Herald.

DEATH OF LORD ANNALY.—With sincerest sorrow we to-day announce the death of Henry White, Lord Annaly, who expired on Wednesday evening, at his seat, Sunbury Park, Sunbury-on-Thames, in his s4th year. After a long any trying but comparatively painless illness, he expired surrounded by all his surviving children. Lord Annaly's death causes a sad gap in the few fearless friends of the people of Ireland. Through a long and earnest and honest career he fought with splendid vigour and unselfish devotion the battle of his countrymen. He never flinched from the principles of his youth, and he lived to see every ambition of his life gratified to the full. He struggled for Emancipation, for reform for religious equality, for the liberties of the tiller of the soil, and he lived to see every item of this large and difficult programme realised almost in perfection. Whether as member for the county of Longford, his place in Parliament was never vacant. He laboured with marvellous assiduity and regarded his duty to his country as the law of his life. When Colonel White he was appointed Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the county Longford, and in 1863 was elevated to a peerage of the United Kingdom. He marrie! Miss Ellen Dempster, of Skibo Castle, N.B., in August, 1828, and had issue six sons and two daughters. Of the sons but two remain—Colonel Luke White (now Lord Annaly), and Colonel Charles White, the popular member for Tipperary. We know that the sad intelligence which we make known to-day will be heard with polynant sorrow in every homestead in Ireland .-Dublin Freeman, Sept. 6.

AN IRISH SAINT IN FRANCE.-The Paris correspondent of the Irish Times, writing on Aug. 30, says:-I like this day. It reminds me of old Ireland. The rain has been coming down steadily since morning. Possibly it is in honor of Saint Fiacre, whose festival falls on the penultimate day of August. Do you knew anything of Saint Fiacre? More shame for you if you do not; for the holy man was born in Ireland about the year 620, and was one of those pious and learned pioneers of civilization sent out by the Green Isle when the only gleam of light in a barbaric ago was shining from her exceptional shores. I honor Saint Fiacre's memory, not only because he had birth in our own isle, but also because on the Continent he is the Patron of Gardeners. I would not give sixpence for the friendship of any man or woman whose heart does not hank after a garden. Fiacre was of a rich and princely family in his native land; but, anxious to spread the truths and blessings of Christianity, he crossed over to France and sought the Bishop of Meaux, afterwards Saint Faron, whose kindly feeling towards the Irish was then well known. The good Frenchman received the good Irishman with much benevolence, and gave him a few acres of land which he possessed in the Brie country. Saint Fiacre erected a monastery upon this little territory, and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin. Here he exercised a truly Irish hospitality to all comers, while he himself dwelt in a small hormitage apart, which he surrounded with a garden where he reared plants and flowers of great beauty and use not before known in France. "If man sows," he used to say when strangers praised his lovely garden, "it is God who giveth the increase; if man plants, it is God who bringeth the flowers and the fruits." His fame went abroad, and thousands came annually from all parts of the world to see the good saint and his won-drous gardens. Fiacre died at the close of the sewenth century, a hale old man, worshipping God in singleness of heart until his latest moments. The place of his residence was subsequently much frequented by pilgrims, and on the 30th of August the gardeners, with great pomp and floral decoration, marched to the Church of the anchorite, and invoked his patronage and protection, and do so still

