THE TREE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DEC. 4, 1874.

an active, powerful, bold, yet subtle propagandism, in many forms, which threatens the foundations not only of the Boman Catholic fith, but of all revealed "religion ... Nover was there less danger of spiritual or sacardotal domination than at present, when the whole current of prevalent opinion and thought and - feeling and literature sets strongly in the opposite direction. Yet this is the opportunity chosen by Mr. Gladstone to alarm the country in violent langinge with a "No Popery" cry; denoancing his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects as: disloyal and dangerous persons Would Mr. Gladstone have published this unaccountable diatribe if he were still the popular leader of a Parliamentary majority and the successful chief of a great Party ? I will not enter on the topics which this question suggests, nor will I engage in controversy on the almost infinite points of history, law, theology, cashistry, and politics embraced by the Expostulation. But I assert with our Archbishop, that the allegiance of Ottholks-nay, Ultramontanes-is as undivided, and their obdience to the temporal law as complete, as those of Protestants who believe in the paramount obligation of Divine and moral law. The only difference is that the rule of faith with Protestants is private judgment and that of Roman Catholics is the infallible voice of spiritual authority, which we believe to be under Divine guidance.

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I also assert that the decree of the Council has made no change whatever affecting civil allegiance. For, whether infallibility be exercised by the Pope ex cathedra or by the Pope in Council, its essential nature and extent are precisely the same ; and that infallibility is confined to dogmatic decree defining that which the Church holds in faith and morals, and does not extend to political or ecclesiastical acts. So the doctrine of obedience, which alarms Mr. Gladstone, only extends to matters relating to the discipline and government of the Church-quæ ad disciplinam et regimen Ecclesic pertinent; and in this respect the de-cree of the Council is strictly and entirely declaratory, of the ancient, immemorial, and perpetual law of the Church.

I deny that my loyalty and my patriotism differ in any respect from those of Protestants, and, understanding allegiance according to the common law ("Co. Litt.," 129a-7; Rep. Calvin's case, "Black-stone," 1 Com., chap. x.), I repudiate the notion of allegiance to any foreign authority.

Bequesting the publication of this letter, I remain, your obedient servant, GEORGE BOWYER. Temple, Nov. 9.

IRELAND AND THE POLITICAL SITU-ATION.

LETTER FROM MITCHELL-HENRY. To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman:

October, 1874.

Sm-The undisguised delight with which the English Press welcomes and exaggerates the faintest symptom of supposed disunion in the national ranks should teach the Home Rulers that, if they are hated, they are also feared; and fear of our Parliamentary strength constitutes the real basis of the hope of Ireland.

Disguise it as they may, the Liberal party can never return to power until they make their peace with Ireland. This is capable of mathematical demonstration, because the Tories are always in a majority in England, and the balance is only redressed by the Welsh, Scotch, and Irish votes. Without the last the Liberals have no effective majority. So much is this acknowledged that, to our loss and shame, the regular and avowed tactics of the party in the past have been to purchase the Irish vote by appointments and favors, economical enough, for one such purchase secured many votes, no man knowing but that his turn might come next.

At present the disorganization amongst Whigs and Radicals is greater than ever. They cannot agree upon a policy, and the future historian will record with wonder that capable men among them actually express satisfaction that their opponents should be in power-on the ground, forsooth, that their turn has come round-evidently looking upon politics as not being based upon great and eternal principles of right and wrong, but as a game of sec-saw to be played at by two rival factions in the tience, and carry out the verdict pronounced by Ireland at the last general election-a verdict which she would pronounce again if another election came to-moriow. Our position is like that of an army in the midst of an enemy's country. Pitched battles may be few, but watchfulness must be incessant; and, above all, we must guard our entrenchments against treachery from without or from within, and be ready to strike a blow whenever the opportunity presents itself. As the term of Parliamentary life gets shorter, the Liberal appetite for power will, as usual, get sharper and sharper; and the discovery will suddenly be made that, after all, the Irish demand for Self-Government is only reasonable, and that the decentralization for which we ask will not in practice dissolve-but, on the contrary, will consolidate-the forces of the empire.-The Parliamentary machine resembles the administration of the army during the Crimean war, and daily breaks down more completely under the mass of legislation which it grasps so jealously. Statesmen of extended Indian experience see this plainly enough, but when Sir George Campbell, the other day at Glasgow, gave in his adhesion to the doctrine of Home Rule, and boldly advocated representative assemblics for Íreland and other parts of the Empire also, the pens which have been so active in his praise since he returned from the famine in India became paralyzed. Routine will continue to resist every improvement until the catastrophe comes, and England finds herself compelled to cat humble pie when most she wants her strength, just as routine sent over green coffee berries to our perishing soldiers in the Crimes, and commits a dozen absurdities every day. For the time, there is a strange and political calm. We must go back beyond the present century, to the close of the American War of Independence, to find a parallel to the apathy of the moment, and this will continue until the Liberal party has agreed upon a policy and is interested in carrying it out .---In place of a policy we shall hear plenty ef selfdenying professions that the Liberals will never again look for Irish support, for such professions form a cheap and ready balm to apply to their still smarting wounds, and they have so long regarded the Irish vote as their , absolute property that they resent as wicked and ungrateful every evidence of national respect and union. Sweet to them will be the uses of adversity, if leaders and rank and file aliks discover that the throw-a-bone-to-a-dog principle of the past can have no place in the future .--You may bind a freeman, and afterwards earn something of his gratitude as you release, link after link, and see the traces of increased comfort produced by his growing freedom, but when once the man, whose right to freedom is as indubitable as that of his op-pressor, has got rid of his shackles, he will compel equal justice and that courtesy and consideration equal justice and that courtesy and consideration which social and intellectual equality should bring with it. This exactly pictures the relations of the Liberal party to Ireland. Slowly, one by one, they have aided to remove the heaviest burdens of the past, and through the security of the Ballot has given a reality to representation of Ireland that will courter the intermediate

