mysterious structures which are peculiar to Ireland, ascribes their erection to a period so far back as a thousand years B.C., thus making them coeval with the Pyramids. However this may be, there is no question that their erection dates from pre-historic times. The tower at Kildare is one of the loftiest and most perfect in Ireland. The conical roof is gone, and has been replaced by an embattled parapet of more recent date. This is, no doubt an architectural defect; still it is, in a great measure, compensated for by the wide and magnificent view obtainable from the open summit, which will repay a visit. As the subscriptions received up to the present have come considerably short of the expenditure incurred, further subscriptions are requested, and will be received with thanks, by Rev. R. Eaton, Kildare Rectory, who has made himself responsible for the deficiency.—Limerick Reporter.

The London Correspondent of the Freeman writes:—It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that during the late Session of Parliament the Chevalier O'Clery moved in the house with a view to obtaining English recognition of the Carlists as belligerents. Recent events have placed the English Government in a directly opposite position, but bearing in mind the action of the hon. member for Wexford, it will be interesting, at least to the electors of the county, to see the letter which that gentleman received a short time since from Don Carlos. The following is a translation of the communication which I take from the Lyons Journal La Democratie:—"Monsieur Le Chevalier—His Majesty the King, my master, has observed with pleasure the question which you were good enough to put to the Government in the House of Commons, and commissions me to thank you in his name for your generous and interesting zeal in behalf of his cause.—It is a source of congratulation to me to acquaint you with the friendly sentiments my Sovereign entertains for you. He counts still further on your efforts in the Parliament of England to resist the unjust influences which, under the pretence of intervention in Spain, would undermine every principle of equity, and precipitate Europe into a social crisis. Accept, Monsieur Le Chevalier, the assurance of my sincere regard and most distinguished consideration. On the part of the King, ROSMAY DE MARTINEZ VITALIST, General and Secretary of State. Le Chevalier O'Clery, Depute du Comte de Wexford, Ireland." The hon. member's reply is appended to the letter in the paper mentioned, and the Chevalier refers to the spirit of religion and patriotism which animate the Irish people, and, while expressing an earnest hope of the success of the Carlist cause, promises his continued zeal on behalf of the King.

Mr. Smyth, in a letter to Canon Ivers, denies the charge of inconsistency brought against him in consequence of the antagonistic attitude he has taken up towards the Federal movement. He is now, he says, what he was twenty-seven years ago—a simple Repealer. He adhered to the Federal movement as long as a hope was left that it might become a National movement, but when that hope perished, and he became convinced that the progress of the movement was perilous to the nationality and the religion to which he belonged, he withdrew from a position he had occupied only under protest, and fell back on the old cause of Ireland as interpreted by O'Connell. In answer to the above, Canon Ivers says Mr. Smyth is charged with inconsistency as a pledged Home Ruler, in having identified himself with the cause till it came before Parliament, and then in having abandoned his conferees, and afterwards attacked what he undertook to defend. There was not a word as to his inconsistency as a Repealer. In reference to the expression that he adhered to this movement as long as he hoped it might become a national movement, the Canon says that the hour that marked the close of the last general election registered the fact that Home Rule was no longer a movement but the solemn judgment of the Irish nation. In conclusion, referring to the charge that Home Rule was fraught with peril to the religion to which they belonged, the Canon refers to the venerable Prelates who had joined the movement, more especially the late Bishop of Cloyne, and the present Bishop of Ross, Dr. O'Hara.—Cork Herald.

The returns for the county and city of Londonderry form the latest issue of the Census of Ireland for 1871. There were in that year, of 512,835 acres of land in the county, 198,887 under tillage, 228,186 under pasture, and 82,279 waste. The extent of water in the county covers only 9,480 acres. The population was 173,906, that total showing a decline from 222,174 in 1841. The population of Londonderry City in 1871 was 25,242, the other chief towns of the county numbering 6,082 inhabitants in Coleraine and 2,762 in Newtownlimavady. Under the head of religious professions of the people we find 77,357 of the population returned as Catholics, 58,779 Presbyterians, 32,079 Protestant Episcopalians, 957 Methodists, all other denominations being credited, at 4,783. Among the variety of sects existing under the general head, 4 figure as of "no profession," there are 8 "original Seceders," 101 "Protestants," 4 "Protestants (non-sectarian)," 1 "Arian," 1 "Christian Israelite," 1 "Free Thinker," and 1 member of "The New Jerusalem Church." But these persuasions do not exhaust the total number of the professions which make up the "denominations," for, on reckoning they amount to no less than thirty.

Religions from which to choose
A creed and a way to Heaven.