DEATH OF SIR JOHN POWER, BART.—The Irish Foxhunting Committee held their annual meeting at the Shelbourne Hotel recently when the following masters and ex-masters of foxhounds were present Marquis of Waterford, Lord Shannon, Viscount St. Lawrence, Sir E. Kennedy, Bart.; Sir David Roche, Bart.; Robert Watson, Esq.; Baron de Robeck, Samuel Reynell, Esq; R. Cosby, Esq.; Henry Briscoe, Esq.; G. W. Drought, Esq.; W. Waller, Esq.; D. Beatty, Esq.; Burton Persse, Esq.; William Kennedy, Esq. G. R. Boyd, Esq. In consequence of the lamented death of Sir John Power, Bart, it became necessary to elect a president in his place, when the Marquis of Waterford was unanimously elected. Mr. S. Reynell then proposed, and Mr Burton Persse seconded, that the following tribute of respect to their late president be inserted on the minutes:-"We, the members of the Irish Foxhunting Committee, at our annual meeting wish to testify our heartfelt sorrow at the loss we have sustained by the death of our valued and universally lamented friend and companion, Sir John Power, Bart, President of this committee. Words are inadequate to express our feelings on this occasion, knowing full well that in him we have lost a tried and dearly loved friend, society one of its brightest ornsments, and that a void has been created amongst us not to be replaced. Ranking, as he did, the most perfect example of a gentleman-sportsman, he was looked up to and beloved by his numerous friends and acquaintances of all classes, and as thoroughly appreciated in England as in his native country We, therefore, feel that in paying this our feeble tribute of regard to the memory of a departed friend we are only expressing the feelings of every one whose privilege it was to have his acquaintance, and we hereby tender our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family in their affliction."

"The world is well rid of Thomas Hartley Montgomery," is a sentiment expressed by the Spectator in a very able article on his crime and character with which all honest men will heartily coincide. But the world would have been better rid of him two years ago, and would certainly have been rid of him long before now but for the peculiar constitution of two out of the three juries before whom he was brought to trial. In the north of Ireland Orangeism covers a multitude or sins, and Montgomery was fortunate enough to find some jurors on two occasions who felt that a brother Orangeman could do no wrong, however far he might be the victim of unfavourable appearances. Lord O'Hagan's Act, however, much as it has been abused, at last succeeded in getting such a jury as gave the criminal a fair trial, with an issue very gratifying in the interests of society, outside of the Orange Lodges. It has been said this week that the criminal, who was assisted by three ministers in his last moments, died truly penitent; but it is not added that he retracted the scandalous and incredible charges against his wife's relatives, which he put forward after his conviction, in self-excuse, We should like to find this omission supplied, if it can be done, with sufficient authority. The autumnal rumour to the effect that the Queen

or some member of the Royal family, will pay Ireland a visit is, as usual, going the rounds. The Daily News pleads considerately that "it would not be fair at this season of the year to expect the Prince of Wales or any of his brothers to undergo a course of deputations and other civic and serious festivities; but they might explore the sporting capabilities of the island as industriously as they have those of the jungle and the Canadian forests." It is kind enough to add that "there are grouse mountains and salmon streams well worth a visit, and a trip ventured upon in an off-hand manner to either Kerry or Connemara by a Prince Royal would not be without a beneficial influence in tending to revive an enthusiasm of loyalty, of which the Obelisk at Dunleary is now but No one can accuse our Radical contemporary of a leaning to that instinctive loyalty to the of about 1,000 cows, in the neighbourhood of London

hoed on the prospect of such an acquisition.—Boyle | Throne with which it accredits the mere Irish; and where the sanitary condition of the premises, the | THE MOST REV. DR MANNING | Christian and Catholic; with a noble pride and which the Dunleary Obelisk is the stultifying cal men. memento.—Tablet.

THE MONUMENT TO THE LATE LORD DUNEELLIN .-During the present week numerous workinen have been employed, under the direction of Mr. Franklin, Ferry. On the night of the 24th August a number in erecting in the Square, Galway, the monument to the memory of the late Lord Dunkellin. The base, composed of Aberdeen granite, has been already laid, and the large block of stone upon which it is intended the statue should rest was fixed in its proper place on Saturday last. The block, which is most beautifully carved, is of Peterhead granite, and bears the following suitable inscription:-Lieutenant Colonel Lord Dunkellin, M.P. for the county of Galway, born, 1827, died 1867. This statue is erected by the inhabitants of the county and the town of Galway, as a tribute of affection and respect to his memory, 1873."-Tuom Herald.

