THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE ADDRESS TO DR. MORAN.—The address from the friends of Dr. Moran, Coadjutor Bishop of Ossory was presented to him at the residence of the Sory, was Problem of Dublin, on Saturday the 25th ult: "Kindness and gentleness of manner, unostentations charity and unobtrusive piety," are, as the zentations characteristics, are, as the anaxess sinces, and apposente characteristics, comcalled forth this spontaneous expression of affection from the new prelate's many friends.

The following is the letter addressed to the people of Ireland by the Freeman's Journal :-

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—We venture to address you in a manner not usual, but the unusual circumstances under which we do so, will excuse us to you for deviating from the ordinary routine form applicable to ordinary events. A speech has been delirered from the Bench at Galway which in the courtesy due to the forms of justice will be known here-after as the "Judgment" of Mr. Justice Keogh, in the case of the Galway Election Petition. The tone and terms of that speech were more suited to the and with of the heated atmosphere of a gathering in Exeter Hall, than to the calm dignity which is generally supposed to characterise the utterances and surroundings of the Judicial Bench.

We have perused that speech with care. We have compared the remarkable phraseology in which it abounds, with the evidence on which it is supposed to be based. We have canvassed the opinions of to be passed.

The present that solutions of men on its substance, its all sorts and conditions of men on its substance, its to be inseparable from the character of a Judge." language, its tone, and its tendency, and we do not hesitate to say, though we say it with pain and sorrow, that the one feeling in every circle and the one delivered at Galway is rather an indictment against the Prelates, Priests, and people of Ireland, as a the Frences, 111000, and 120 particular—than a Charges less mild are within easy reach, but this one calm legal pronouncement on the disputed return is at least pertinent. to an election writ.

The venerable Prelate of the West-John, Archbishop of Tuam—is described as one whose conduct rendered it impossible to speak of him with ordinary courtesy, without " polluting" conscience. His Suffragan Bishops are represented as being simply " conspirators" against the rights, and liberties, and franchises of the people. The Clergy are described as a "rabble rout." Father Lavelle is accused as one who "descerates that tremendous Mystery which was celebrated upon Calvary. He is denounced before England as a Priest who incited to assassination. Father Loftus-on whom nature had not bestowed all the graces of form and tigure which go to constitute the ideal beauty of the Judge—is ridiculed as The Thersites of the conspiracy-proclaimed as a "deliborate perjurer," and a "wretch; and the Empire is judicially" informed on the eve of a critical division on the Ballot Bill, that the Catholic Ecclesiastics have avowed that the Confessional is to be used in Ireland to defeat the secrecy proposed to be conferred by that measure for the protection of the franchises of the realm.

The Judge having characterised the venerable Patriarch of the West-the oldest Prelate in the Church-as the centre and pivot of the conspiracy, and having slandered the Priesthood as we have described, declared his resolve "that seven years of penal servitude' should be the reward of their crime for adhering with fidelity, as did their predecessors. to the downtrodden and persecuted of their race. "Penal servitude"-ominous phrase by which to indicate the exclusion from within the pale of the Constitution of John of Tuam, his Suffragans, and the Catholic Clergy of the county.

Captain Nolan, for no offence even alleged against him-for no violation of the law committed by him -but simply because all the Prelates and Clergy of the county, with one heart and one soul, supported him as the honest advocate of free education, a free Church, a free soil, and a free Legislature, is declared to have been disqualified as a candidate, because of the "rabble rout" of hierarchical conspirators who supported him. He is mulcted in costs sufficient to ruin any gentleman of his position, as the most emphatic way of punishing him for identifying himself with the clerical associates who stood round him at the hustings, and at every public meeting at which he addressed the electors.

We solemuly ask you, then, fellow-countrymen does the speech delivered at Galway under the proie ermine, and circulated through tection o Empire with the sanction and authority of the Judicial Bench, truly describe the Prelates, Priests, and people of this country, or of any part of it?

Do you believe that these Judicial utterances truly represent "The Lion of the Fold of Judah" as conspiring with his Suffragans and their priests to annihilate the liberties and franchises of the Irish people and destroy freedom of election?

