

The Right Rev. Dr. Butler and the Model Schools.—On Sunday week the Right Rev. Dr. Butler celebrated eight o'clock Mass at the parish church of St. Michael, Limerick, and, after announcing that the general collection in all the Catholic churches of that city on that day was to be made in aid of the Magdalen Asylum...

He stated that there were abundant opportunities in the city of Limerick which Catholic parents of every class could avail themselves to place their children not only beyond the apprehension of danger to their faith and morals, but to give them at the same time an education suitable in every respect to their station...

Donnybrook.—We understand that an appeal is being made for assistance towards the erection of a church at Donnybrook. The now established method of raising funds by a grand drawing of prizes is to be resorted to. Next week we hope to be enabled to give particulars. We have received the following from a Correspondent:—

All the world has heard of Donnybrook fair; but who has ever heard of Donnybrook church? Nobody; because there's no such thing as a church in Donnybrook. Sad news this, but know, dear readers, that there are better in store...

On Saturday there was launched from the iron ship-building yard of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Queen's Island, a magnificent iron clippership, 1,000 tons burthen, the property of Mr. Robert Corry. Launches are now so common in Belfast that it is unnecessary to enter into details...

James Laffin, Esq., J.P., has granted the Sisters of Mercy, St. Patrick's Convent, Gort, with the munificent sum of £50. He, as well as every other person who is aware of the great benefits conferred on the town and neighborhood by those sainted ladies, cannot fail to appreciate their labours...

Right of Females to Vote.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, the Court gave judgment in the case of the Queen at the relation of Laurence W. Hennessy v. Crosthwaite, which had been argued on a previous day...

Extraordinary Swindle.—An old man, named John Dolan, the keeper of a provision shop in the village of Primastown, county of Meath, has been made the victim of a most extraordinary hoax, by which he has lost a sum of £110, all the cash he possessed in the world...

On Tuesday week Morgan again paid Dolan a visit, and brought him the happy tidings that Miss Reilly had consented to meet him next day at Drogheda, when all mat connected with the marriage were to be arranged. Miss Reilly had also requested that Dolan should bring all his money with him on the occasion...

Doctors' Inquiries.—(To the Editor of the Catholic Telegraph.) Carndonagh, Jan. 7th, 1864. Sir,—I see by the last issue of your excellent paper that Dr. McNeill reiterates the assertions made at the Manchester meeting—namely, that 'Romanism is not saving Christianity'...

Dr. Potter, an eminent dignitary of the Established Church, writes thus:—'The Roman Catholic's communion we forsake not, no more than the body of Christ, whereof we acknowledge the Church of Rome a member, though corrupted; and this clears us from schism, whose property it is to cut off from hope of salvation the Church from which it separates...' Dr. Thorndyke, another dignitary of the Established Church, writes thus:—'Though I sincerely

blame the imposing new articles on the faith of Christians, yet I must, and do, truly profess that I find no position necessary to salvation prohibited, none destructive to salvation enjoined to be believed by the Church of Rome; and, therefore, I must necessarily accept it for a true Church...

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So much from members of the Established Church. Let us now hear the Head.—'I honestly own that many Papists, especially our forefathers, are saved; detesting, as I do, from the bottom of my soul, the bigotry of the Puritans, who think that no Papist can go to heaven.'

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Comment on these is useless, but I may add that many should read Charity Mistaken.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your humble and obedient servant, DOCTOR McNEIL.

'Good News from Ireland.'—We take the following highly instructive and amusing report from the Munster News. We dedicate it (without permission) to Sir Robert Peel and the managers of the 'Church missions to Irish Roman Catholics'—

Lawrence Kearney examined by Mr. John O'Donnell. Mr. O'Donnell—Kearney, were you what is popularly called a souper? Witness—I was, your honour, but it was in the bad times I joined them. Mr. O'Donnell—You belonged to the Doon Mission? Witness—I did, sir.

Mr. O'Donnell—Of which the Rev. Mr. Scott is the clergyman? Witness—Yes, sir. Mr. O'Donnell—in what year did you join the society? Witness—In 1849, sir. Mr. O'Donnell—What family had you then? Witness—My wife and four children, sir. Mr. O'Donnell—Upon what terms did you join. Witness—I was to get work and a house rent free.

Witness—I did, sir, until lately. Mr. Scott wanted to charge me for the house. Mr. P. Murphy, for Mr. Scott—Yes, your worship, and we decreed him for the rent before the magistrates. Mr. O'Donnell—You did because I was unavoidably absent, and the presiding magistrate under the circumstances ordered the man to appeal. The Chairman—Is the appeal pending? If so, it would be desirable to hear both cases together.

Mr. Murphy—The notice, your worship, is defective, and I object to their going further. The Chairman—In the absence of a valid notice I cannot allow you to go into the appeal. I therefore affirm the magistrate's order without costs, and without prejudice to any course you may think proper to adopt. Mr. O'Donnell—Very well, your worship. I will confine myself to the process. They ought to be proud of the way in which they meet the case.

