

agonising shame at the idea of being discovered and caught in the act of evasion, dread of appearing in the undignified position of a reclaimed fugitive, dragged unwillingly to the block, instead of the royal martyr, boldly, firmly with an unconstrained step, mounting the scaffold, to consummate the sacrifice he had, of his own free will chosen to make.

He almost repented the promise he had given; he longed for the repose of hopelessness.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

THE HOLY FATHER ON SPANISH INTOLERANCE.

The Holy Father has issued the following important document in reference to "liberty of worship" in Spain:

To OUR BELOVED SON, JUAN IGNACIO MORENO, Cardinal-Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Archbishop of Toledo, and to the Venerable Brethren his Suffragans.

Pius IX., Pope.

Beloved Sons and Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction.

We have received your letter, to which was attached a printed copy of the exposition or petition written by you in defence of the unity of Catholic worship in Spain, and which you have addressed to the Superior Councils of that kingdom. We have read with great satisfaction both your letter and the remarkable document published by you, which reveal the zeal of a truly sacerdotal soul, animated by wise, lofty, and noble sentiments, such as should be held by those who defend a just and holy cause, and it is with great consolation that we have seen a service worthy of your pastoral ministry so courageously rendered to truth, religion, and the country.

On this subject we cannot refrain from bestowing merited praise on you and on that entire Catholic nation which displays such a love for its religious unity, that, with the object of preserving this unity, the bishops and clergy of the other provinces and dioceses, as well as the leading citizens, the noble matrons, and the other faithful of all ranks, join with equal zeal either in addressing petitions to the authorities of the nation, or in sending up to God the most fervent prayers, both in public and private. Your admirable solitude in every way corresponds with our desires and our efforts. Indeed, we have never desired anything more earnestly than to see you preserved from the fatal calamity of the destruction of religious unity, and to this end we have neglected no effort, nor failed in the discharge of any of the duties most incumbent upon us.

Thus it is that since the time when, in deference to the oft-repeated requests made to us by the Spanish Government, we sent our Nuncio to Madrid, we instructed him to use every effort with the Ministers of the nation and with the most serene Catholic Sovereign to prevent the attempts made upon the Church in troublesome and revolutionary times from being fully carried out, and for the faithful execution of the Concordat of 1851, and the treaties made subsequent to it.

And, in the Constitution of 1869, a grave innovation was made, in that kingdom, upon the Church and upon the aforesaid Concordat, which had the force of law, by the public promulgation of the freedom of worship, our Nuncio, from the time of his arrival at his post, directed all his cares and endeavors, in conformity with the instructions he had received, to restore in their full force all the rigor of this Concordat, rejecting, as to matters connected with it, every innovation of a nature calculated to endanger religious unity. In the meantime, we have deemed it our duty to address a letter to the Catholic Sovereign to acquaint him with our sentiments upon the subject. When the Spanish journals published the plan of the new Constitution submitted to the examination of the Superior Councils of the nation, and the 11th Chapter of which relates to the legal sanction of the freedom or toleration of non-Catholic worship, we immediately desired our Cardinal Secretary of State to confer about it with the representative of the Spanish nation, and show him, in remitting to him the document in question, dated August 13, 1875, the just demands which right and duty exacted from us against the aforesaid chapter.

The declarations put forth on this occasion were subsequently renewed by the Holy See in the reply it felt called upon to make to several observations made by the Spanish Government on this point; and our Nuncio at Madrid did not cease to ask the Ministers of State, at his interviews with them, that these protests should be inserted in the public acts of the Ministry. But we have the extreme sorrow of seeing that everything we have done, either personally or through our Cardinal Secretary of State and the Nuncio at Madrid, has not yet had the desired result. Already, however, to divert from your country the misfortune of a false toleration, you, beloved son and venerable brethren, have very justly and very properly expended your zeal and presented your protests and your petitions.

To these protests, and to those of all the bishops of the greater part of the faithful of Spain, we again on this occasion unite ours; and we declare that the aforesaid chapter of the constitutional project of law, which tends to give weight and force of a public law to the toleration of all non-Catholic worship, under what form soever it may be presented, absolutely conflicts with the rights of truth and of the Catholic religion; abrogates, in violation of all right, the Concordat concluded between the Holy See and the Spanish Government on this most important and cherished point; charges that state itself with great crime; and in opening the way to error, paves the road to persecution of the Catholic religion. Moreover, it prepares an accumulation of evils for the downfall of this illustrious nation, which in rejecting this false liberty of toleration in question, requires, with all its means and all its strength, that the religious unity which it has inherited from its ancestors, of which it is intimately allied with its historical monuments, with its morals and its national glory, be maintained sound and unimpaired.

