number of our opponents, and also to give our friends some little assistance besides.'

" And may I ask," said M'Quillan to him, "without offence, to which of the M'Donnells are you son, as I have the honor to be acquainted with many chieftains of that name in the Isles?"

"I am, sir," said he, "son to Alexander M'Donnell,\* and I believe also a kinsman to Robert Bruce, the hero of Bannockburn. But at the same time that I take the liberty of informing you thus, I humbly beg of you not to understand me as boasting of my pedigree—it is only that you may better know my line of extraction; for, were I fond of tracing myself up to heroism alone, although Robert Bruce was both a patriot and hero, there are M'Donnells whose deeds could vie with the most renowned ever performed in the cause of Scotland. But I fear I have gone toe far, however, in the presence of gentlemen who tell me their ideas are raised when speaking of their forefathers .-I hope to receive pardon for this digression, and these things being known to them, that they will not suppose me boasting in what I have said; and since I have received both my life, I may say, and the life of my men, at your hands to night, besides many other marks of kindness, may I ask to whom I have the honor to be indebted for such hospitality?"

" You are now, sir, in the castle of Dunluce," said the old man, "and I, Daniel M'-Quillan, am the person to whom it belongs, who, on account of this night being the anniversary of my daughter's birth, am still more happy by reason of your fortunate escape, and that I had it in my power to lend assistance to any person in distress, but more to the son of a John O'Neill, of Shane's castle, or Clanbuoy, as it is commonly called, and concorning the families from which either he or I am descended, it is unnecessary to trouble you farther, for I am certain fame has told both to you."

"From my childhood," said he, "I have been accustomed to hear from my family, recitals of the De Borgos, and also of the Hy Nialls of Tara, with which latter the M Donnells have long been in alliance. So, you see, I can shanagh, t as the Irish saying is, with you both."

The dance was now resumed again, the storm being much abated, and cheerfulness mingled with friendship seemed to have enlivoned almost every countenance in the ball-room.

(To be Continued.)

· On a promontory of Morven, or mainland side of Mull, a name given to that arm of the sea which divides the Isle of Mull from the mainland, stands the ruins of the castle of Artornish, once a stronghold of the Lord of the Isles. Islay was their chief place of residence, and in it was a large stone, hav-ing a hole in which the stood to crowned. The king of Scotland, in the absence of M'Donnell, went to the Isles, and placed a governor in one of his castles; but he returned in time, and hung up the governor in the king's sight, who made the best of his way out of the road, lest be should be successor

to his deputy.

† The word shanagh comes from senachie, which signified the family historian or bard of the Irish chieftain. The senachies, the fileas, the minstrels, the bards or poets. The Danes called them Scales. At Drimceat, Aodh or Hugh, King of Ireland, convened a parliament in order to extirpate this class of men, as by their numbers they had become rather burthensome to the people. However, by the intercession of St. Columb Kille, they were spared, but and therefore a few were retained.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PASTORAL OF THE MOST REV. DR. MORAN.-The following is an extract from a pastoral letter of the Bishop of Ossory, addressd to the Catholic clergy and laity of his diocese :- Permit me to remind you that the collection for the promotion of Catholic education, and especially for the support of the Catholic University, will be hold in each church and chapel on Sunday, the 16th inst. This matter of education is one for which the Catholics of Ireland have, for a long time, made heroic sacrifices. Every weapon and every artifice that the power of a mighty empire could employ has been made use of to impose upon this country educational systems at variance with the religious convictions of our people. All these efforts, however, have been in vain. for the Catholics have invariably chosen to endure every persecution, and to bear with every penalty, sooner than dishonour the banner of Divine truth, or imperil their privileges as inheritors of the Church of Christ. This heroic constancy of our people has carned for us the praise and gratitude of the most distant nations, and has made the name of Ireland a household word of honour in every home of Christendom. The battle in the cause of Catholic education, which for three centuries has thus been fought amongst us, has now begun to rage in the United States and in some countries of Europe, and it must be consoling to our people to find that the champions of truth in those nations look to the history of this poor country for guidance as to the paths which they should follow, and for examples which may cheer them on in the momentous struggles in which they are engaged. The question of religious education, like that of Divine faith, admits of no compromise. If we are asked to renounce the religion of Jesus Christ, and to surrender the treasure of Catholic faith with which God, through the ministry of St. Patrick, blessed this country, we reply, in the words of our Divine Lord, "What will it profit a man to gain the whole world if he lose his own soul?" And, whilst we freely "give to Casar these things which belong to Casar," we insist that it is our right, as it is our duty, "to give to God those things which belong to God." And in like manner, when we are asked to surrender our claims for the religious education of youth, our answer must be the same, for the right and duty of imparting religious education rests on the same eternal principles of unerring truth. Reason and Divinc faith teaches us that God is the supreme Lord and Creator of all things, his dominion is supreme over us, and every human being, no matter whether rich or poor, young or old, is subject to His universal sway. Now, man has been created for the great end, to love God with his whole heart and his whole soul, that by serving him faithfully during the few pilgrimage he may merit to years of his earthly share in the eternal blessedness with the choirs of angels which is prepared for him in heaven No power of this world can set aside the supreme dominion of the Creator over us, and hence it is that we refuse to recognize the edicts of earthly sovereigns, no matter how high their titles or how absolute their authority, if they interfere with the homage which the child awas to Ged, or with the tributes of letter to you on the subject—viz., that these bogs many coercion acts have arisen from a stray pebble