Is it true that the assertion that a gentleman who had been the Liberal representative of Galway sounded his political death-knell in his own county by combining with the Tory aristocracy to defeat the candidate chosen by the universal acclaim of the people, was calculated to nerve the arm of the holder of a good "Tipperary" "blunderbuss" for such deeds as were described by the Judge in connexion with the judicial interpretation put on the words of the Rev. Mr. Lavelle. Do you believe that there is an Ecclesiastical con-

spiracy to use the Confessional in Ireland to defent the Ballot, and that the Hierarchy and Priesthood of Ireland were truly described to the bigots of England as conspirators against the rights, the liberties, and franchises of the nation?

If you do, then it is your duty to publicly thank the man who has denounced the conspirators, and to celebrate in all time to come the 27th of May as another 5th of November.

But, on the other hand, if you believe these utterances to be slanders and libels on your Prelates, your Priests, and on yourselves as a people, is it not your duty to take, promptly and with effect, such steps as will testify to the Empire and to the World that you still recognise the Prelates and Priests of Ireland—as the true friends of your rights, your liberties, and your franchises-and as being as faithful to-day to their trust as were their predecessors, who stood by your fathers during three hundred years of "penal servitude?"

To defend the illustrious Prelates and devoted Priesthood of Tuam, Galway, and Clonfert from the crime imputed against them -of conspiring to annihilate the franchises and liberties of their faithful people-is not needed. Their lives and the evidence in the case will be their justification.

Yet it seems to us that a vindication of the national sense of their purity as ecclesiastics and of their patriotism as citizens is essential as a response to the londed blunderbuss presented as a Judicial lift to the Exeter Hall assassins of the characters of the Irish Prelacy and Priesthood.

A noble occasion offers, to avail yourselves of which will be as generous as it will be noble. A gallant and chivalrous young gentleman has risked his fortune in the desence of the fair same of the Prelates and Clergy of Galway. The "Judgment"which inflicts penal servitude on the "ecclesiastical conspirators," and " vampers up of debauched evidence," confiscates the property of Captain Nolan. He is made the scapegoat to carry into the wilderness of his future the crimes and sins of the "ecclestastical despots." If you hope to defeat the landlord conspiracy which seeks to deter others as gifted, as chivalrous, and as true as Captain Nolan from confronting similar ruin in defence of your rights and of the honour of your venerated Ecclesiastics, you will interpose and say-"Ruin shall not overwhelm the brave young Catholic gentleman who perilled everything save his honour for faith and fatherland."

If we interpret aright your instincts, your genero-

sity, and your justice, you will at once form a Committee to vindicate the reputation of the Prelates and Priests of Ireland, so foully assailed in this judgment, and stand between a generous and honourable gentleman and the ruin designed for him.

Should such a Committee be formed-as we are confident it will—we respectfully ask permission to place Fifty Pounds at its disposal, as our subscription to the Vindication Fund.

We are, Fellow-Countrymen, your faithful and devoted Servant,

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

GALWAY ELECTION PETITION .- The Catholic Opinion (London) thus summarises the several Press comments on Judge Keogh's decision:

The Londonderry Journal, commenting on the udge's indecent philippies on the law it was his duty to administer, says :- "A Judge is generally supposed to be a dignified and impartial person, and a judgment an intelligent exposition of the law, and a calm review of the facts. But the Judge in this instance became a passionate and reckless advocate, and, the judgment necessarily degenerated into a vulgar display of insolence, fulsome flattery, and judicial Billingsgate-a verbose outcome of intellectual slush, and a melancholy exhibition of disappointed vanity. A gentleman who considers it his duty to apply such terms as "wretch" and "miscreant" to the clergy of a county, and to designate the supporters of a candidate returned by a majority of four to one as "the mindless, brainless, coward Judge Keogh's opinion, completely disproved. instruments in the hands of ecclesiastical despots, hardly embodies that serenity and dignity presumed

To prove what an amount of contempt should be meted out to the private opinions with which the judgment was interlarded, the Nation dives into the conviction in every mind is that the "Judgment" past—the "dread past" with political renegades and brings to the surface the following proof of the consistency of this nominally Catholic Judge.