This declaration from us we command you, beloved son and venerable brethren, to make known to all, and we desire that all the faithful of Spain be convinced that we are ready to defend with you and for you, by every means in our power, the cause and the rights of the Catholic religion. We most heartily beseech Almighty God to inspire, by his salutary counsels, those who direct the destinies of this nation, to bestow upon them the efficacious aid of his grace, to the end that they may successfully perform those things for the glory of their power and for the health and prosperity of the kingdom.

With this view do you also, beloved son and venerable brethren, continue incessantly, as heretofore to send up your fervent prayers to the throne of God, and may you receive the apostolic benediction which, in the Lord, we affectionately bestow upon you, and upon the faithful flocks committed to your charge, and upon all the faithful throughout the kingdom of Spain.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, on the 4th of March, 1876, and in the 30th year of our Pontificate.

Pius IX., Pope.

CARDINAL CULLEN ON EDUCATION.

His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, has issued a Pastoral in which he says:— "Our Lord assures us that whatever we ask the Father in His name will be given to us, and that if we ask, we shall receive, if we seek we shall find, and if we knock it shall be opened to us. How powerful then is prayer, what an efficacious means of working out our salvation! How desirous ought we not all, to be to acquire the habit of thinking of the presence of God, of entering into conversation with Him, as a most loving Father, and asking Him with faithful confidence for every light and grace that is necessary in the darkness of this world! Dearly beloved Brethren, if we become men of prayer, if we live in familiar correspondence with God, if we live in familiar gifts, we may be confident that we shall save our own souls, and be safe guides to the souls of others. The great St. Alphonsus assures us that if we persevere in fervent prayer we cannot be lost, in that if we do not pray, and habitually neglect this duty, there can be little hopes of our salvation. Hence he exhorts all who have the care of souls continually to recommend the practice of prayer, and frequent recourse to heaven in all our wants. It is not necessary for me to call on you to exhort the faithful to offer up their united prayers during this month for our own welfare and the happiness and peace of mankind. The world is now filled with alarming rumours of war, and there is danger that the millions of armed men which are so heavy a burden on the nations of Europe will soon be engaged in deadly strife, and the earth purpled with torrents of human blood. The iniquities which abound in the world, the blasphemies, the impieties, the licentiousness, and general corruption which prevail, and the recklessness with which religion is publicly assailed, and the authority of the Creator ignored, give us reason to fear these and other scourges. May He look with mercy on us, and spare His erring children. Let us pray during these days in a special manner for the Holy Catholic Church and for its prosperity. Never was there a time in which our prayers were more required. In almost every part of the world, and especially in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, the church is suffering most severely; it is persecuted in its supreme head on earth, Pius IX., in its bishops and priests, in its religious communities of men and women, and in all its other children who wish to lead a just and holy life. These sufferings and persecutions are so well known, and you sympathize so sincerely with the afflicted members of Jesus Christ in every country, that in a true spirit of fraternal charity you and your flocks undoubtedly will assist them by your prayers both in private and public. Thanks be to God here in Ireland we have nothing to fear from war and rumours of war, nor from religious persecutions, such as our brethren in Germany are suffering, from the implacable hatred of Catholicity with which the powerful Minister who exercises despotic powers in that empire is inflamed. The liberal spirit now prevailing all parties in this country is a sure protection against that dangerous warfare which, by striking down the shepherds, and depriving them of liberty to exercise the