According to a return issued on the 10th of last month, 29,557 males and 20,005 females emigrated from Ireland during the first six months of 1873. and 35,150 males and 24,990 females during the corresponding period of 1872. The total emigration from Ireland since the 3rd of May, 1851, the date at which the collection of these returns at the several Irish ports commenced, to the 30th of June, 1873, is stated to be 2,222,736 persons.

At the Queen's County Assizes, James Moore, a farmer, was convicted of the murder of Edward Delancy and was sentenced by Chief Baron Pigott to be hanged on the 8th October. The trial extended over eight weeks.

A company has been formed in Belfast under the title of "The Belfast Supply Association," on the principle of the Civil Service Supply Association, The capital is £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 cach.

There are at present 125 paupers in the Roscrea workhouse, and 86 persons receiving out-door relief, at a cost of £8 1s. 6d. weekly.

Coal at present is 32s, per ton at the quay in Waterford. 57,191 tons of coal arrived in that port since the first of last January.

'The "take" of salmon in the Suir this season has been unusually large, and the quality of fish generally was very superior.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ENGLISH PILGRIMAGE. - The pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial has started successfully. It has wonderfully exercised the leading English journals. The Times, by some extraordinary process of reasoning, which the telegraphic summary unfortunately does not convey fully to us, declares that it is a proof of the weakness of Catholicism-it writes it superstition." In a certain sense it may be true. It is, perhaps, a proof that Catholicism just now has been placed at rather a disadvantage as regards material power. The kingdoms of the world are for a great part in the hands of those who effectively deny the existence of God. Of course we do not say they all profess themselves Athiests; not at all. But they hold to opinions and guides of conduct which would not be possible if there existed amongst them a real belief in a higher life as the ultimate goal of man's pilgrimage. This class of mankind are at present very powerful, and in proportion as they are so religion is weak. And if it were possible that the world could be always at the mercy of brute force, there is a probability that their domination would be permanent. But it is not so. Moral force is in truth the only lasting power. The denizen of a stable in Bethlehem shook down the Empire of the Cosars. Now, the Catholic Church is strong in the force which He communicated. Its power lies not in crowns, in bayonets, but in the hearts of faithful people. That power-that highest, noblest powerwas never greater than at this moment. It is this great fact which it attested by such pilgrimages as that of Paray-le-Monial. Superstition! Of course, it is. Everything which happens to be purer and holier than we can conceive must in the true controversial spirit be designated by a harsh and degrading name. Well, there have been three centuries of this sort of abuse. There have been three centuries of stupid predictions that the Empire of Rome over the mind of man was coming to an end. ladies. hara have been three centuries of exhibitions low and unscrupulous hatred, of reckless misrepresentations of facts and intentions. But the Church of Rome has calmly outlived them all. She has lost her temporal power, she has been stripped of her earthly possessions; but allegiance to her is more warmly than ever cherished, not by the lowly and humble and ignorant alone, but by those who are the best of their race in every country of Europe. -Cork Ezaminer.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF FRAUD.—At the Liverpool Police-court recently, an ex-innkeeper named Boothroyd, of Blackley, near Manchester, was charged with forgery and obtaining moneys by false pretences. The prisoner had bought property at Whitby, for £9,500, from a gentleman residing at Birkenhead, and afterwards had conveyances made with fictitious names, upon which he succeeded in obtaining £6,000 from a Bolton firm of solicitors named Winders, and the same amount from a Liverpool solicitor named Reynolds. In attempting to do the same with another solicitor in Liverpool, M. F. Hawkins, he was found out and given into custody. The prisoner stated that he had no intention of defrauding, and that he intended to pay off the sums he had obtained. He reserved his defence and was committed for trial at the assizes, bail being refused.