right and privilege, to offer unto Him. After God the child is subject to its parents. But if parents have their rights in regard to their children, so also have they their duties; and faith teaches us that first among these duties is to train their children in the fear and love of God, and whilst they prepare them to be worthy members of society in their respectives spheres of life, that very training, and all other matters connected with their well-being here below, must be subservient to their eternal destiny.

Among other straws which show the great hold which Home Rule for Ireland has taken upon the public mind we may state that the Cambridge University Union has been debating the question. On Tuesday in last week, the night of the debate, soveral advocates of the measure were present from the sister university, and the house was densely crowded in every part. The resolution in favour of Home Rule was proposed by a Mr. M'Neill, who eloquently advocated the measure as a necessity both for Ireland and the untramelled legislation of England. After a long and well-conducted debate the motion was adjourned to the next Tucsday, when it was again considered. The meeting subsequently accepted an amendment to the effect that " some measure securing local legislation is abwas ultimately accepted by thirty-six votes to seventeen .- Catholic Opinion.

When politics ran high in Ireland, before our statesmen's eyes were opened to the glaring injustice of making a Catholic nation pay for the support of a costly and unnecessary Protestant Church establishment, it was a common remark that England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity. It may be so still, but certainly not so much so as it used to be.— Commercially it should never have been so, for the commercial presperity of the two islands soudjacent to each other as England and Ireland should be mutual. Still it seems that England's commercial exigencies are Ireland's advantages, for the latter's well known mineral wealth has remained unexplored and undeveloped for many centuries, thanks to the natural effects of penal laws, gross injustice, and a long course of bad government. Now that the coal mines M'Donnell. You see before you, Sir Henry of England show indications of exhaustion, and that we are looking round the world for fresh sources of coal supply, we begin, per force, to give some encouragement to mining operations in Ireland. It seems that extensive mining operations have commenced in the collieries of the County Tyrone, that machinery of every kind has been purchased and fixed, that hundreds of colliers have been engaged. that waggons have been procured, that tramways have been constructed, that from one mine alone the production is expected shortly to reach 800 tons per day, while at many of the other collieries the work is being carried on quite as extensively, and that the County of Tyrone contains 39,000,000 tons of excellent coal, including several seams of cannel or gas coal, that these seams are being worked largely, and that from them are supplied nearly all the provincial gas works in the north of Ireland .-This is all very good. Pity that these riches have been allowed to remain so long lying idle. Better late than never. - London Universe.

> At the Balbriggan Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, Mr. W. H. Johnstone a resident of Skerries, and son of the late agent of Mr. I. Hamilton's estate, appeared to answer a charge of sending a threatening letter by post to Mr. Henry A. Hamilton, who has been appointed recently the agent over the estate. At the end of the letter there was a sketch of a coffin and the inscription, "Death is your doom if you The case was adjourned till Saturday persist." week.