Taking round numbers, 34 per cent. of the Catholic population are returned as illiterate, 17 per cent. Protestant Episcopalians, 10 per cent. Presbyterians, and 5 per cent. of the Methodist population being returned of the same category. The emigration from the county and city in 1870 lessened its population by 2,176, which was in excess of the exodus of any year since 1866, when it reached 2,300, and farther back to 1859, when it stood at the same total.—Dublin Freeman.

TAKING FORTHLEAVE POSSESSION.—EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.—Last evening an occurrence took place in the neighbourhood of the docks which was very near resulting in fatal consequences. A party of about 30 or 40 men under Mr. Cox, C.E., proceeded to the new corn stores now nearly completed at the docks, for the Messrs Bannatyne by Messrs McCarthy and Guerin, Builders, and demanded possession of the building. Possession, it is said, was refused in a strong and resolute manner. The Bannatyne party undeterred by the warning laid siege to the building, and a fight of an alarming character ensued. Two men in the store used every available weapon that came to their hands, while their opponents had sticks and one of them a pickaxe. Stones were freely used, and after a terrible melee, an entrance was effected.

Constable Tracy with some men from the dock station soon arrived and restored order although the combatants were in a very excited state. Several of the men received cuts and one of Messrs Bannatyne's party named Byrne received a fracture of the skull. Last night the stores were in charge of the men belonging to Messrs Bannatyne and two watchmen belonging to Messrs McCarthy and Guerin. The cause

of the dispute is not clearly known. Summonses have been issued this evening.—Limerick Reporter, Oct. 13.

DULLNESS OF TRADE IN THE NORTH.—The powerloom weaving factory in Lurgan, owned by James Malcolm, Esq., has been placed on half time in consequence of depression in trade.

At a recent meeting of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club the all-important question of Irish land tenure was alluded to. The chairman—Mr. Matthew O'Flaherty—said that the improvement of the Land Act and the securing of a better one were matters of such great importance that it was the duty of the club to impress upon the representatives of the county the duty of impressing on the Government the necessity of satisfying the reasonable demands of the Irish people in this connection. The speaker added that the fatal defect in the Act was that it did not give any facility or chance for obtaining the two great boons for which they sought—namely, a fair adjustment of rent, and a fixity of tenure. We need scarcely say that in speaking these words the chairman formulated the demand of the people of Ireland. "Fair adjustment of rent and fixity of tenure" is the only basis on which a final settlement of the land question can be arrived at, and any measure which falls short of securing both these principles leaves the question an unopened one. Several other speakers addressed the club in a similar sense, and, in a word, tenantry received that full and earnest discussion which so all-important a question deserves. We earnestly trust that at an early date a formal parliamentary agitation for the extension of the Land Act in the direction we have indicated above should be set on foot. Even if immediate fruit may not arise from the agitation, it is right and necessary that the English people and the English Parliament should be reminded that Ireland does not regard the Land Act as in any sense a finality, and that that measure fell far short of our legitimate necessities and demands. At the meeting of the Club the following resolution, having reference to another matter of interest, was adopted. It set forth:—"Resolved—That the Club is of opinion that the members for the county ought to meet their constituents and give an explanation of their Parliamentary conduct in relation to the Land Question." The proposer of the resolution took care to remark that he believed that the conduct of Mr. Synn and Mr. O'Sullivan was up "to the extreme mark of honesty and good purpose." Remarks similar in their tenor fell from other gentlemen, and the resolution quoted above is not to be understood as in any sense a vote of censure on the honorable gentlemen in question, but merely as a general expression of opinion that Irish M.P.'s ought more frequently than at present in the custom meet their constituents and give an account of their stewardship. The principle thus advanced has our most entire concurrence. It has long prevailed in England with the best results. Its non-use in Ireland is attributable to the miserably low condition of political morality which up to a recent period prevailed amongst us. Too many of us can remember the time when M.P.'s on going into Parliament habitually trampled on and violated the principles of the hustings. Public life in Ireland is now pure, and the frequent intercourse of M.P.'s and constituencies is most desirable.—Freeman.

SUDDEN DEATH OF JOHN LEAHY, ESQ., Q.C., CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNTY AND CITY OF LIMERICK.—We regret to record the lamentably sudden death of the above gentleman at his lodgings at the house of Mr. Roche in Newcastle West, about the hour of 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Leahy who appeared in his usual good health yesterday, complained before dinner hour last evening to Mr. Roche, that he had got a pain in the throat which came on him quite unexpectedly and with somewhat of force and violence. Mr. Roche suggested that he should take a little brandy and water, which would mitigate, if not do away with the pain. Mr. Leahy took the remedy, and felt so far relieved that he dined, and seemed to enjoy good health until he retired to his room for the night. He seems to have slept well; but at an early hour this morning, he complained of a very severe pain about the breast and in the region of the throat; and some of the local medical men of Newcastle West were sent for and were in immediate attendance. They administered such palliatives as the circumstances of the case warranted; and such was the relief which Mr. Leahy experienced that he said he felt quite well, and he was actually preparing to go on to Rathkeale to open the Quarter Sessions for that district this day when he was suddenly struck down, and his death was almost immediate. The doctors state that disease of the heart was the proximate cause of death.—Limerick Reporter Oct. 13.