"Father Lavelle is reported to have said at one of the Galway meetings, that Sir Thomas Burke by his conduct in reference to the recent election in that county had "sounded his political death-knell." Mr. Justice Keogh has said with regard to those words, "I would like to see the Tipperary-man with a good blunderbuss in his hand who would draw the nice distinction between death-knell and political death-knell." The use of this language by Mr. Justice Keogh is a down-right atrocity. There is in it an implication that the men of Tipperary are a set of ignorant brutes, stupid, ruthless, and ferocious. We can tell Mr. Justice Keogh that the men of Tipperary know what is meant by a 'political deathknell quite as well as he does; and, moreover, that Father Lavelle would be quite incapable of making to them or to any other set of men any suggestions pointing in the direction indicated by Mr. Justice Keogh. It was not be who intimated to the people some years ago, when the enmity between landlords and tenants was much hereer than it is at present, that the short days and the long nights were fast coming round. Mr. Justice Keogh can bear us out in that assertion. And we feel pretty certain that a penitent expresses some scruples as to the right-in any references ever made by Father Lavelle to fulness of voting for this candidate or for that, the the character of the Irish landlords he never went sacred tribunal of Penance should never be missued beyond the example set him by this same Mr. Justice Keogh, who on a public occasion in the clock with his own peculiar political views, which, county of Galway and the town of Athlone described as in the case of the late Kerry election, may be them as " the most heartless, the most thriftless, the most ind femille bindscraey on the face of the earth." On the same occasion he went on to speak of them in

the following terms:— " For centuries the landlords of Ireland have had the game in their own hands-they had a parliament of their own, an army of their own, a Church of their own which they endeavoured to force upon the people at the point of the bayonet. But the people defied the bayonet, they sometimes died under it, but to the last they preserved their faith. The landlords of Ireland had the land of Ireland, and they made their own laws-they had the magistracy and the juries and the police and the beach with them, and for fifty years they had a monopoly of the British market, and what have they made of Ireland -a garden or a desert, a pleasant place to dwell in,

or a howling wilderness? In this way Mr. Keogh went on to work up public feeling against the Galway landlords and the land-lords of Ireland. They had no more fierce or unscrupulous assailant than this man. In his recent udgment, Mr. Justice Keogh spoke of Parliaments having pulled down " what was called an ascendency -in other days he spoke of that ascendency as "an intolerable burden on the Catholics of this country. and of the Established Church as a Church "forced on the people at the point of the bayonet." But that was while he wanted the aid of the priests and people of Ireland to lift him into Parliament and keep him there-that was also before he was allowed to put his legs under the mahogany of the Protestant gentry of Galway. Now his tune is changed, and Mr. Justice Keogh has only smooth phrases and high-flown compliments for the men who made of Ireland "a howling wilderness," and who were "the most heartless, the most thriftless, the most indefensible aristocracy on the face of "the earth."-Surely, a more revolting and disgraceful exhibition of meanness, traitorism, and ingratitude has never been witnessed in Ireland than that which this false-hearted and foul-mouthed creature has given to

the public in his Galway "judgment." The Tablet says "The Catholic clergy of Ireland have been, it is unnecessary to observe, from time immemorial the prominent defenders of the interests of the poor peasants and tenantry; and it need excite no surprise that Captain Nolan's conduct in submitting to arbitration all outstanding disputes with his tenantry received the warmest eulogies from leading members of the Galway Episcopate and enlightened priesthood. When another vacancy in the representation of the county occurred as the former objection to him had been removed, it hardly seemed necessary to contrive an organized system of intimidation in order to procure his return. To threaten the tenant-farmers with Excommunication if they refused to vote for the best friend of the tenant-farmer, would seem apart even from other considerations, to be the result of a curious sort of logic. Judge Keogh, however, has expressed his conviction, in well-chosen and temperate phraseology that the tenant-farmers of Galway were the victims of spiritual terrarism in recording their votes for Captain Nolan. We may not venture to impugn the legal acumen any more than we could presume to doubt the entire impartiality of Mr. Justice Keogh. We may, however endeavor to inform ourselves as to the irrefragable chain of reasoning which has conducted the distinguished