glish Press and in the unrecorded mutterings of the music was effectively given by the choir of St. John's House of Commons, and post-prandial orations of Church, Kilkenny, Miss O'Donnell presiding at the the recess. "According to an' English baronet and organ... The church is a very beautiful one, in the county member, Ireland," is a little rotten Ireland," and we are "the greatest lot of rascals he ever saw;" or, in the words of an expectant lawyer who represents a second-class English borough, we are " a discountable set." The religion, the modes of thought and social customs of the Irish, each in turn serves to point a sarcasm or season a sorry jest. The Irish are at once superstitious, idle, blundering, thriftless, and now-greatest offence of all-they are ungrateful to the Whigs, and care so little for political economy that they hold the opinion that their country was made for something else than to feed herds of cattle and raise serfs to balance political parties in Englang.

Surely Ireland will take these things to heart, and not play the game of the English Government of whatever party. "To divide and conquer," has ever been the policy; but they have now to do with a nation which can exercise control over its representatives, no longer the nominees of landlords, or the unscrupulous members of the legal profession who have clambered to judicial elevation over their broken promises to a deluded people.

It seems to me that it is good to be reminded of these thing, for the Irish people have the cards in their own hands if they play them properly; and I will conclude only by saying that on our part we require to be doubly careful, for the truth about us and our doings never by any chance reaches the English people. They have yet to learn by experience that the days when the corruption of Irish representatives could determine a critical division in the House of Commons, and re-establish a sliaking Government, passed away when the Ballot became the law of the land. Last session the Home Rule party was the best organized party in the House, and it remains for us, in other sessions, to give a practical answer to the taunting question often addressed to us-How long will it last? Union means success-disunion means destruction. I am, sir, your obedient servant, MITCHELL-HENRY.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin has issued a pastoral to the clergy calling upon them to assist in making the annual collections on the third Sunday in November in aid of the funds of the Catholic University. He contrasts the condition of Catholic educational institutions which are dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the people with the Protestant Colleges and schools richly endowed at the expense of the Catholics of Ireland. He describes in the following passage the sort of persons they meet in their wanderings :---" It is true, indeed, that in the midst of their uncertainties they are agitated by a desire for some religious principle to rest on, but unhappily, this longing after truth induces them to give up their articles of religion and their Book of Common Prayer, though indeed such books have no authority to settle religious doubts. It also disposes them to become followers and admirers

in matters of religion of ignorant converted colliers, of roving minstrels or speculating travellers, or of men who laying down the sword or the revolver, azsume the task of pouring the Spirit into the minds of their hearers. These gentlemen, when they abandon their own profession, however skilful they may have been in it, and take up the management of synods and ecclesiastical affairs, and the direction of souls, and assume or undertake, without any call-ing from Heaven, duties for which they are not prepared, can scarcely be expected to be successful leaders in their new province, and in that spiritual warfare i. wh' h Christians are engaged against the devil, the world, and the flesh." This is understord

to be a pointed allusion to the Yankee evangelists, Moody and Sankey, who are at present in Dublin and drawing every day several thousands of all denominations to their buffoonery in the Exhibition Palace. They were entertained recently at a public breakfast in the Shelbourne Hotel, at which a large number of clergymen and laymen of all the Protestant sects-Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, and others-were present. It is right to say that there has been no hostile feeling shown by the Cath-

penal laws and confiscations. There is everywhere, conspicuous than in the leading organs of the En- land. The congregation was very large, and the model in the integration was effectively given by the choir of St. John's promises of the Whigs. He attributed the disturbearly English style, from the design of Mr. Ashlin, architect, Dublin 1 1270

The Catholic priests of Ireland are exerting themselves to procure the closing of the public houses on Sundays. Meetings in favour of the movement are being held throughout the country.