The difficulties of the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe have been increased by the refusal of an assistant priest, the Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, to officiate for him any longer. The secession of the rev. gentleman was announced in the following letter:-"November 18. Owing to the position in which, unhappily, I have been for these past years, even up to the present, I new deem it to be my solemn duty, in the interests of truth and religion, to make the following statement. This I do the more willingly, seeing that by the grace of God my blindness is now removed, and I view things far otherwise than I did heretofore.-I cannot in any way account for my blindness nor discouraged from multiplying. St. Columb said, by banishing these men, the history of our nation must needs have done so much harm, and have led, would be lost, it being altogether in their hands | meanwhile, so many souls astray; but my worst action was, indeed, my officiating in the late parish priest's church after the censures of the Church were inflicted. I did not, however, seek to induce, by other action of mine, any one to form one of his party. I now bitterly regret that I ever formed one of this party myself. None can see with more sorrow my past than I do myself. I at once make, and shall make all and every effort in my power to free myself from the displeasure incurred by me of Mother Church, of whom I profess myself to be an obcdient child, and I willingly submit myself to any and every chastisement she may deem necessary to inflict upon me. I shall make every reparation in my power, and shall continue to do so till the hour of my death. I now purpose leaving at once for Rome, and there will cast myself at the feet of my superiors, and shall not cease praying till I obtain EDWARD A. O'DWYER, O.S.A."

full pardon. THE MOVING BOG OF DUNMORE.-To the Editor of Times .- Sin, -I am glad to see that attention has again been called to this interesting phenomenon. As Mr. Napier makes a suggestion that a portion of the money subscribed should be expended in undertaking the drainage of the now bog-laden valley of the Corrabel, I think it well to state what has been done and what is proposed to be done with the funds I have received. Unless the fund grows to very much larger proportions, I would not think it right to apply it etherwise than as originally intended-i.e, to the relief and help of the three poor families who have been deprived of farm, home, goods, and chattels, by the invasion of the bog. It will take a good deal of money to drain and reclaim the 180 or 200 acres of submerged land, and the works to attain that object cannot be efficiently or economically carried out until after an interval of dry weather. They will then probably be undertaken by the joint action of those whose properties are affected, unless, indeed, in the meantime some enterprising peat-fuel company should try to turn this immense quantity of ready pulped peat to account. Through the hospitality and kindness of the neighbours, and through the heads of the families having obtained work as labourers, the unfortunate ejected people have been kept from absolute want. Mr. Griffith, the local gentleman who is kindly administering the funds for me, has been in communication with their landlord, Major O'Reilly, M.P., and he is, I understand, endeavouring to make arrangements to provide them with fresh farms. Remittances to the extent of £7 each family have been sent to meet their immediate wants and to provide clothing, and, on the wise suggestion of Major O'Reilly, we propose, provided they are not in immediate want meantime, retaining the remainder of the fund to assist them to stock and crop when they enter into occupation of their new farms. - The subscriptions I have received amount up to the present to £42 16s 6d, which has been and will be a great help to the poor people; but it would be impossible to turn the fund to any other purpose unless it grew to vastly greater proportions: It may be of interest to some of your readers to learn that I have been informed on good authority that the level of a lake at a place called Glennamaddy, at a distance of, writing from recollection, about six or eight miles, has lowered about 4ft, since the bursting of the bog, with which it had no apparent connexion. This tends to establish what I advanced in my original

terranean channels, with the large bodies of pent-up water with which the country abounds. This affords a strong argument in favour of the undertaking of extensive works of arterial drainage, works which cannot be dene by private enterprise or individual effort, and which should be initiated and carried out under the enlightened supervision and direction of the Government. I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. LE POER TRENCH, Major, R.E.

PORTADOWN RIOTS.—The number of persons injured in the collision between the Orangemen and the police in Pertadown, on the 6th, when the former were celebrating the Gunpowder Plot, is larger than was supposed. The town commissioners met and passed a resolution blaming the police, whose blocking up of the streets caused, as they allege the riot. The Rev. Mr. Andrews, Presbyterian Minister, utterly condemns the Orange proceedings and these who abet them, concluding with the following emphatic words, implicating especially the Episcopalian Protestants: - "This rabblement of rioters I would indignantly disown. Can any reasonable man believe that such people or their secret supporters have really at heart the Christian cause? Rome is triumphing at this moment in spite of mobs. It is an instrucsolutely necessary for the welfare of Ireland," which | tive fact—the Church which mainly produces these anti-Romish mobs is the Church in which Rome is making the most astonishing havoc. And yet we are twitted as not good Protestants by these ignorant anti-Romish mobs, because we do not see that Christianity requires us to take up their political battle-