Mr. O'Donnell—Kearney, look at that book—is that the book in which the workmen's accounts were kept? Witness—It is, sir. Mr. O'Donnell—From whom did you get the book? Witness—From the Rev. Mr. Scott. Mr. O'Donnell—Look at the settlement at the foot of the page showing a balance of £4 5s 9d due to you. Whose handwriting is that? Witness—The Rev. Mr. Scott's. Mr. O'Donnell—Look at the other settlement. Witness—Mr. Scott admitted that to be correct. It is made out by himself or some of his family.

Mr. Murphy—Prove the handwriting before you go further. Mr. O'Donnell—I presume Mr. Scott will not deny his own handwriting. Is that your handwriting Mr. Scott? Rev. Mr. Scott—I cannot read without my spectacles. I do not know whether it is or not. The Chairman—Unless you prove the handwriting I cannot allow the book to be given in evidence. Mr. O'Donnell—Let Mr. Scott be sworn. The Rev. Mr. Scott sworn and examined by Mr. O'Donnell—Take that book in your hand. Witness—I see it. I don't whose handwriting it is. Mr. O'Donnell—You just now stated you could not read without spectacles; how do you undertake to swear that the handwriting is not yours? Witness—Putting on his spectacles, upon my oath I don't know that handwriting. Mr. O'Donnell—Is that a workman's account book? Witness—I don't know what it is. Mr. O'Donnell here enumerated several names of persons entered on the book, and asked were those persons in the service of the 'mission'? Witness—They were. Mr. O'Donnell—Were they receiving wages? Witness—They were. Mr. O'Donnell—Do you know Mr. T. B. Hamilton, the tract seller, at Limerick? Witness—I do. Mr. O'Donnell—Now look at that book with your workmen's names in it, and Mr. T. B. Hamilton's name on the cover, and say if you never saw it before? Witness—I never did. Mr. O'Donnell—Though you have charge of the mission? Witness—Yes. Mr. O'Donnell—When did Kearney go back to the old Faith? Witness—I don't believe he was ever sincere. Mr. O'Donnell—Was it not when the Fathers lately visited Oola that he and his seven children deserted ye? Witness—I know nothing about him. Mr. O'Donnell—And then for the first time you discovered he was not entitled to his wages? Witness—Nothing of the kind, sir. Mr. O'Donnell—On your oath is there nothing due to him? Witness—Only 2s 4d. Mr. O'Donnell—And you still persevere in swearing that you never saw this book? Witness—Most positively. Mr. O'Donnell—This, your worship, is a difficulty I could not have anticipated. The book clearly belongs to 'be mission,' and I will have abundant evidence as to the handwriting at next Sessions; I now consent to be dismissed without prejudice. Mr. Murphy—But his worship will not do anything of the kind for you. We admit a sum of 2s 4d, and

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It is generally believed that a free passage is now afforded to every man desirous to emigrate to the United States, and that, already, hundreds are availing themselves of this tempting offer held out by the agents of the American Government. If this movement be carried out, a year or two will see Ireland with a population reduced below five millions, and dependent on those a larger proportion of ineffective population—infants and aged—than in any other land on earth.

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insignia of an Order of Knighthood, we suppose for the obvious deed of undertaking to murder his father, when going to Mass? Mazzini, whose letter we publish, appears to deny the imputation involved in the confession of Greco that he suborned that conspirator and his accomplices to assassinate the Emperor of the French; but the terms he uses—and he understands our language well—seem to us to be studiously evasive. For instance, he says that he never instigated anyone to kill 'Louis Napoleon,' 'there no play upon words here? The Emperor, we believe, called in baptism by the names of 'Charles Louis.' It would have been more satisfactory if the denial referred expressly to the Emperor of the French? Mazzini also says that no letter with or without money has ever been addressed by him to Greco in Paris. But might not a letter have been addressed by somebody else to Mazzini's request, or by his orders to Greco in Paris. Again, might not a letter with money have been addressed by Mazzini himself to Greco in London, or anywhere else besides Paris. Indeed, the imitation of the denial to a correspondence with Greco at Paris would logically warrant the inference that Mazzini did write to that assassin at some place other than Paris. It will thus be seen that the denial is not complete or explicit, and does not at all justify the ample whitewashing which the Times gives Mazzini, even though that person had never preached assassination as a duty. He admits his acquaintance with Greco, whom he characterises as an enthusiastic patriot, and Greco declares that Mazzini urged him to assassinate the Emperor of the French, and supplied him with money and murderous missiles for that diabolical purpose. Whether or no Mazzini had recourse to subterfuge, or intended to cover the whole charge with a frank denial and told the truth, or whether Greco has stated the truth or maligned his friend, we shall not take upon us to say. The public know what has been stated on both sides and may judge for themselves. For ourselves, we will only say, that though Mazzini's unsupported assertion may now satisfy the Times, it is not enough to vindicate him in our judgment, acquainted as we are with his antecedents.—Weekly Register.