OUR FEMALE POPULATION.—It is estimated that, in England, there are more women than men by from five to six per cent. In most countries the proportion is two per cent. About thirty per cent. of English women are "returned" by the census as unmarried, nor does this number include the widows. It is probable that a large proportion of the unmarried belong to the higher and middle classes; for it is a singular anomaly that to the poorer classes marriage presents no anxieties. The Standard suggests as a remedy for this evil-assuming non-marriage to he an evil—a large emigration of women. The men have gone to our colonies by thousands and hundreds of thousands; while, proportionately, fe-male emigration has been very meagre indeed. It is invidious to say to our women, go; but since sufficient employment cannot be found for them here, happy homes may await them abroad .- Tablet.

EXCITEMENT.-The Bev. Dr. Arnot, having been charged with "excitement," when speaking on total abstinence, has replied : "People need not tell me l am excited on these questions. I know that I am. I should be ashamed before God and man if I were not. There is more in the public houses of Glasgow to stir the spirit of a minister than all that Paul saw at Athens. In my ministry I meet the horrid fruit of there whiskey shops; I see men and women perishing in these pitfalls. The number of the victims is so great it overwhelms me. My brain is burning, my heart is breaking. The church is asleep and the world too, and they are hugging each other I am weary with holding in. I must cry. I would rather be counted singular in the judgment of man than be unfaithful in the judgment of God."

A MONSTER DAIBY .- The recent outbreak of typ hold fever in the west end of London, that originated in the distribution of fever poison in the milk pail, has, the Chamber of Agriculture Journal understands, given rise to a projected "Sanitary Milk grants from Ireland was 72,763, of whom 66,752 Company." It is intended by the supporters of the came to the United States; 3437 went to Canada; new company to establish a large suburban dairy,

we venture to affirm that it will take something cows, and the persons engaged in the dairy will be more than either a formal or informal Royal visit, or | such as to ensure the supply of new milk, free from the presence of a Prince of the Blood in mufti, to all infectious germs of disease. The scheme is revive such an "enthusiasm of loyalty" as that of said to meet with the unanimous approval of medi-

> RIOTING BY VOLUNTEBRS .-- At the Birkenhead Police-court recently, five members of the Liverpool Press Guard were charged with rioting at Woodside of Volunteers and others wished to cross to Liverpool from Woodside, but would not pay the full fare, and on the officials refusing to let them pass, they jumped, over the gates and attacked the men with great violence, severely ill-treating them. They were ultimately repulsed and the defendants apprehended. They pleaded guilty. Two were fined £20 and costs, the others £10 each and costs.

> A woman died at Stratford, near London, of Engish Cholera. She and her husband, being members of a sect called the Peculiar People, who regard all human intervention as useless and wicked, did not call in medical aid, which might have saved her life The Commers jury gave a virdict of "Natural Death," but consured the husband.

Edward Abbot, sentenced to death at last Somerset assizes for the murder of his infant daughter at Knowie, near Bristol, has been reprieved on the ground of insanity.

A London umbrella thief returned the purlained article with the following note: "This umbraller has prade hon my konshens ever sin I stole him.

Mr. Halliwell writes to the Athenseum that the position of the Shakespeare document discovered by him prevents the possibility of forgery, and that his proofs will appear in his forthcoming book. Two brothers named Thomas quarrelled recently

at Swansea, and in the course of the dispute one was killed by the other with a poker. The murderer was arrested after an hour's chase, The Liberals are getting accustomed to be heaten,

but the Shaftesbury cut from their own Whip must sting.-Hornet.Mr. Forbes has issued his address to the electors of Dover. He announces his firm adherence to the

The British steam yacht Deerhound and crew has sen released by the Spanish authorities.

Liberal leaders, but that he will not be the slave of

Three Southwark milk dealers have been fined £5 and costs for selling adulterated milk.

UNITED STATES.

The collection for the Pope in the diocese of Phiadelphia, was upwards of \$25,000.

The exiled German Jesuits will give a series of nissions to their countrymen, beginning at St Mary's Church, Utica, N.Y.

St. Lucy's Church, Syracuse, is rapidly approaching completion, under the direction of Father Kennedv.

St. Paul, Minn., is to have a new Catholic school in connection with the Church of St. Louis (French). Bishop Domenee of Pittsburgh, Pa., laid the corner-stone of St. Peter's Church, McKeesport, Pa., on Sunday, Sept. 14.

