

hood on the prospect of such an acquisition.—Boyle 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 84th year.

AN INDIAN 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.

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 2s. per ton at the quay in Waterford. 57,131 tons of coal arrived at that port since the first of last January.

THE ENGLISH PILGRIMAGE.—The pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial has started successfully. It has wonderfully exercised the leading English journals.

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.

THE MONSTER DAIKY.—The recent outbreak of typhoid 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 Company."

Throne with which it accredits the mere Irish; and we venture to affirm that it will take something more than either a formal or informal Royal visit, or the presence of a Prince of the Blood in *majesty*, to revive such an "enthusiasm of loyalty" as that which the Dunleavy Obelisk is the stultifying memento.—Tablet.

THE MONUMENT TO THE LATE LORD DUNKELIN.—During the present week numerous workmen have been employed, under the direction of Mr. Franklin, in erecting in the Square, Galway, the monument to the memory of the late Lord Dunkellin.

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 35,156 males and 24,990 females during the corresponding period of 1872.

At the Queen's County Assizes, James Moore, a farmer, was convicted of the murder of Edward Delany 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.

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

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

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

UNITED STATES.

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

St. Paul, Minn., is to have a new Catholic school in connection with the Church of St. Louis (French).

Bishop Donahue 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 Pastorsky, 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 St. Peter's congregation, Keokuk, Iowa, have purchased a site for a new church. The dimensions will be 120x30 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 ceremony 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.

A correspondent from Youngstown, Ohio, says that Saturday, August 3, was an interesting day with the Catholics of that young and rapidly growing city. A grand picnic in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was held during the day.

An Indian church, upon the extreme western frontier, have recently purchased from Menely & Kimberly of this city, a fine sized bell for use on their chapel.

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 Franklin, ten miles from Chillicothe, Ohio, was visited by Archbishop Purcell, and will shortly be dedicated.

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

Rev. P. J. Harkins is endeavoring 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 came to the United States.

where the sanitary condition of the premises, the cows, and the persons engaged in the dairy will be such as to ensure the supply of new milk, free from all infectious germs of disease. The scheme is said to meet with the unanimous approval of medical men.

RIOOTS BY VOLUNTEERS.—At the Birkenhead Police-court recently, five members of the Liverpool Free Guard were charged with rioting at Woodside Ferry. On the night of the 24th August a number 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.

A woman died at Stratford, near London, of English 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.

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

A London umbrella thief returned the pilfered article with the following note: "This umbrella has made me my conscience ever since I stole him.—W.R."

Mr. Halliwell writes to the *Athenaeum* 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.

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THE MOST REV. DR MANNING 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 none greater than that of failing of my promise to be with you at the dedication of the Cathedral of Armagh.

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 do not think I failed in any way 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 Bishops, and to the clergy and people of Ireland.

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.

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 Ireland; for I know no country in the world, more truly Christian, nor any Catholic people that has retained its faith and traditions more inviolate.

Every other country in Europe has had its heresy, and its periods of obscurity. 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 Catholic 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.

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 altars, 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 Dublin, 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 followed. 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 ceasing to be even Christians; but Ireland, in heart, and soul, and will, in its private life and public opinion, in its popular voice and political action is

Christian and Catholic; with a noble pride and manly indignation at the apostasy and cowardice of the nations who are hiding their face from the Redeemer of the world, and disowning His Vicar upon earth. With all my heart I love Ireland for this apostolic fidelity, for this chivalry of Catholic fortitude and Christian love. Your Grace is at this moment, while I am writing, surrounded by the bishop and clergy of Ireland, dedicating the Cathedral at Armagh. I am consoling myself for my privation by writing these words, and praying that the promise made to St. Patrick may be abundantly fulfilled in all the world, and with a special benediction on the province of Ulster, and upon the faithful, fervent, generous people of Ireland.

I would 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 impotent 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 upon my mind. I do not believe that Ireland was ever so full of life, power and resource as at this day. I can fully understand how the constant sense of the many evils and wrongs you daily see, may make it hard to realize this fact; but I believe it to be the simple truth.

Next it may with certainty be 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 empire; a number of lesser colleges throughout the provinces has powerfully affected the Catholic life. 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 more 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 emphases of all anti-Catholic systems which, after ages of pretension, are visibly dissolving every day before their 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 pitchfork to soup and secular education; *merges profundo pulchrior euenit*. 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 Conemaugh, of which the great public oracle of England declared that, if its progress should be long maintained Roman Catholicism would one day be as extinct in Ireland as the worship of the Phoenicians 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.

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 Conemaugh 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 workmen of Conemaugh 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.

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-fifty years. On this let me speak out of my own observation. I was just en-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)