Judge to his judgment. "Captain Nolan was opposed by Captain Trench a son of the late Earl of Clancarty. Captain Trench was the selected representative of the landlord interest, as distinguished from these advanced theories of tenant-right to which Captain Nolan had bound himself. We must hold, accordingly, that in voting against the representatives of the landlords, the tenants must be considered to have acted under coercion, since they can never have intended to prefer their own interests to the interests of their landlords. The whole history of the tenant-right agitation proves this truth, and we are, accordingly, prepared to enter into Judge Keogh's view that there must have been coercion. In the next place, as not even the "Old Catholics" have asserted that fixity of tenure was intended to be comprehended under the decrees of the Vatican Council, it becomes mathematically demonstrable that fixity of tenure can be enforced by ecclesiastical penalties. The intrinsic verisimilitude of the story which represents the Catholic priesthood as not only in their civic,

results from this consideration. When we add that the entire body of the incriminated Catholic clergy throughout the County of Galway have unauimous ly and solemnly deposed upon oath that in no way whatever have they made use of spiritual influence and ecclesiastical penalties to force the choice of the people, the monstrous perjury of which all these venerated Prelates and Priests have been guilty becomes obvious to the meanest capacity.

"It is an additional confirmation of Judge Keogh's decision, if the simple opinion of so eminent a member of the Irish bench can require confirmation, that a mass of testimony proved that the relations of landlords and tenants in Galway have been marked by such mutual and constant affection that the hostility of the tenants to their benefactors can only be accounted for by such malign agencies as those which Judge Koogh has condemned. Thus a multitude of witnesses swore that every form of intimidation was being used to force the tenants to vote for Captain Trench. One of the landlords themselves gave evidence of the perfect freedom enjoyed by the tenants by being obliged to admit that he had, previously to the election, warned his tenants that 'all the landlords in the county were extremely wroth at the preference shown to Captain Nolan, and that if the tenantry persisted in their undutiful conduct, they would be made to feel the consequences. Every shadow of intimidation by others than the Ecclesiastical 'Vampires' was, in

The Weekly Register attributes the adverse decision partly to ill-judged partizanship, and unnecessary zeal; and as another reason adverts, only with feelings of the deepest sorrow, to the undoubted indiscretion "of many of the clerical supporters of Captain Nolan. There is no use in blinking the matter, that if sundry priests named by Judge Keogh had not suffered their zeal to outrun their discretion nor turned their chapels for the nonce into political committee-rooms, the result arrived at on Monday would have been very different. We would not be misunderstood, nor would we for a moment be supposed to infer that there never is a time when the Catholic priest ought to put before his flock the merits and demerits of the respective candidates but we must respectfully submit that that time is not when he stands at the Altar of God clad in his sacrificial vestments, and engaged in the great work appointed to be performed at that awful moment,-The exhortations to be delivered on Sundays and Holydays of Obligation are not to be political harangues, but rather instructions to the people on their duty to God and their neighbor. Or if it is absolutely necessary that political allusions should be made, there is no need to import into the discourse violent and coarse expressions, such as were owned to by one or two of the clerical witnesses themselves, who even in Court and in the presence of the Queen's representative fell lamentably short of that gentlemanly and moderate bearing which becomes God's priests. We hold that except when there is the gravest need to act otherwise, such matters as elections and the like should be discussed in public meetings, and not in churches, and that unless by a confessor for the purpose of indoctrinating his utterly opposed to those of his Bishop, and, indeed, to the cause of Religion itself. On the members of the Episcopate who have been attacked by Mr. Justice Keogh, as well as on the majority of the priests on whose characters he east such aspersions we emphatically declare that there rests no stain. They were guilty of no illegal act, whereas the combination of landlords and peers of the realm to enforce the return of Captain Trench was utterly unconstitutional. To all who have attentively read the evidence and compared it with Judge Keogh's elaborate oration, it must be clear that the Archbishop of Tuam and his suffragans were not guilty of the political crimes imputed to them, and that they personally were utterly free from even the suspicion of having abused their spiritual power whereas it is well known that some of the lords and commoners, owners of large estates in the county, whom the Judge pronounced immaculate and spotless, were the greatest offenders against all the laws of political purity, and the most shameless violators of that freedom of election which is the birthright of every British voter. Cantain Nolan was the choice of the people. As an advocate of Home Rule the Conservatives opposed him; as one who would support the cause of Pius IX, the Protestants fought against him; above all as a landlord who had the courage to appoint three such popular men as Father Lavelle, Sir John Gray, and Mr. A. M. Sullivan to act as arbitrators between himself and his evicted tenantry, and more than that to add to his offence by according to the conditions of their award, he had secome an object of hatred to all his fellow-landlords, inasmuch as he had chosen a more excellent way than theirs. Comparisons are odious at the best of times, and invidious comparisons, such as were provoked in Galway between the noble behaviour of Captain Nolan and the unrighteous conduct of too many of the same class, added a sting and zest to their opposition, which in its turn produced over zeal on the other side."