The Right Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia has conferred the holy habit and white veil of a Sister of the Immaculate Heart on the following ladies: Miss Magdalen Pustorius, of Pittsburgh, Pa., in religion, Sister Mary Philip; Miss Annie O'Brien, of Philadelphia, in religion, Sister Mary Patricia; Miss Mary McNamee, of Philadelphia, in religion, Sister Mary Eugenia; Miss Kate McLoughlin, of Philadelphia, in religion, Sister Mary of the Assumption. The following Novices pronounced their solemn vows, and received the black veil; Sister Mary Monica, of Carbondale, Pa.; Sister Mary James, of Philadel-phia; Sister Mary Cephas, of Philadelphia.

The St. Peter's congregation, Keokuk, Iowa, have purchased a site for a new church. The dimensions will be 120x60 feet. On its completion the old church will be occupied by the Christian Brothers for a boys' school, for which the basement is now used. The Sisters of Charity have lately completed a very handsome academy for the education of young

The coremony of raising the cross over the new college building at Villa Nova, Delaware County. Pa., was performed a few days since at the grounds situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, exactly eleven miles from this city. The destined receptacle for the cross was upon the top of the steeple that has been built upon the new college, of which the edifice that is now used for purposes of instruction forms but a wing. The height of the steeple from the ground is one hundred feet. The professors are all gentlemen of marked distinction in their calling. Within the present month it is thought that the college will be completed, and then will they all have an opportunity to impart their goodness and information to the many who will undoubtedly place themselves under their charge. Philadelphia Press.

A correspondent from Youngstown, Ohio, says that Saturday, August 3, was an interesting day with the Catholies of that young and rapidly growing city. A graud picnic in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was held during the day. The Hibernian and Temperance Societies attended in their regalia, and the beautiful bangers of the Societies, together with a brass band, added greatly to the effect. The climax of the day's enjoyment was the lecture in the evening, in Excelsior Hall, by the Rev. P. O'Brien, assistant pastor at St. Columbia's Church, on the subject "Daniel O'Connell." The hall is capable of holding about 1,000 persons, and was well filled.

An Indian church, upon the extreme western frontier, have recently purchased from Mensely & Kimberly of this city, a fine sized bell for use on their chapel. The purchase money was entirely contributed, as the order reads, by "red men who, a dozen years since, were painted savages with their tinkling bells on their leggins." The bell bears the inscription, "Praise the Lord." This is civilisation versus extermination.—Troy (N. Y.) Daily Times.

On the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin the handsome new Church of St. Joseph's built by Mr. John McNally, and a few Catholics, at Frankfort, ten miles from Chillicothe, Ohio, was visited by Archbishop Purcell, and will shortly be dedicated. It was remarked that there were six ministers of different denominations attending at Mass and

The corner-stone of St. Cecelia's Church Louis ville. Ky., was laid on Sept. 7, a large procession of Catholic societies participating. Father Dunn The portion of the town preached the sermon. where the new church is located was, five years ago. nothing but a common.

Rev. P. J. Harkins is endeavouring to establish at Holyoke, Mass., an institution of the Sisters of Charity, where the sick, aged, and sufferers generally, may be cared for and nursed. Such an Institution exists at Kingston, Canada, and an application for a Holyoke branch will soon be made.

From statistical reports recently published we find that in the year 1872, the number of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland was 295,213. Of these 233,747, nearly four fifths of the whole number 2066 to Australia and New Zealand; and 508 to and soul, and will, in its private lite and public other parts of the world.—Pilot.

ON IRELAND.

A TRIBUTE TO IRISH FAITH.

An Irishman without Faith is a Shame to His Mother and to Ireland.

LETTER FROM HIS GRACE The Archbishop of Westminster

TO HIS GRACE

The Archbishop of Armagh, PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND,

&c., &c., &c.