THE COERCION ACT IN CAVAN.—We (Anglo Celt) have just learned that at the meeting of magistrates of certain districts in the southern portion of this county, convened in accordance with directions from the Government by Lord Lisgar a few days ago they have come to the extraordinary conclusion that it is still necessary to continue the application of the Coercion Acts to the districts proclaimed in this county under its provisions. In a letter on this subject, which appeared in Friday's Freeman, Mr. Charles J. Fay, M.P., says:—"I consider this a startling decision. These oppressive laws were intended for the suppression of agrarian and party outrages. Now, for the last fifteen years there has not been even the most trifling agrarian outrage committed in the county, and the most recent crime of that nature was followed by the summary conviction and execution of the parties implicated, and this was previous to the existence of most, if not all, of the Coercion Acts. And as for party outrages, it is many years ago since the last occurred—the murder by persons, believed to be Orangemen, of a man returning from a tenant's meeting. This was, however, I am proud to say, for the character of all denominations, an exceptional crime in the later history of the county, and, in one way, instanced the peaceable and forgiving character of the people against whom these coercion laws are supposed to be specially directed, for, though the Catholics are an overwhelming majority, no retaliation was ever even attempted by them, notwithstanding the fact that a late return that the County Cavan does not cost the State one farthing for extra police. Now I, in my popular representative capacity as senior member for the county of Cavan, would ask Lord Lisgar, in his Imperial representative capacity as Lord-Lieutenant of the county, to explain to the public what reason he and his consulting magistrates have to offer for condemning the peaceable and law-abiding people of our county to a continued suspension or the Habeas Corpus Act, and the virtual deprivation of their rights as freemen?" Lord Lisgar when Governor-General of Home-ruled Canada and Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales, was a wise, generous, and kindly ruler. Have the miasmatic vapours of the impotent Orangemen of Cavan blighted his lordship's exotic liberality?

EDUCATION.—It is stated that Mr. Butt, M.P., is engaged in the preparation of a tract on Irish education, which will contain proposals for the settlement of the questions relating to public education both in the University and in the schools supported by the National Board.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND.—"With reference to the conversion to Catholicism of the Marquis of Ripon, it is curious," says the "Unita Cattolica" of Rome "to compare the progress of that faith in Great Britain for the last hundred years. In England and Scotland there were counted, in 1765, 80,000 Catholics, in 1821, 500,000; in 1842, 2,500,000; and in 1845, 3,380,000. England now numbers 1,895 priests, 1453 churches, 86 monasteries for men, 288 convents

for women, and 1,260 Catholic schools. England, Scotland, and Wales are divided into 20 dioceses. The House of Lords contains not less than 33 Catholic members, the House of Commons 37, and the Queen's Privy Council 6. Amongst the baronets here are 77 of that creed."

IN A BORROWED LIVERY.—A very funny story, aimed at those clergy of the High Church persuasion who make their dress a part of their religion, is told as follows in a letter from London: "The other day the Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, being in London walked, in the cool of the evening in Kensington Gardens, in company with a friend of his, an officer in the army. They met a priest—to all appearances a Roman priest—who had a woman on his arm, who had her hand in his, and who was making fast and furious love to her. The face of the Bishop flushed red; he passed on; but instantly turned back, and overtaking the priest, begged permission to speak to him. 'May I ask, sir,' said he, 'if you are a priest?' 'Yes.' 'And may I ask under the jurisdiction of what bishop are you?' 'Before I answer that question, said the priest, 'I should like to know to whom I am talking.' 'I am the Bishop of Nottingham,' said his Lordship. 'But we have no such bishop in the English Church,' replied the priest. 'Oh!' exclaimed the Bishop, 'then you belong to the English Church; I am delighted to hear it, and I beg your pardon with all my life; but I do wish that you would not walk about with our uniform!'"