IS THE CHURCH IN DANGER?-To the Editor of the

Catholic Times.—Sir,—The crisis of persecution through which the Church of God is at present suffering cannot tail to be an unmixed source of exultation and rejoicing to her enemies, particularly to the anti-papal prophets of the day who, from their intense hatred of the Catholic Church and her supreme visible head on earth, the Vicar of Christ, undertake to predict that her long dominion is about to end, foolishly imagining that her desolation is inevitable in consequence of her chief pastor, the Vicegerent of Christ being a prisoner in his own capital, in the hands of his enemies, stripped and robbed of every vestige of his temporal power and patrimonial territories, and surrounded by legions of atheists, infidels, and sacrilegious plunderers, and headed by a usurper who is justly styled the robberking. However, it is not the first time that the successor of St. Peter was a prisoner. Peter himself was one, and died a martyr for his faith in the hands of his enemies. There were not wanting in every age since the commencement of Christianity, prophets who undertook to foretell the destruction of the Catholic Church, which they termed the Romish Babylon. The following cursory review of the predictions of a few of the modern prophets on the subject, may interest your readers:—John Fox pre-dicted that the death of the Papal Antichrist would happen in the year 1666. Joseph Mede calculated from his own vision that the Papacy would be finally destroyed in 1653. The Calvinist minister, Jurican, pointed out 1690: however, this prophet was not infallibly certain in this date, and had it altered to 1710 for the event; but he lived to witness a disappointment in each period. Alix, another Huguenot preacher, foretold 1716 for its realization, whilst Whiston discovered that the Popedom would certainly terminate in 1614; but finding himself mistaken, he made a guess a second time and fixed the year 1735 for the event. At length the prophet Daubeney having witnessed Pius VI. in bondage, and Rome filled and possessed with French Atheists, such as it is at present, sounds the trumpet of victory, and exclaims, "All is accomplished; Antichrist is no more;" but this prophet, too, was disappointed, for although Pius VI died a martyr, yet the Church lived and had a successor in the following year in Pius VII., who also had to suffer through the persecution against the Church, for he became the victim and prisoner of the man of innumerable thrones who strewed the earth with thousands of dead. The cagle of his glory, clated to the summit of its pride with the success of its former victories, laid a sacrilegious grasp on the Vicar of Christ; from that hour drooped its bloody wing, and ignominiously descending to the earth, was trailed through the dust, and as a vile thing was trampled upon even by those who were wont to tremble at the bare sight of its soaring. Napoleon died an exiled prisoner on a rock in the midst of the ocean. What a salutary warning to his successors, had they sufficient penetrating wisdom to profit by it. In the sixteenth century the beginning of the pretended Refermation, or Protestantism, the prophets could be numbered in thousands, and used every weapon which malignity could suggest or rabid fury supply, to realize, if possible, their predictions, and hesitated not to boast beforehand of their triumph .-The battle was fierce, and hell resorted to its whole armoury to make the prophets for once truthful. How far they succeeded let our enemies and their friends be the witnesses. Empty triumphs of the encmies of the Church of God, they have yet to learn, from her lengthened history of eighteen centuries of persecution most fierce and formidable in triumphing overher enemics. But some may be curious to ask, why is the Church irresistible, that the power of the Church is irresistible in her power in triumphing over all persecutions? The answer to this interesting query is given by Christ himself in Mat-thew xvi. c., 18 v.: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I shall build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it," and this promise of her Divine Founder is never more clearly verified and fulfilled than when she seems sinking under the waves of persecution; and the chair of St. Peter never shines so gloriously as when it is filted by a dying martyr like Pius VI., or a captive Pontiff like the present great illustrious Pius IX. The storm may carry away some of the withered branches and shrivelled, useless foliage, but we need not be at all fearful as to the life of the tree itself since the Divine veracity is pledged for its safety." The cry "The Church is in danger," never yet proceeded from sincere Catholic lips. There can be no danger, as her Divine Founder warrants her duration to the end of time, and that he would be with the pastors of his Church all days even to the consummation of the world. As long as the sun and moon shall shine in the firmament above, and illumine the earth below, so long shall the Catholic Church endure and continue her divine mission upon earth, governed by her lawful pastors, under one visible head, the successor of St. Peter, until the coming of the terrible great accounting day, when the mighty angel shall sound the last dreadful trumpet:— Arise, ye dead, and come to judgment!" and so proclaim that time shall be no more.