My DEAR LORD PRIMATE, - I can say with truth, that among the disappointments which have befallen me in events of this kind. I can remember name greater than that of failing of my promise to be with on at the dedication of the Cathedral of Armagh.

When your Grace first invited me, I answered at once that I could refuse nothing to the successor of St. Patrick. Any such invitation from Ireland would come in his name : but an invitation from Armagh comes with his authority. It speaks from his own See as Meti-politan and Primate of Ireland.

I felt also, that your invitation was not only a personal and private kindness, but that it had a wider meaning. It was a bidding to me to come and to greet once more the Bishops of Ireland, among whom I spent so many happy hours during the Council of the Vatican I may say still more, it was an invitation to the Catholic Church in England to come and join with the Catholic Church in Ireland in a solemnity which bears witness to the indissoluble unity of the Faith. It seemed to me very fitting, and in those days very timely, and in every way very good and full of meaning, that the Primate of Ireland should have by his side a representative of the Catholic Church in England. 1 clergy and people of Ireland many kind hearts wished to give me a welcome.

Therefore, I do not think I failed in any war to appreciate the reasons which now make my disappointment greater. Your Grace will believe me, then, when I say that no light cause would have made me deprive myself of so much pleasure, and disappoint so many kind friends, and frustrate so many kind intentions. I may also add that no light cause would have made me seem to be wanting in respect to your Grace, and the Eishops, and to the

clergy and people of Ireland. But in truth I had, as I wrote last week, no choice.

Our Provincial Council, which I thought would be over in ten or twelve days, took two-and-twenty; and, after it closed, it laid upon me many more days of work. The dedication of the church at Rathkeale was fixed for the 17th. I could not leave St. Edmund's College, where the Council was held, until the 16th. It was then impossible to reach Rathkeale in time, even if I could have travelled night and day; and I did not know till the work was over how completely unable I was to travel at all, still more to fulfill the promise I had made of preaching in Rathkeale, and in Dublin, and Armagh, and of accepting the many kind tokens of welcome which were, as I knew, prepared for me. Those who were then with me know that I do not often break promises of work. Between the conviction that I ought not to undertake any work at that time, and the pain of disappointing so many known and anknown to me, I was in real anxiety. I can, therefore, assure you that your Grace's kind and considerate letter, and one equally kind and considerate from his Eminence the Cardinal, have given me a sensible relief and consolation. I will now, therefore, go on to fulfil my promise to give you in print what I should have said in words. Your Grace need not be afraid lest I should send you the sermon I was to preach. My purpose is more merelful. wish to write what I should have said about the Catholic Church in Ireland, and also in England their mutual relations of co-operation and support : and somewhat about the witness we have to bear and the work we have to do in our country at this strange crisis of the Church in all nations of Europe