There is no doubt whatever, as to the fact that, on whatever considerations Mr. Justice Keogh's decision may have been based, it is irrevocable; Captain Nolan cannot sit for Galway, and all who lament a miscarriage of justice may cite the result of the Galway petition to prove that the Election Tribunal Act of 1868 is capable of being made a complete and

unmitigated failure. The following quotation from the Times requires no comment :- "It was mentioned last night in Parliament circles, there being present at the time and taking part in the discussions, generally speaking, well-informed members of Government, that Mr. Justice Keogh will almost immediately retire from the judicial bench; that his recent remarkable and significant judgment at Galway may be regarded as a farewell performance. Hardly anything else has been spoken about to-day but this terrible tirade of

the ex-member for Athlone. The decision of the Judge, that Captain Nolan nust pay both his own costs and those incurred on the other side, is simply calculated to cause his ruin. But a national subscription has been set on foot to cover, at least, a portion of the expenses, amounting in the aggregate to about £10,000.

AID FOR GALWAY .- The effect produced on the public mind by Judge Keogh's furious judgment on the Galway election petition, will teach him and others that neither Irish Bishops, Irish Priests, nor the Irish people can be subdued. The greatest indignation has been aroused in all quarters, and meetings will be called to demand the Judge's removal from the bench, and to sustain Captain Nolan in paying the expenses of the gallant battle he has fought for Ireland. The estimation in which the people of Galway hold Judge Keegh's judgment nay be learned from the fact, that on Tuesday evenng he was burnt in effigy there, amidst the execrations of the crowds who witnessed the spectacle .-That was an unmistakable intimation of how the populace felt on the subject of the Judge's indecent irade, in which the blood-stained Cromwell was lauded, and the distinguished Archbishop of Tuam. nis Suffragans, and their patriotic clergy denounced in scurrilous language. The entire country, indeed, feels outraged by the Judge's proceedings, and if we mistake not, a universal call will be made on the government to have him removed from a position ne was never qualified to fill, and to which he should never have been appointed. In Dublin several leading men have called for a public meeting to express but in their spiritual character, urging and compellitheir condemnation of the conduct of the Judge, ing the electors to vote for fixity of tenure, at once and to collect a fund to sustain Captain Nolan.

Some have sent subscriptions of £50, £20 and £10, and we have no doubt that in the course of a week or ten days there will be a universal movement in Ireland for the same purpose. Judge Keogh will then learn how he is estimated, and the value placed upon his coarse, discreditable and unmanly conduct. -Dundulk Democrat.

NEW CANDIDATE FOR GALWAY.-Mr. Francis Nolan brother of the ex-member, has issued an address to the electors of Galway, in which he states that he believes an election for the county to be imminent. His principles are the same as his brother's, viz. Home Rule (meaning an Irish Parliament), denominational education, fixity of tenure, the ballot, and support of the Pope.