spiritual powers given to them by God for the government of His fold, exposes the sheep and lambs to the incursion of ravenous wolves, and to the danger of total destruction. No, such a despotic system of persecution, carried on under the hypocritical pretence of promoting enlightenment and liberty would not be tolerated in this or any other country where a spirit of rational liberty is cherished, and therefore we need not fear its approach. However, we should not allow ourselves to be lulled by present appearances into a careless or careless neglect of the future. On the contrary, we should watch and pray lest at any time, however remote, we should lose the inestimable gift of faith, our connection with the Rock of Peter, and the other spiritual blessings which we enjoy. Above all, as religion is now assailed in the school, we should be most solicitous about the education of the rising generations, and make every effort to have them brought up in the fear and love of God." Referring to Education he says:—"The greatest vigilance is required in reference to the National Board. You recollect how the leading commissioner of his day, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, whilst proclaiming in public that the faith of Catholic children should not be tampered with, communicated to his friends that underneath he was using the National system as a powerful engine for undermining what he called the vast fabric of Romanism in Ireland. Dr. Whately has gone to another world, but it seems as if his spirit still lingers among us, promoting experiments dangerous to our religion and carrying on an occult warfare under the pretence of spreading education and promoting our temporal advantages. Certainly the persevering and artful efforts which, for the gratification of a few restless bigots pretending to great influence, are made to banish every mention of the Catholic religion and of Catholic truth from the school books and the schools, and to mix up teachers and children of every religion together, give serious grounds for apprehension; and the measures which have lately been adopted by the commissioners to injure the admirable schools held by nuns, and to deprive them of the means hitherto allowed them of training mistresses and assistant teachers, and maintaining a high standard of instruction in their schools, cannot but increase our fears. In such circumstances it is our duty to be most watchful, and to be ready to resist all dangerous attempts on the faith of our children, and to oppose every measure calculated to injure the efficiency of our schools, or to encroach on the few advantages which they enjoy. As to higher education, we should do everything to secure a good Catholic University for a Catholic nation, and to obtain for it a participation in the privileges and endowments of which Protestants have had a monopoly for centuries in this Catholic country. Mr. Gladstone, when introducing his bill into Parliament, denounced this state of university education as something scandalous or disgraceful, and proposed to amend it. Unfortunately he pursued a false course in this attempt; for, if what Mr. Lowe is reported by the Press to have said in a late speech be true, Mr. Gladstone undertook, not to rid the Catholics of the scandalous grievances they were suffering, but to free the Irish people from the domination of the Catholic hierarchy. In other words he intended to walk in the footsteps of Dr. Whately, and undermine the fabric of the Catholic Church, for, as it is built upon the foundation of the Apostles and their successors in the hierarchy, he could not destroy the authority of the hierarchy without pulling down that Church which, by Divine institution, rests upon that authority as its solid foundation. There are other projects now afloat for the settlement of this important question, with which we are as yet very little acquainted. Whatever they may be, I trust we shall be all unanimous in rejecting them unless they secure to Catholics a true Catholic education, free from danger to faith and morals; unless they grant to Catholics, in proper proportion, privileges and endowments which are enjoyed by others; and unless they recognize in the Catholic hierarchy that power given to them by Christ to teach all spiritual truth, and to prevent Catholics and their children from being poisoned by pestiferous errors, by infidelity, or materialism."