Dives and Lazarus in the Church.—Look here on this picture and on this?—was our involuntary exclamation on seeing in the Record, one following the other, its two paragraphs which point a moral, we reproduce as follows:— 'Four Clergy Relief Society.—Our attention has been called to the appeal recently published in our advertising columns in connection with this society. It appears that the death of his energetic founder and Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Jervis, has left his widow and seven children in circumstances of great embarrassment. The family of one who did so much for his poor brethren has a special claim to sympathy.

Death of the Rev. Canon Malby.—We have to announce the death of the Rev. Henry Joseph Malby, Canon Residentiary of Durham. He was the third son of the late Dr. Malby, Bishop of Durham. In 1842 his father presented him to the valuable living of Kedgecliffe, Durham, near York, in Yorkshire (value £1,050, population 700), and in 1862 collated him to a stall in Durham Cathedral, worth £1,300, both of which are placed by his death at the disposal of Bishop Bargh.

Mr. Jervis had acquired some reputation,—not for himself but for his Church; for his 'Harding Facts,' and similar appeals, enabled every one to rally round the apostle, as well as the paucity of Synod Smith's enquiry—'Why is the Church of England a Collection of Beggars and Bishops?' the Rev. Dr. Dives in the pulpit, and Lazarus in orders at the gate, doctored by dots, and comforted with crumbs? But had the public ever heard of Canon Malby, until it heard of his death, and of the 'valuable living' rendered vacant by it? Yet see how the Church poured its wealth into the lap of the fortunate clergyman—fortunate in that he was the son of a Bishop, and that Bishop the occupant of the 'golden see' of Durham. As incumbent of the little of Kedgecliffe, with its 700 people, Dissenters, and Nonconformists, included, he received altogether £22,680! And because that was not a sufficiently wicked waste of resources which might have comforted a dozen ill paid, though harder working, ministers of the Gospel, £11,000 more was put in the purse of the bishop's son, in connection with one of those Cathedral stalls which are assumed to be reserved as rewards for the most learned and deserving of the Church's sons. One change, it is true, has been effected in the filling up of this Kedgecliffe benefice. The patronage is transferred from the too heavily loaded Durham bishopric, to the less well-endowed See of Manchester; but that is all! Poor Mr. Jervis! He was spared the pain of witnessing this latest illustration of the better care taken of the Church's bishops than of the Church's beggars. May heaven help his widow and seven children! they can look for nothing at the hands of a church which fills the rich with good things and sends the poor empty away.—Liberator.

The London Morning Herald believes the English Cabinet has sent despatches to Vienna and Berlin in notification of the hostile attitude it would be compelled to assume if Schleswig is invaded. The French Government is believed to be in union. Lord Henry Lennox has given notice that on an early day after the meeting of Parliament he will call the attention of the house to the present mode of administering the laws which affect capital punishment, and to the circumstances under which the Crown has on various occasions been advised to exercise the royal prerogative of mercy.—Guardian.

The Morning Post:—'Surely, as soon as the German cross the Riber, so surely will they array against themselves the arms of England, and of France, moving on the Rhine, and the Italians on Venetia. In an opinion which has been procured by the incorporation of Liverpool, Sir Hugh Cairns, and two other Queen's Counsel, affirm the right of the Town Council to review the appointment by the borough magistrates of a Roman Catholic Chaplain to the borough guild.

The Sun says:—'Some curiosity exists as to the name and title of the young Prince, some asserting that it will be Prince Albert Edward of Wales, while others think that he will receive some such designation as Duke of Cornwall or Duke of Gloucester. No doubt, however, exists that his juvenile Royal Highness will, like his father, be named Albert Edward; but it is perhaps not so universally known that the name by which the Prince of Wales will ascend the throne (may the day be far distant) will be King Edward the Seventh. It is said that this was the express wish of the late Prince Consort, who thought that Albert I. would hardly sound congenial to the English ear. It has, however, grown congenial enough since his demise through the respect we pay to the memory of the good Prince.'

Railways and Parliament.—It appears from Dublin's Standard that the Session will open with 47 railway directors in the House of Lords, and 351 in the House of Commons. Liverpool, 28th.—The Danish question continues threatening. England backs her remonstrances with warlike preparations, and it is reported that twenty to thirty thousand troops are to be placed on a war footing. The Austro-Prussian vanguard is ordered to march from Kiel towards the Elbe Canal. The latest English journals encourage a belief that with the first shot is fired, there is hope for peace. They doubt if Austria and Prussia are prepared to bear the tremendous consequence which will follow. Liverpool was the scene of a terrible explosion. A vessel of about 120 tons burden, lying in the Mersey, and about to sail for Africa, with five tons of gunpowder on board, caught fire. The crew consisted of 14 men; but they knowing the nature of the cargo, appeared to have quitted the ship at the first alarm, and the vessel was left to her fate. The windows of the buildings in the town were shattered in all directions, and the gas put out—no lives lost.