UNION RATING IN IRELAND.-Mr. McMahon asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland what were the intentions of the Government with respect to giving effect to the recommendations of the select committee on union rating? The Marquis of Hartington replied that he was as anxious as his hon, and learned friend could be that the question should be settled as soon as possible, but looking to the great amount of public business remaining to be done, as shown by the circumstance that there were no fewer than fiftytwo orders of the day on the notice paper to-night he feared it would be impossible in the present session to pass a measure likely to lead to so much discussion as a bill to establish union rating. It would, therefore, be quite useless for him to attempt to deal with the question in the present session.

THE GRAND JURY LAWS. - The Ennis Board of Poor Law Guardians, presided over by Major Butler, D.L., has unanimously passed a resolution in favor of a petition to Parliament to the following effect:-"That the tenant cesspayers have little or no control over the expenditure, the grand jury being composed exclusively of the landlord class. That, under this victous system, the burdens of the country have enormously increased, while the cess collected has been extravagantly expended. Your petitioners most respectiblly pray for a fairer distribution of the county taxes between all classes of landlords and tenants, same as our poor rates," &c .- Dublin Correspondent of the London Tablet.

Irish humor is by no means extinct. One of the Bishops quoted, in the midst of a grave debate on Quiennque rult, the advice of some friend of his, that over the Synod-hall should be inscribed " Mangling done here." A witty Southern rector, of strong antirevision tendencies, is said to have described the refreshment-bar in the lobby of the said Synod-hall as the place where "the wild asses quench their thirst;" also to have recommended that the debate on the Revision Report should be preceded by the prayer to be used by persons "at sea," Lastly, a Prelate, on being told that the Synod would "sit for twenty-one days," replied that such was the exact period of incubation of a not over-brilliant member of the ornithological family!

Lord Robert Montagu has joined the Home Rule Association. His conversion to Catholicity is, no doubt, the real cause of his resigning his seat as Parliamentary representative for Huntingdon, for although bigoted Catholic Ireland sometimes prefers the Protestant candidate, no tolerant English constituency will accept a Catholic representative .-Perhaps, at the pending general election, when Ireland plucks up the weeds, she may find room for the rejected of Liberal Huntingdon. In most cases it is preferable that Irishmen should represent Irish constituencies, but an English advocate for Home Rule, with his heart in the right place, would be a happy exchange for some constituency among the dozen or two which have the felicity to be represented by members mute, inglorious, and trickety.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The motion made in the House of Commons for the transfer of All Saints' Church, Cardiff, to the Marquis of Bute was lost by a majority of nineteen against it. It was proposed to build the Welsh Protestant population another in a more suitable portion of the town than this, which is inhabited chiefly by Irish Catholics. Under these circumstances, as Mr. Bruce explained, "Lord Bute said 'If you will make overthis church tome I will give you another in a better situation?" Who could doubt that the bishop and elergy would jump at such an offer? But the House of Commons saw insuperbargain, perhaps because Mr. Osborne Morgan pointed out "it was nothing more than an attempt, on a small scale, to disestablish the Welsh Church." Since this decision a person, described as "a Roman Catholic," has been charged with setting fire to All Saint's Church, which had been previously injured and a spontaneous expression of disapproval of the dustaidly deed has been made by the Catholics of Cardiff,—Catholic Opinion.

FRENCH SOLVENIR OF A SCOTCH BISHOP .- Through the painstaking of Abbe Cochel, Inspector of histoical monuments of the Seine-Inferieure, an interestng incident in the history of Scotland has been wought to light, and the last resting place of an illustrious prelate of the church honored in a foreign land with a brass tablet bearing the following inscription :- To the memory of Robert Reid, Bishop of the Orkneys; President of the Parliament of Scotland; Deputy Commissary of Scotland at the marriage of Mary Stuart; died at Dieppe, September 1558, curied in the Scotch Church, St. Andrew's .-Requiescat in pace. This souvenir has been placed in the Church of St. James, Dieppe. From the Vigie Dieppe and the pen of the Abbe Cochel, with the bishop passed through Dieppe on their journey through Paris to assist at the nuptials of Mary Queen of Scots with Francis the Second, King of France, On their return several of these illustrious personages died at Dieppe, the bishop among the number. They are buried in the Churches of St. James and St. Andrew's,