Dean Swift has found an imitator. An advocate of Colmar has left one hundred thousand francs to the local madhouse. "I got this money," says the lawyer in his will, "out of those who pass their lives in litigation; in bequeathing it for the lives of lunatics I only make restitution."

THE BENEIGHTED IRISH—MORE LIES.

The Irish "Church Education Society" is, it seems, one of those associations which annually afford to ecclesiastics who love notoriety, and who delight to bask in the sunshine of fawning applause, an opportunity for display. This society lately held its meeting in the Rotunda, Dublin. It would seem not to be very popular, for the Dublin papers describe the attendance as being "small and mainly composed of ladies." The Dublin Freeman, however, gives a merited castigation to the false and insulting statements of this same Irish "Church Education Society" who under the guise of zeal for the conversion of the "poor benighted Irish" who can not speak English, pour forth the usual stereotyped abuse against the Catholic Church. The Freeman thus notes some of the falsehoods that have been shamelessly uttered by the Protestant Bishops and Clergy of Ireland:—"The great majority of Irish Protestants we hold to be reasonable, tolerant men; attached to their religion, but not for that reason desirous of insulting the religion of others or of countenancing public violations of propriety, good taste, and good feeling. The report read at the annual meeting of the 'Irish Society for Promoting the Scriptural Education and Religious Instruction of Irish Roman Catholics chiefly through the medium of their own language,' held in the Pillar Room, Rotunda, states that as the Irish speaking population of 800,000, the remainder are 'left in utter ignorance of the Holy Scripture'—that is to say that the Catholic clergy do not teach them the Holy Scriptures. This is a false statement, as anyone who takes the trouble to learn the facts can ascertain, and we do not believe that any considerable proportion of our Protestant fellow-countrymen desire to see false statements circulated in their name. It goes on to say that the agents of the Society often 'refute the errors of the Church of Rome.' This is a needlessly offensive statement, calculated to create and engender ill-feeling between different sections of Christians, and we do not believe this object to be one which the majority of our Protestant fellow-countrymen desire. The Bishop of Limerick said that it was because St. Patrick preached in Irish that he was successful in establishing the Christian religion in this country, and that 'the reason that St. Patrick was successful remained now.' This means that the Catholic Irish-speaking people are not Christians. It is a statement both false and offensive, and we believe the majority of our Protestant fellow-countrymen will hold with us that it is language entirely unworthy one who claims to be a successor to St. Patrick. The Venerable Harriott Townsend, M.A., said that 'it was the degrading, blighting, withering influence of Popery that afflicted Ireland.' The Rev. Robert Hamilton said that 'if it were not for the seeds of rebellion and discord the sons of Ireland would have risen to a far higher place in the scale of nations.' 'The country,' he said, 'was suffering under a spiritual maldy and illness, the cause of which was the baneful influence of the spate tree of Popery.' This is an offensive, false, and grossly libellous statement, for which the clergy of the Catholic Church, were they as wanting in Christian charity as their accusers, might make the speaker amenable in a court of justice. We do not believe that our Protestant fellow-countrymen either approve of or believe the assertion, or desire to see ministers of their Church thus publicly degrading their sacred office in a frantic effort to obtain subscriptions to any society. How these gentlemen can venture into a pulpit and join their congregations in praying to be delivered from envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness, and from bearing false witness against their neighbour, after such utterances as these, is beyond us mere laymen to conceive, and we leave it to themselves and their consciences. But we do appeal earnestly, and with all sincerity, to the bulk of our Protestant fellow-countrymen to set their faces against such outrages against public decency as were perpetrated on Tuesday in the name of religion. We appeal also to the distinctively Protestant Press of Dublin, which has shown its opinion of the exhibition of Tuesday by suppressing the language we have quoted, to adopt the more open and honourable course of publicly discountenancing it. We say it brings disgrace on the Protestants of Ireland, and that the time has come when all honest, self-respecting Protestants should show their condemnation of such practices by something more than mere abstention and tacit disapproval. We say that, as Christians and as gentlemen, they are called upon to protest against a system which is a public scandal and a disgrace. The Bishop of Wilmore referred to his Protestant predecessor, Bishop Bedell, as a sanction for countenancing those proceedings. Bishop Bedell was a worthy man, but the reference was an unfortunate one. More than two hundred years ago the Catholics of Ireland, in their treatment of this very Bishop, showed these fanatics of Tuesday an example which might well bring the blush of shame to their cheeks. At the time of his death the country was devastated by war. The Irish Catholics were triumphant. The Irish Parliament was sitting in Kilkenny. Bishop Bedell was made prisoner, but was treated with every consideration. He was allowed the free and unrestricted exercise of his religion, and the Catholics supplied him with necessaries for his participating in the Sacrament and administering it to his fellow-prisoners. He was liberated, and some time after the old man died. As a mark of respect to his memory the Catholic people and soldiery follow him remains to the grave. The Catholic military authorities, with the concurrence of the Catholic Bishop of Swinney, allowed these remains to be publicly interred in the Catholic Cathedral in accordance with the ritual of the Protestant Church. It was thus 'these Irish-speaking Catholics,' whose triumphant treatment the Protestant Bishop of Kilmore two hundred and thirty years ago. We have described the reward they get from Bedell's Protestant successor to-day. We ask the Protestants of Ireland will they tolerate a continuance of this state of things?"