CRIMINAL SENTENCES BY COLONIAL COURTS.—A short but important Act was passed in the recent Session to regulate the sentences imposed by Colonial Courts where jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts. The statute was necessitated by certain appeals heard before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The term "colony" is not to include any places within the United Kingdom, but such territories as may for the time being be vested in Her Majesty, and subject to local governments and for the purposes of the Act all plantations, territories, and settlements under a central Legislature are to be deemed to be one colony under the same local Government. When a person is tried in a Colonial Court for any crime committed on the high seas or elsewhere out of the territorial limits of such colony and of the local jurisdiction of such Court, or if committed within such local jurisdiction made punishable, such person upon conviction is to be liable to such punishment as if the offence was committed in the colony. If a crime or offence is not punishable by the law of the colony, then the punishment is to correspond to the punishment which would have been inflicted in England.—Times.

DISLOYALTY IN BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting of burghers was held to protest against the illegal use of public money in illumination at the forthcoming Royal visit. A resolution was passed to this effect, which also requested the Town Council to reconsider the decision to pay for these illuminations out of the rates, and a requisition to the Mayor to convene a towns meeting on the subject. The Mayor was said to be trying to get a handle to his name. The Prince was termed a perfect natural. The meeting ended in a row.

EXECUTION FOR WIFE MURDER.—John Walter Copen was hanged on Tuesday morning for the murder of his wife in London. He exhibited great fortitude while being plied, and walked firmly to the scaffold. Marwood was the executioner, and used a very long rope. The criminal, being a heavy man, died almost immediately. From the first Copen never hoped to be reprieved.

UNITED STATES.

The ceremony of blessing the corner-stone of the new French Catholic church in Woonsocket, R. I., last Sunday afternoon, was witnessed by 8,000 to 10,000 people. An address was delivered by Rev. M. Villeneuve, of Montreal.

A ROMANCE OF RESTITUTION.—In the summer of 1869 Mr. E. Morris, who now resides at No. 83 Grand street, but who then was in the business of manufacturing cigars at No. 95 Third avenue, lost \$700 in bills between Vesey street and the old Herald building. Mr. Morris advertised his loss in the Herald, but heard nothing concerning it, and, as several years had elapsed, the whole matter dropped from his mind. The loss was specially hard on him at the time, as the business at which he was engaged turned out to be very unprofitable, and as troubles do not come singly, but in battalions, so it turned out in this case, as this latter loss compelled him to abandon a business which only threatened him with ruin. Some two weeks ago a stranger called on him, and after making enquiries as to how and when he lost the money and the denomination of the bills, asked him to advertise in the "personal" column of the Herald, and if nothing came of it he would be refunded the cost of advertising. He accordingly advertised in the "Personals" next day, but it was considered by Mr. Morris' friends as only a cruel joke, and the thought of any of the money being returned was laughed at; and when one considers the corruption and dishonesty in public life, coupled with defalcations and theft of funds in private life, it is not singular that the sincerity of the stranger found few believers. But on Tuesday last a young Catholic clergyman called on the unfortunate loser and after being satisfied that he had found the rightful owner of the missing money, handed him \$500 in bills, with the assurance that the balance would be returned with interest in a little while. The above are the facts, but what a lesson they do teach! Here is a young priest, whose mission as a saviour of souls has only just commenced, acting as the medium for the restitution of property to its owner. How blest was the errand that Tuesday morning, and with what courage it must have inspired him to go and persevere in the good work of his ministry.—N. Y. Herald.

INDIAN NEWS.—New York, Oct. 28.—The World's Fort Dodge special says a party of buffalo hunters just arrived there, had a severe fight with Indians at Halidora Creek, forty miles west of Camp Supply, Indian territory, on the 21st inst. Four of their number were first attacked by fifteen Indians but beat them off, losing, however, one horse killed.—Subsequently they joined their comrades, sixteen in number, followed the Indian trail and came upon their camp, killing one and capturing sixteen ponies. The Indians fled in great haste, abandoning their provisions, &c. News from Gen. Miles is satisfactory. The Indians are broken up and are being rapidly pursued. Their early surrender seems to be assured by the vigorous blows of Gen. Miles, and their recent defeat by Col. Buell.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY.—The Central Church Committee of 50 Republicans (colored) have issued an address stating that they constitute nine-tenths of the Republicans of the State, and ask equal distinction of public patronage; and demand that colored men shall be consulted upon all questions involving the interest which they represent and the welfare of the people of the State. They do not propose to be blindly led as they have been in the past.

PICKED UP AT SEA.—The brig "Sophema," from Liverpool for Baltimore, picked up from a raft five persons belonging to the steamship "Mary," which foundered while on a voyage from Glasgow to Trinidad. The "Sophema" transferred them to the barque "Egyptian," which vessel landed them at Baltimore. It is probable that, with the exception of the five persons above mentioned, and the two landed at Baltimore by the steamship "Horse Guard," all those who were on the "Mary," including the Captain, are lost.

A lady physician in Ulca has a practice amounting to \$4,000 per annum.