In the Committee on the Scotch Education Bill, Mr. Gordon moved an amendment to the effect that the Parish schools should be exempted from the operation of the Act. His amendment was, he said, culated to bring this bill within the principles of the English Bill, and so preserve in Scotland the parish schools which had done so much for education. The bill as it now stood would entirely destroy schools which had been held up as a pattern to England and other countries. He entirely objected to placing these valuable schools under local Boards as was proposed by the bill. This was in keeping with his former motion to retain the religious character of the parish schools, and against the Government "unsecturian" plan of national education.

THE TICHBORNE CASE .- The Standard believes that a great change has come over the conduct of the Tichborne case. The Attorney-General wanted £16,000 for commissions to Australia and Chili, and for other expenses; but Mr. Lowe, frightened at the appalling total, has declined to pay it.

DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND .-Mr. Miall postponed until the 11th of next month the motion of which he has given notice in reference to the Established Church in England and Wales. THE MAGUIRE TESTIMONIAL IN MANCHESTER.-NOW

more than ever it is incumbent on Catholics to mark their appreciation of the services of an honest man like Mr. Maguire. A more powerful protest against the man who pronounced the disgraceful judgment of last Monday in Galway could not be made. If the Government rewards a Keogh let the people reward a Maguire. We are pleased to see that the matter has been heartily taken up in Manchester, the Bishop of the diocese being one of the first to subscribe to the local fund .- Catholic Times.

A correspondent writes to the Guardian :- "Noticing in your last number the expression, "Mr. Mat- three years."

thew Arnold's formula," may I respectfully suggest that the "formula" is really Dean Swift's, and to be found in the "Battle of Books?" "The two noblest things are—Sweetness and Light." Possibly some who have not known the true authorship of this oftrepeated quotation have been ready to exclaim, with the witty Dean, when he read on a coach-door the motto-Libertas et natule solum-" Fine words; I. wonder where you stole 'em."

Warwickshire is experiencing a perfect exodus of its agricultural labourers to the colonies, in consequence of the recent organisation. The representa-tives of the Warwickshire Chamber of Commerce have met Mr. Arch and the delegates of the men to try to come to an amicable arrangement.

TEA DRUNKARDS .- Dr. Arlidge, one of the Pottery Inspectors in Staffordshire, has put for a very sensible protest against a very permicious custom which rurely receives sufficient attention either from the medical profession or the public. He says that the woman of the working classes made tea a principal article of diet instead of an occasional beverage; they drink it several times a day, and the result is a lamentable amount of sickness. This is, no doubt the case, and as Dr. Arlidge remarks, a portion of the reforming zeal which keeps up such a tierce and bitter agitation against intoxicating drinks might advantageously be diverted to the repression of this very serious evil of tea-tippling among the poorer classes. Tea, in anything beyond moderate quantities, is as distinctly a narcotic peison as is opium or alcohol. It is capable of ruining the digestion, of enfeelding and disordering the heart's action and of generally shattering the nerves. And it must be remembered that not merely is it a question of narcetic excess, but the chormous quantitiv of het water which ten-bibbers necessarily take it exceedingly prejudicial both to digestion and nutrition. In short without pretending to place this kind of evil on a level, as to general effect, with those caused by alcoholic drinks, one may well insist that our tectotal reformers have overlooked and even to no small extent encourage d, a form of animal indulgence which as distinctly sensual, extravagant, and pernicious, as any beer-swilling or gin-drinking in the world .- Lancet.

UNITED STATES,

Last Sunday there was a collection for the Holy Father in all the churches of New York. His grace the Archbishop, in his Cathedral, preached a most forcible sermon and urged all to contribute liberally. It is needless to say that the Catholics of the "City of Charities" were not backward in performing this duty.-Catholic Review, 22n l ind.