P. CURRAN.

Yours, &c., Dublin, 1st Nov., 1873. "AGRARIAN" OUTRAGES .- It would almost appear that a systematic attempt is being made to manufacture, for the English market, some such reputation for Longford as that under which Westmeath was so long compelled to suffer. The cruel and sanguinary shooting case at Lanesboro' has had rather a comical termination, since it turns out that Farmer McDermot was awakened from sleep, not by the crash of the would-be-assassin's bullet, but by the noise created by some frolicsome youth who, having paid his devoirs to Bacchus at a marriage feast, threw a hay fork at the widow. No doubt it is rather derogatory to the honest farmer's impor-tance that no secret society should have conspired his destruction, but he must feel grateful to the sensation-loving correspondents who displayed so much zeal in giving notoriety to his name. We wonder how many "gruesome" outrages have been manufactured out of a broken pain of glass, and how

pult? We have hitherto thought that the cartoon of, we believe, Zosimus, in which a Times "special" is taught to regard a field-post as an obelisk erected to commemorate a Ribbon outrage, as a caricature, but what may not foreigners be induced to believe when Irish "correspondents" are themselves so cre-

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.-The presentment of Mr. Joseph

Kelly, builder and timber merchant, claiming £20. 000 compensation for the malicious burning of his premises in Thomas-street on the night of Saturday, the 6th of June, has been under consideration for the last two days before Mr. Justice Barry, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation sitting as a Grand Jury. Mr. Serjeant Armstrong and Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., appeared as counsel to support the claim, and Mr. Butt, Q.C., Mr. Waters, Q.C., and Dr. Norwood resisted it. Witnesses were examined to prove that Mr. Kelly had provoked ill-will on the part of persons who had been in his employment by having some work done by carpenters instead of coopers and engaging some Scotchmen, that treats were uttered by the malcontents, that on the day the premises were burnt down the engine fires had been put out early in the afternoon, that the fire did not break out until after 11 c'clock at night, when it was observed in three or four different parts of the timber yard, and that persons in the crowd which assembled when the alarm was raised expressed exultation at the occurrence, and obstructed and assaulted the fire brigade, police, and others who were endeavoring to extinguish the flames. The conduct of the mob excited great public indignation at the time. Mr. Kelly swore that he had been 16 years in business in Thomas-street, and paid about £540 a week in wages. He was insured in the National, London and Globe, and Scottish Provincial offices for £4,000, and was paid £3,600, but gave an undertaking to refund the money if he established his claims for compensation. One of the insurance agents remonstrated with him about three weeks before the fire for allowing some flooring timbers to be put to dry near the boilers of the saw mills, and he had them removed. Two women deposed that on the night of the fire, when the alarm was first given, they saw a strange man about the premises. Mr. Butt contended that the claim had not been established by evidence, and that there was no reason to suppose that it was malicious. He accounted for it by suggesting that a spark from the furnace had fallen into the sawdust, where it smouldered, and at last set fire to the timber. No reward had been of-fered by Mr. Kelly for the discovery of the alleged incendiary. Mr. Justice Barry in his address to the corporation yesterday observed that the care-taker who had been examined appeared to be a respectable and trustworthy man, and there was no reason to discredit the evidence of the women who stated that they saw a strange man on the premises, but he left it to the corporation to say whether the fire was malicious or accidental. After some deliberation they found that it was not malicious.