IRELAND AND THE JUDICATURE ACT

A large and influential joint deputation of Scotch and Irish gentlemen on the 5th May, waited upon the Right Hon. E. A. Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, at the Home Office, Whitehall, on the subject of the above-named act, under which persons resident in Ireland and Scotland were liable to be brought before the courts of law at Westminster, at very considerable additional expense and at great inconvenience, to defend themselves in England. Amongst those present were—Mr. McCarthy Downing, M.P.; Mr. N. D. Murphy, M.P.; Mr. M. Brooks, M.P.; Mr. Dunbar, M.P.; Mr. Stapoole, M.P.; Mr. Meldon, M.P.; Mr. T. Moore, M.P.; Mr. McLaren, M.P.; Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Findlater. Mr. McCarthy Downing briefly introduced the deputation, simply remarking that the gentlemen who would address the Home Secretary would explain what it was they complained of and the remedy which they sought to have applied. Mr. McLaren remarked that there were a number of deputations from public and commercial bodies in Scotland who desired that this question should be taken up, not as one of law but of justice to the mercantile interests of Scotland. They objected to be dragged before the courts at Westminster for trivial debts as a violation of the Act of Union, which was most explicit in saying that no Scotch case should ever be tried in Westminster Hall. Mr. Dillon next addressed the Home Secretary,

and said he attended as a member of the deputation appointed by the Incorporated Society of Solicitors of Ireland, who represented that profession in the country. This being a matter which deeply affected the profession the council had thought it their duty to appear and state their views before the Government; but at the same time they were impressed with the conviction that in dealing with so large a question as this it was not to be publicly accepted that the Government should deal with it upon the narrow ground of how it affected a particular profession. They ground further upon which they took the liberty of submitting to the Government that some remedy should be applied to the evil of which they complained was that it affected the whole of the country. They complained that this proceeding which is now being worked out by the courts at Westminster was carried on under the provisions of an order made part of an Act of Parliament which had been passed by surprise and *ex silentio* so far as the public both of Ireland and Scotland and their representatives in Parliament were concerned. He was justified in saying that when it was remembered that in an act under which this jurisdiction was assumed not one word was said about either Ireland or Scotland. He thought there could be no doubt of the fact that the orders, which were part of the act, were framed by Her Majesty's judges in Westminster. They were technical orders, they made part of the act, and thus they had in an act of Parliament professing solely to deal with the judiciary and the administration of justice in England the rights which had been guaranteed to his country by successive acts of Parliament actually abolished, not by express legislation, but by implication and by construction put upon the wording of the act by the judges at Westminster. The right of the people of Ireland to be sued and to defend themselves in their own country and by their own laws was taken away, so far as he could understand, by implication. Not only the profession to which he belonged, but the whole of the public, agricultural, commercial, and municipal, felt this to be a very great grievance, and would respectfully call upon the Government either by legislation or by some other way to redress the great evil inflicted on Ireland, and retain for the people both of that country and of Scotland the right to be sued and to defend themselves in their own country. Mr. Findlater said he would not have troubled the right hon. gentleman with any remarks on the subject had it not been that since his arrival in London he had received a communication from the Corporation of Dublin requesting him to lay before him a resolution that had been passed by that body. It showed that the statement that had been made by Mr. Dillon was perfectly correct—viz., that all classes in Ireland were represented in the present deputation. The resolution of the Municipal Council, adopted by them unanimously, was as follows:—"Resolved—That the Corporation do present a petition to Parliament praying that