Ι. If I had been able to be among you, I should have expressed, as far as I could, some of the many motives of veneration with which I regard Catholic reland; for I know no country in the world, more truly Christian, nor any Catholic people that has retained its faith and traditions more inviolate. The one only exception I know is, indeed, out of all comparison-I mean Rome. It is true, indeed, that the immutability of Rome is thrown out into higher relief by the fact that the city has been submerged, times without number, by every form of anti-Chris tian enmity; and that it has been the centre of all the warfare of the world against the Faith; but it has been sustained by its exceptional divine prerogatives, and, therefore, remains immoveable. Ireland has not the special support of either "Tu es Petrus," or of " Ego rogavi pro te;" nevertheless it remains to this day, for fourteen hundred years, as St. Patrick left it, unstained and inviolate in Catholic fidelity. I know of no other province in the kingdom of our Divine Master of which this can be said. Every other country in Europe has had its heresy, and its periods of obscuration. Some have risen and fallen again, and have been restored once more; some after centuries of light and grace have apostatized utterly, and lie dead to this day; but Ireland is the Ireland of St. Patrick to the present hour. I am well aware that nibbling critics and historical scavengers may rake up from the twelfth or thirteenth centuries of Irish history, but this still more confirms my assertion. Even in those dark days the faith of Ireland never failed. It was Cath olic and Roman as St. Patrick taught it. I note this, not only because it is a great glory, which has been won by centuries of suffering even unto death and Ireland may indeed be truly inscribed in the calendar of the Church as both Confessor and Martyr; but I note it because it seems to me to be related to other great truths. If England had been less prosperous in this world, it might have been more faithful to the Kingdom of God. If Ireland has had an inheritance of sorrow, it has received, in the order of grace and life eternal, the recompense of a great reward. In this I see some explanation of the unexampled spiritual fertility of Ireland .-What other race since the apostles so spread the Faith on earth? There is at this hour an Irish and Catholic population in England and Scotland, Canada, Australia, and the United States, double in number as compared with the whole population of Ireland. They are multiplying beyond all other races; founding churches and episcopates, building cathedrals; raising everywhere alters, schools, colleges, convents; and covering the surface of new countries, I may say new continents, with the Catholic faith, as fervent, fruitful, and pure, as in Dub-lin, Cashel, Tuam and Armagh. I know nothing else like this in the world, I may say in Christian history. When I remember how this faith has been preserved, through what sorrows and sufferings, with what a prolonged martyrdom of generations, I must believe that our Divine Master has called the Irish nation to a great mission, and a great destiny. And this comes out all the more visibly in this age of national apostasy. The nations have fallen away one after another from the unity of the Kingdom of God. Germany and the North fell first; France, and Italy, and Austria, and new Spain, have fol lowed. By anti-Christian revolutions and public rejection of the Vicar of Jesus Christ they have as nations ceased to be Catholic, and seem bent on came to the United States; 3437 went to Canada; ceasing to be even Christians; but Ireland. in heart. opinion, in its popular voice and political action is

manly indignation at the apostasy and cowardice of the nations who are hiding their face from the Redeemer of the world, and discouning His Vicar upon earth. With all my heart I leve Ireland for this anostolic fidelity, for this thivalry of Catholic fortitude and Christian love. Your Grace is at this moment, while I am writing, surrounded by the bishot & and clergy of Ireland, dedicating the Cathedral at Armagh. I am consoling myself for my privation by writing these words, and praying that it o promise made to St. Patrick may be abundantly fultilled in all the world, and with a special benediction on the province of Uister, and upon the faituful, fervent, generous people of Ireland. Edmand Burke said that, with some changes, the

Catholic Church of Ireland, to his mind, bore the closest resemblance of any church on earth to the Church of the Apostles. I fully believe this: for it is the most Pastoral Church in the world, where pastors and tlock are in the closest bonds of conidence and lave. Where this is Christianity is in its primative purity of life. I am not going to dwell on these topics now. Ireland, its adversaries being both judges and witnesses, is at the head of the nations for purity and morals, and freedom from ordinary crime. For years I have declared my belief that Ireland is the most Christian country in the world. Its Christian traditions are universal and unbroken; its people know their religion; the intelligence of Ireland has been illuminated, quickened, enlarged by the inherited faith of fourteen hundred years; to your flocks Christian and Catholic are convertible terms. An Irishman without faith is a shame to his mother and to Ireland. The laity of Ireland, as I well know, are as prompt and clear when Catholic doctrine or principle is at stake, and speak as authoritatively and logically in defence of the Catholic religion, as if they had beed trained in a seminary. The whole action of Irish homes, Irish public opinion, and the social life of the nation, moulds them, not by constraint and unwillingly, but insensibly and spontaneously, know also from certain sources that among the to the instincts and character of Christians May God preserve this inheritance of His grace to you. In England it has been shattered and wasted; every year mutilates more and more the remaining Christian traditions of public life and opinion among us. We can test this comparative difference under our own hands. The difference of Catholic formation between those who come to us from Ireland and those who are born of Irish parents in England is sadly marked. The atmosphere of Ireland unfolds and ripens the Catholic instincts of faith, the atmosphere of England, like untimely frosts, checks and cuts them off.