Whecks.-The Knight of Kerry, in a letter to the secretary of the National Lifeboat Institution, says: -About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning an iron-laden vessel, the Clyde, struck on Brea Head, the western end of Valentia. The captain and two men got away in a boat, and it is reported were picked up between Ballinskelly Bay and the River Kenmare. Three others clung to boards, and got ashore at the bottom of the cliffs, which almost overhang. They were not perceived, and it was not until Sunday morning when the survivors succeeded in climbing up and reaching a house that the occurrence became known. The lifeboat men, thinking it pessible that some others of the crew-only six out of 16 have been heard of-had got to the foot of other parts of the cliff, determined to go out as early as possible the next morning and keeping as close to the shore as practicable, examine the cliff carefully. Had the intelligence reached the coxswain in time, he would have done this on Sunday afternoon. The results of the search have not yet been ascertained. Another of the crew, a Belgian, reached the rock, with the three before mentioned, and made the first attempt to climb. He had nearly reached the summit when a stone, on which he rested, gave way, and he was instantly dashed to pieces. It is almost a miracle how his companions made the ascent, especially one, who is badly injured through getting iammed between one of the vards of the vessel and her bulwarks. The Knight of Kerry has great fears for this man's life; the other two men are well. The brig Torrance, of Irvine, Milligan, master in ballast, while endcavouring to make Ardrossan harbour on Tuesday night, in a fresh southerly gale, and heavy sea, struck on Creenan rock. She drove off, and came to an anchor, but, on the harbour steamer going to her assistance, she slipped her anchor and was taken in tow. The towing hawser unfortunately, parted three times, and the brig went ashore near the Long Craig rocks. The Ardrossan lifeboat, Fair Maid of Perth, belonging to the National Institution, proceeded to the spot, and, in spite of the darkness and heavy sea, saved the crew.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND .- The Irish Registrar-General has published his return of the number of emigrants—natives of Ireland—who left Irish ports during the first ten months of the years 1872 and 1873. The number of emigrants in 1872 was 42,054 males and 29,556 females-in all, 71,610; the number in 1873 was 48,798 males and 36,489 femalesin all, 85,287. The total emigration from Ireland since the 1st of May, 1851—the date at which the collection of these returns at the several Irish ports commenced—to the 31st of October, 1873, was 2,247, 883 persons.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS .- Or Wednesday the criminal statistics of Ireland for last year appeared in a Parliamentary volume. Compared with 1871, the decrease is 111, or 17.6 in malicious effences against property. Malicious offences against preperty stood at a minimum of 526 in 1867, rose to a maximum of 764 in 1870, but in 1872 fell to 520, or below the minimum reached in 1867, showing a subsidence of this very grave class of offence, in which the Irish statistics are usually more unfavorable than those of England and Wales. There was an increase of 165 in riots and breach of the peace last year compared with the preceding, which arose from the party riots at Belfast. A table shows that the outburst of agrarian crime which occurred in 1869 and 1870 has undergone a remarkable diminution. It is stated that notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the harvest last year, producing pressure on the poor and withdrawal of savings, there were in the 11 months ended the 31st of July last only 2,148 offences and outrages specially reported, as compared with 2,422 in the 11 months ended the 31st of July, 1872—the pressure had, in other words, been at tended with a diminution of crime. In reference to crime in counties and districts, it is stated by the compilers in this document that the great problem indicated by the Irish statistics in 1872 is how to deal with town crime to guard against such dangerous developments as were exhibited at the recent fire in Dublin. The population of Ireland in 1871 was 5,402,759; the offences disposed of summarily last year 211,470, being a proportion of 3914 in each 10,000 of the population. The excess of town crime is a feature in the present tables. There were two persons sentenced to death in Ireland last year, neither of whom were executed. Comparisons are drawn in the document between England and Ire land. Of 29,121 of both sexes in prison last year in Ireland 12,700 could neither read nor write. Last year in Ireland the total cost of repression of crime was £1,336,388, of which £929,705 was for police, £334,246 for persons in confinement, and £72,437 for presecutions.

A man named Philips, a tenant of Mr Ion Trant liantly illuminated. The preacher looked a little Hamilton, M. P., was brought before the magistrates disconcerted, and the circumstance provoked a suplove and aderation which it is the duty, as it is its are nearly all connected, either directly or by sub- thrown by a mischieveus urchin armed by a cata- at Balbriggan Petty Sessions, charged with sending pressed titter from the audience.

threatening letter to that gentleman and also to Mr. Henry Alexander Hamilton. A similar charge had been preferred against Mr Johnstone, a respectable resident of the place, and was dismissed. An expert was examined to prove similarity of handwriting between documents known to have been written by Philips and the threatening letters, and the result, as reported in the Daily Express, was that the magistrates took information against him, and sent the case for trial at the next Commission, but accepted bail for his appearance.

The session of the Literary and Ristorical Society connected with the Catholic University was opened under the presidency of the Rev. Monsigner Woodlock. An inaugural address was delivered by the auditor, Mr. Michael O'Meara, who selected as his subject the faults of society, the dangers to which they led, and the remedies to be applied. At the conclusion of the address, the Rev. Thomas Burke moved a vote of thanks, and remarked that the Irish people had awakened to the great importance of supporting that institution. They had been put on their mettle by the taunts and sucers and calumnies of their enemies. Would the Irish nation, he asked, after the struggle they had passed through, fail to establish a Catholic University for their children? If once they applied themselves to the work with vigour failure was impossible. Mr. John Martin, M.P., also spoke, and stated that since his return from exile he had watched the Catholic University with constant and most affectionate regard. He with constant and most anectomate regard. He wished the Catholio people every success in their undertaking. Dr. O'Leary advocated the extension of the functions of the University to the working classes. Mr. A. M. Sullivan asked the assembly to give all honor to another noble institution, Trinity College, which had spurned all concessions, because, like themselves, they felt that University education should be free and untrammelled.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The bishops of England have, it is said, requested Mgr. Capel to undertake the foundation and management of an English Catholic university, the plan of which was, we believe, decided on at the recent synod, when non-Catholic education was again condemned.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. - At the Council held by Her Majesty the Queen at Balmoral Castle on Thursday it was ordered that Parliament be further prorogued to Thursday, the 5th of February