the part of the English Judicature Act enabling a plaintiff to take proceedings in the law court of England against a defendant resident in Ireland may be repealed, inasmuch as the same is very oppressive, and a great grievance to Her Majesty's Irish subjects." Mr. Murphy, M.P., observed that he had been instructed by the commercial community of Cork, which city he had the honor to represent, to attend as member of this deputation, and place their views on the subject before the Government. It was not his intention to trouble the right hon. gentleman with any remarks, as he had been favoured with a succinct statement in writing of the views of those whom he represented, which he had great pleasure in laying before the Home Secretary. It was an echo of what Mr. Dillon and the other speakers had already stated. The object altogether to their being liable to be brought to Westminster to defend a suit which ought properly to be tried in their own country. Mr. Harrison, who represented the Scotch Trade Protection Society, which comprised 1,300 manufacturers and merchants throughout Scotland, said he considered the procedure under the Judicature Act to be unnecessary and liable to be oppressive. Mr. D. Dixon, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Stewart also spoke in a similar strain. Mr. Meldon said he desired to call attention to one point of considerable importance. This question of extending the jurisdiction of the English courts to Scotland and Ireland had been considered over and over again. It was considered most deliberately on two occasions last session. At the very beginning of the session Mr. Whalley introduced a bill to amend the English Common Law Procedure Act of 1852, and the principal point raised was with reference to the difficulty of service in foreign Corporations and in committee on that bill he introduced a clause which, if passed, would remove the exemptions in favour of Scotland and Ireland. That was early in the session, and it took persons by surprise. It was accordingly carried in the House of Commons in committee. About the 20th of February some other members and himself came for the first time to the house, and upon looking at the paper they found that Mr. Whalley's bill, with this objectionable clause in it was actually down for report. They immediately communicated with the law officers, and he believed also with the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and the matter was fully considered by the Government, who, on deliberation, insisted upon Mr. Whalley's consent to strike out that clause of the bill. That was accordingly done. Again, the Friendly Societies Act, introduced by the Chancellor of Exchequer in the last session, was a matter of more serious deliberation in the house. That bill also sought to extend the English jurisdiction under that act to Scotland and Ireland in two ways, first, it contained provisions with respect to the question of registration, and allowed an appeal to the registrar in England, and from him to the courts at Westminster. He very strongly objected to that provision. Secondly, there was a provision in the bill that in all suits and actions for debt against members of friendly societies the defendants were liable to be sued wherever the registered officer of the society was. A registered officer in London having a member living in Edinburgh was entitled to sue the Scotch member at Westminster. The same course applied to Ireland. Another most objectionable provision was that in criminal cases a person might be tried wherever the society had a registered office. The Home Secretary would remember that he opposed all these clauses, the excuse offered for their introduction being that it was not extending the jurisdiction of the English courts, but that when a person chose to become a member of a society he was bound by its rules. In committee he was unable to effect the rejection of any of these clauses, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other members of the Government having given the matter their serious consideration they gave way upon the three points to which he had referred. Under these circumstances it was the belief of most people that those who were instrumental in introducing the judicature rules last session had not the slightest idea that they were conferring jurisdiction, where no jurisdiction was given under the Act of 1873. Mr. Gowen and one or two other gentlemen from Scotland having also addressed a few remarks to the hon. secretary.