THE "INTERNATIONAL" IN NEW YORK .- In the adjustment of interests between accumulated capital and living labor, our sympathies are for the recompence of living labor. But there are combinations of workingmen of different trades, under the manipulation of idle and intriguing scoundrels, who have sought, and obtained, from the vile "International" of Europe their brevets of rank. To combinations under such lead, every homest man owes his most determined resistence.

It is much to be wished that these miscreant " International" agents might be arrested and tried for "conspiracy," Most American juries would make short work with them. Wages commensurate to the increased cost of living ought to be paid to labor, But for men that claim that they are to be support ed on eight hours a day labor, we say that we have to work twice that many hours, and though that is too much, we do not think men generally can live, except by stealing, on less than ten hours work a-day. As to the "International"—it is not to be tolerated in a country like ours, where all avenues to success in business are open to everybody -N. V. Freeman.

PRESENTATION TO FATREM BURKE. - A number of

gentlemen mot on Wednesday evening of last week, at the residence of ex-Alderman Farley, to present the Very Rev. Father Thomas Burke with a check for \$6,250 and an address expressive of their sentiments in regard to himself personally. The money was the second instalment of the proceeds of the three recent lectures in the Academy of Music .--Among those present were Mr. Parley's sons, Rev. Father Lilly, John Mullaly, Esq., Bernard Smyth, Judge McGuire, Robert McCafferty, S. Caldwell, Joseph Eustace, Warden Brennan and some twenty or thirty others. The address was beautifully engrossed on blue silk, and beneath the signatures of the chairman and secretaries was a likeness of Father Burke, with a sketch of Clare Abbey on either side. In design and execution the scroll was claborate, and well deserved the culogium which the artist, Mr. S. E. Warren, received from all who saw it. Father Barke had just arrived from Rochester at 91 o'clock, when he was met by a committee that was awaiting him and conveyed to Mr. Farley's re-

sidence. A splendid collation was then enjoyed by the company there assembled, and after this was over, Mr. John H. Power read the address, which was well worded and to the point, and then handed to the reverend guest the check, which was drawn on Terence Farley at the Mechanics and Traders' Bank for the sum above named,-Father Burke then responded in a most happy speech which, as usual, was bursting over with love for the religion of his fathers and with patriotism for that unfortunate country so dear to every Irishman. When alluding to the hope expressed that he would return to America after his visit home, Father Burke spoke in the most feeling terms of the kind reception he had received in this, attributing it, however more to the love the Irish people bear to the priesthood than to any merits of his own. In speaking of the manner of the presentation, surrounded, as he then was, by friends whose faces beamed with affection, he could say that what was then passing between them would ever remain his brightest future remembrance. Father Burke spoke most feelingly of the great heart of the Irish race, and especially rejoiced at the glorious freedom that was enjoyed by every man in this country. He himself felt since he had trod the soil of Columbia like a bird let loose. He then expressed a fervent hope that they would all meet again; but whether it would be so or not, the scroll which had just been presented to him would be handed down in his convent for years to come, and, no doubt, when he would have been long gone Dominican fathers, with restored Irish freedom, would pray for those who had so kindly and so lovingly received in a strange country their poor brother. Several toasts were then proposed and responded to, and a very pleasant evening was passed .- N. Y. Irish Citizen, 22nd inst.

A Dog Story from Boston .- Yesterday morning a well-known resident of this city, whose mother a lady of eighty-five years, resides with him, noticed that she seemed to be making unusual efforts to read, asked the reason, and was told that her eyesseemed to be failing, and that she must have a new pair of spectacles. "Well, mother," said the sen, "I will get you a pair," and bidding her good morning, he started for his place of business with his favorite dog. Before night, to the old lady's surprise, the dog returned with a pair of spectacles in his mouth, which he laid at her feet. She took them and placed them to her eyes, found that they were just what she needed, but when the son returned he was more surprised than the old lady, for he had not seen the dog since he left the house in the morning .- Boston Traveler, May 14.

Punch says it is very natural for a man to feel girlish when he makes his maiden speech.

A popular doctor in Oswego gives prescriptions. with directions to "take one teaspoonful every