> II. I could have wished also to say to my Irish brethren what, as one looks at Ireland from a distance, may perhaps be a mirage or an illusion; but it may also be a truth and a reality, more promptly seen by those who look from a distance than by those who live in the monotony of every day and the importunate presence of the common life which surrounds them. Perhaps no one is so quick to perceive the growth of the trees about a friend's house as a visitor who comes only from time to time. One conviction, then, is strongly impressed npon my mind. I do not believe that Ireland was ever so full of life, power and resource us at this day. I can fully understand how the constant sense of the many evils and wrongs you daily see, may make it had to realize this fact; but I believe it to be the simple truth.

> 1. First, was there ever any time in the history of Ireland when its people were so completely united? There have been in past times many interests of races, families, and classes, which have hindered the fusion of the people into one whole. At this day they are as solidly united as the people of Scothand or Vorkshire. The moral importance of this fact will be estimated by all who know the past history of Ireland,

> 2. Next it may with certainty he said that the people of Ireland were never so well or so universally educated as at this day. The College of St. Patrick's at Maynooth, has now, since the beginning of this century, wrought its effect throughout the Catholic clergy; a number of lesser colleges throughout the provinces has powerfully affected the Catholie laity. The system of education, which for the last thirty years has covered Ireland with national schools, has diffused education through the whole body of the people. Popular education in Ireland is more widely spread than in England. What was intended by some to undermine the Catholic religion in Ireland has turned to the confirmation of the Faith. The mass of the people at this day are an intelligent and educated Catholic nation; all the more Catholic because all the more intelligent; and thereby able to appreciate explicitly the grounds of their faith, the notes of the Church, the history of heresy, and the emptiness of all anti-Catholic systems which, after ages of pretension, are visibly dissolving every day before there eyes. Firm and invincible as Ireland has ever been in its faith, it is more so now than ever. Everything had been tried against it, from martyrdom and pitchcaps to soup and secular education: merges profundo pulchrior even-

it. I am old enough to remember the high days of Exeter Hall, and Irish missions at Dingle and the like, and Priest Protection Societies, and the New Reformation in Connemara, of which the great public oracle of England declared that; if its progress should be long maintained Roman Catholicism would one day he as extinct in Ireland as the worship of the Phomicians in Cornwall. But all these things have gone to the limbo of the South Sea Bubble; and the people of Ireland are rising and consolidating every year in vigorous intelligence and immutable faith.

3. To this I may add one more sign of prosperous growth in Ireland. Since the day when its people were put out of their inheritance in the soil there was never a time when so much land had returned again into Catholic hands. Famine and fever, and the exodus have indeed done their mournful work in assuring to those who survive or remain a better remuneration for their industry; but, apart from this, there never was, I believe, a time when more industry was at work in Ireland, when more capital was invested, more activity of production and exchange was in motion, and when, therefore, better returns were secured to the employers and better wages to the employed. Of this I lately had an unlooked-for and trustworthy proof. A very intelligent Englishman, who had raised himself, as he told me, from the plough's tail, went over last autumn to Connemara to see with his own eyes the material condition of the peasantry in Ireland. On his return he assured me that in abundance and quality of food, in rate of wages, and even in the comfort of their dwellings, the workingmen of Connemara are better off than the agricultural laborers of certain of our English counties. It is, therefore, to me beyond a doubt that the Catholic population of Ireland is at this moment forming to itself a social organization in all its conditions of industry and commerce, labor and capital, and filling up the unsightly chasm between the richest and the poorest with a gradation of social classes, which must every year indefinitely increase the resources and power of the country. I know, indeed, that the last census shows once more a diminished population; but when this descent has touched a certain point, emigration will slacken, if not cease, and the population must increase again.

4. And lastly, I must say that no one without a foresight almost prophetic could have foretold, in 1828 and 1829, to how high a share in the public life and power of the Empire Ireland has been lifted by the last five-and forty years. On this let me speak out of my own observation. I was just en-

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