Mr. Cross said that all he could say at present was that the deputation had placed their views in a clear way before the Government. The question lay in a nutshell. He took it for granted the deputation was unanimous as regarded the question of the jurisdiction, but there was another question which they had not touched upon, which was the question of reciprocity.

Mr. Dillon said the question of reciprocity was considered by them to be very illusory so far as Ireland was concerned, because the great balance of trade was against Ireland. Mr. McLaren said that was the opinion of the whole of the bodies in Scotland. Mr. Cross said that he thought he was in possession of the views of the deputation, and all he could promise them was that he should consult with the Lord Chancellor on the subject. The question, no doubt, to some extent has a commercial bearing, and therefore the deputation were quite right in coming before him, but it was also a legal matter, and it was right he should consult the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Meldon assured the right hon. gentleman that that was the view taken by the deputation. They looked to the Home Secretary to protect the commercial interests of Ireland, and they had arranged that a deputation should wait on the Lord Chancellor with reference to the legal aspect of the case.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The rents of farmers are being extensively raised in Louth. Mr. Blennerhassett, M. P. for Kerry is about being married to one of the daughters of Sir William Armstrong. Active preparations are being made for the immediate resumption of the building of the railway bridge over the Blackwater at Cappoquin. On the 1st ultimo, Kilmurry's Hotel, Queens-town, was put for sale at public auction by Mr. W. J. Fry, and sold to Mr. Hungerford, of Cork, the highest bidder, for £1,105. On the 1st ultimo, a man named William Foley fell dead suddenly on the hill between the Market and the police barrack at Queenstown. The cause of death is supposed to have been heart disease. Mr. James North has disposed of the interest in the Shales Silver and Lead Mine, at the Estate Auction Rooms, 84 Abbey Street, Dublin, to Charles Cammins, Esq., in trust, for £1,000. The interest of the tenant in three acres and a few rods of land has been disposed of by Mr. Carroll, auctioneer, Nenagh, for £190. A tenant present remarked that landlords might well go mad after that bid. The space around the Grattan statue, in Dublin, is about to be flagged, at the cost of the city, and at the corners will be placed four ornamental lamps. These additions will give the finishing touches to the aspect of a noble work. By an order in the Privy Council, published in Dublin Gazette of the 2nd ult., the Lord Lieutenant revokes two proclamations of 1865 and 1866, placing a large portion of the county Donegal under the Peace Preservation Acts. Four hundred and fifty animals were offered for sale at the Cork Park Horse Fair on the 5th ultimo. The supply was made up principally of draft horses, which brought from £25 to £50 each. A few hunters realised from £60 to £250 each. A mission was opened on the 30th ult., in the Cathedral Church, Ennis, by the Oblate Fathers of Inchicore. The spiritual exercises are conducted by the Very Rev. F. Cooke, Prov., and the Revs. J. F. Shinton and A. M. Gaughran, O. M. J. At an influential meeting of the Tenant-Farmers of the parish of Kilmive, held in Ballinadine, Sunday, the 30th ult.; it was unanimously resolved to present an address to Mr. A. T. Leonard, thanking him for his manly conduct in bringing a motion in favor of Mr. Butt's Land Bill before the Clerical Board of Guardians on the 19th of April. At the Cork land sessions, recently, compensation to the amount of £81 10s. was awarded to Margaret Fitzgerald, a woman blind with age, who had been evicted from a farm in Glenville, on the estate of Dr. Hudson. Before the case was gone into, an offer was made on the part of the claimant to take a thirty-one years' lease of the land at double the rent she has been paying. On the 2d ult., as the corps of drums and files of the 100th Royal (Canadian) Regiment were beating tattoo in the square of the barracks, Kilkenny, Peter Stewart, a native of Scotland, aged 39 years, the player of the bass drum, suddenly fell to the ground, and when it was attempted to raise him it was found that he was dead. He appeared to be in his usual health up to the time of going on parade. At a meeting recently held in Cloyne, county Cork, it was resolved to form a farming and agricultural society for the district. The meeting was numerously attended, and the chair was occupied by Major General Roche, who was elected president of the club, with Mr. John Litchfield, J. P., as vice-president; a committee was nominated, and it was arranged that the meetings of the society should be held on the second Thursday of each month. CARDINAL CULLEN ON EDUCATION.—Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral, in which he refers at great length to the subject of education. He says that under the pretence of spreading education and promoting the temporal advantage of the nation, an occult warfare against the Catholic religion is being carried on, and he calls on Catholics to resist all dangerous attempts to impair the efficiency of the schools and undermine the faith of the children. With regard to higher education, he urges them to use every effort to obtain a Catholic University for a Catholic nation. On the 2d ult., a centenarian, named John Sullivan, paid the debt of nature at Bantry at the advanced age of 103 years. Hale and hearty up to within a few years of his demise, he was able to work as vigorously on his farm as when some 60 years ago from his native mountains—Borlino—of Lord Kenmare's property, whilst a young man of 24 years engaged at his toil (grafting) he saw riding at anchor in the Bay the French fleet, on the 24th of December, 1796, a sight which in no way disturbed the equanimity or interrupted the labors of the sympathizing Celt. The following sales took place in the landed Estates Court on the 2nd ult.:—Estate of William J. Meara, owner; Thomas Hewatt, public officer of the Provincial Bank of Ireland petitioner. Lands offensively known as Rathnakeena, situate in the barony of Lower Ormond and county Tipperary, held under lease for 31 years from 1874, containing 131a. 1r. 9p., and yielding a net profit rent of £56 18s. 7d. Sold for £355 to Mr. Thomas Hough. Estate of Philip Maguire, owner; James McCall, petitioner. Lot 1.—Part of the land of Toureen mountain and wood, mountain and wood, containing 666a 31p. held in fee, in barony of Clawhill, county Tipperary. Sold for £1,500 to Mr. Hart. Lot 2.—Part of the lands of Traugmann, containing 149a. 12p., held in fee, in the barony of Clawhill; and producing profit rent of £148 7s. 6d. Sold for 2,820. A return issued on the 4th ult., shows that on the first of January, 1875, 69 persons, born in England, with 52 children dependent on them, received relief in workhouses in Ireland. On the 1st of July the numbers were 73 and 65. The number of English persons receiving outdoor relief in Ireland on these dates was 15. The persons born in England, who received relief in lunatic asylums in Ireland was 29 on the first of January, and 23 on the 1st of July. The total number of Irish poor in receipt of relief on the first of January, 1875, in England, was, in workhouses, 9,090; in district or separate schools or orphanages, 975; in lunatic or imbecile asylums, 1,123; as outdoor