London, Dec. 10.-London is again enveloped in a dense fog this morning. There were numerous accidents yesterday, both on the streets and on the Thames. The hospitals are filled with people who were run over or otherwise wounded. On the river, three persons were killed by collisions between

PAYMENTS FOR WHEAT .- The value of the wheat imported into the United Kingdom in the 10 months ending October 31 this year was rather considerable. having amounted to £22,788,871, as compared with £20,369,542 in the corresponding period of 1872, and £19,018,526 in the corresponding period of 1871.

A curious misfortune threatens the Birkenhead Poor Law Guardians. The inmates of the parochial palace have intimated that if Mr. Redding be superseded in the mastership they will leave the house. This would be a novel strike.

WHAT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE CONSEQUENCE HAD NOT MR. PLIMSOLL MOVED IN THE MATTER ?- During last week a surveyor from the Board of Trade had been examining ships in the harbor of Aberdeen, and the result was that the custom officers received instructions from the Board of Trade to detain twelve vessels, with a view to their being surveyed as to their seaworthiness. This unexpected raid has created great excitement among those interested in shipping. Most of the vessels are owned in Aber-

stances, living at Wapping, on Saturday cut the throats of his two children, and then gave himself up to the police, alleging his inability to provide for his children as the motive for the crime. - Times.

MERRIE ENGLAND .- A man, in indigent circum-

Mr. Whalley, M.P., has announced his withdrawal from any further active interference in the Tichborne case, being dissatisfied with the premature closing of the defendant's case.

The steamer Aberis has arrived at Liverpool from Cane Coast. Thirteen of her crew died of yellow

There is a prescription in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The recipe came into notoricty through the efforts of John Vine Hall; father of Rev. Newman Hall, and Capt. Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steam. ship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his utmost efforts to regain himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the nevice of an eminent physician, who gave him a prescription which he followed faithfully for several months, and at the end of that time he had lost all desire for liquors, although he had for many years been led captive by a most debasing appetite. The recipe which he had afterward published, and by which so many have been assisted to reform, is as fellows :-Sulphate of iron, five grains; magnesia, ten grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg. one drachm: to be taken twice a day." This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration which follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks. In cases where the appetite for liquor is not too strong, the medicine supplies the place of the accustomed dram entirely; but Mr. Hall continued the use of liquors at first with the medicine, diminishing the amount gradually until he was able to throw away his bettle and glass altogether, after which he continued to take the medicine a month or two, until he felt wholly restored to self-control, and could rejoice in sound mind and sound body.

EMGRATION .- A return issued by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade of emigration from ports in the United Kingdom at which there are Government Emigration Officers shows that for the quarter ended the 30th of Soptember, 1873, the numbers of emigrants were as follows :- From England to the United States, 42,959; to British North America, 10,050; to the Australian Colonies, 6,120; to other places, 1,563; in all, 60,692. From Scotland to the United States, 5,021; to British North America, 1,380; to the Australian Colonies, 655; to other places, 56; in all, 7,112. From Ireland to the United States, 57,567; to British North America, 12,447; to the Australian Colonies, 6,775; to other places, 1,619; in all, 78,348. Of the emigrants 25,-413 were English, 5,526 Scotch, 16,849 Irish, 17,554 foreigners, and 3,006 not distinguished as to nationality.—Times.

A very liberal minded Scotch beadle occasioned a good deal of amusement at the Glasgow University Chapel a fortnight ago, on the occasion of Mr. Disraeli's visit. The preacher was the very Rev. Principal Caird. The presence of Mr. Disraeli and the high reputation of the preacher had attracted an immense crowd of people. The weather was very dull, and about half-past three o'clock the light in the chapel was very bad. The Principal at this moment was delivering one of the finest passages in his sermen, in which occurred the words, "O, for light, more light," when the beadle promptly turzed on the gas, and the building was in an instant bril-