The Limerick Reporter, of the 31st Oct. says :- "We vere happy to hear yesterday, that the effects of the illness with which Morgan J. O'Connell, Esq., J.P., was visited in Ennis, are passing away and that the popular gentleman is already greatly recovered."

On the 31st Oct, an accident occurred at the Ennis Railwaly Station to the train from Athenry, due at p.m., but which did not arrive there till half-past o'clock, p.m. About a mile from Craughwell Station the engine broke down, and the passengers had to await the half-past five o'clock train, by which they were brought on to Ennis. Coming down the incline, at Clenroad, the coupling broke, causing a number of waggons to be detached, which afterwards ran into the station with great force, striking the passenger carriage. The shock was severe, but neither the train nor the engine left the metals, Several passengers were considerably shaken. One man named Crowe, a cattle-dealer, from Gort, received severe contusions about the head and face. A woman named Costello, received some severe bruises; fortunately the injuries were not of a serious character.

The Freeman's Journal, of the 7th Nov. says :- "It has been arranged to hold in Belfast, in the course of a few weeks, a conference of deputies from all the Tenant-right associations in Ulster. The subjects to be considered are chiefly the amendment of the Land Bill and Grand Jury reform."

The restoration of the Rock of Cashel, under the superintendence of Mr. Reid, of the Board of Works, is being vigorously carried on, and these historic remains will be preserved against the decay and neglect which have destroyed some of the most interesting remains of Irish antiquity.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard D. Pennefather has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Leitrim, in the room of Edward Maguire, Esq., deceased.

A number of young men of the artizan and laboring classes have returned to Cavan from America during the past few weeks, many of them having been but a short time away. They give a sad picture of destitution in the United States.

During the week ending the 31st of October, there were 136 deaths and 165 births registered in Dublin.

Edward Ruthven Matthews, Esq., of Woodford; and James Forde, Esq., of Kaughlan, Lurgan, have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Galway.

A number of sheep have been killed near Mullingar by two wolves, which escaped from a menageric, and have not yet been recaptured.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PORTADOWN .--- On Friday evening a fatal accident took place at Portadown. A man named Ruddell, a farmer, on his way home in his cart, was thrown out and killed on the spot.-The unfortunate deceased had been greatly under the influence of drink at the time of the accident.

Judge Flanagan, on the 6th Nov., made the following sales in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin: -Estate of Bridget Hastings, owner; Patrick Hastings, petitioner. Lot 1-The plot of ground, with the dwelling-houses and premises built thereon, situate in Altmont street, in the town of Westport, barony of Murrisk; held under fee-farm grant, dated February, 1356; subject to a yearly rent of £8 .-Sold at £450 to Mr. Patrick Toole. Lot 2-Part of the townlands of Streamstown, with houses and offices thereon, containing 93a. 2r. 11]p. statute measure; barony of Murrisk; held under lease dated 21st of August, 1838, for three lives, subject to the yearly rent £73 168. 11d. Sold at £650 to Mr. Toole. Lot 3-The dwelling-house, offices, and lands of Cherry Cottage, containing 3a. 3r. 35p.; held under lease, subject to the rent of £25, free of taxes. Sold at £105 to the same gentleman. Lot 4-The lands of Gowel, containing 27a. 3r.; held State. With men so placed, no effort will be want- olic inhabitants. The Nation, alluding to a rumour under lease, and subject to the yearly sent of £13 ing to break by violence or sever by strategy, the that some opposition was to be organized, strongly 10s.; yearly rent £11 10s. Sold to Mr. Toole at repudiates the suggestion, and, writing in a good £65. Estate of John McNally, owner; Thomas our part we have only to possess our souls in pa-spirit, call upon its co-religionists to hold firmly Rody Maher, petitioner—Part of the lands of Tulloghmedon, otherwise Tullamedan, containing 20a. 3r. 30p. statute, situated in the barony of Lower Dace, held in fee; net yearly rent £22 0s. 4d. Sold at £1,009, to Mr. Goodman, in trust for Lord Dunsanny. Solicitor having carriage of the sale, Mr. Tiorney. Estate of Isabella Lowry, otherwise Moody, and James Moody Lowry, owner; Theophilus Edward St. George, and Francis Ellis, petitioners .- Part of the lands of Ballytrim, comprising Ballytrim Proper and the "Stumps," containing 57a. 3r. 3p. statute, held in fee, and part of the lands of Tullychin, held under a tenantcy from year to year, and containing 15a, 0r. 30p. statute, barony of Dufferin, county Down; Ordnance valuation, £23 4s. 2d. Sold at £2,100 to Mr. Ringland. Estate of Harcourt Lees, owner; ez parte Sophia Cornelia Lees, Char-lotte Lees, and Wilhelmina Lees, petitioners-Part of the land of Corcople, otherwise Clooncose, barony of Carrigallen, containing 341a. 2r. 17p. statute measure, held in fee-simple ; yearly profit rent, £116 98. 51d.; Ordnance valuation, £140 58. Sold at £2,620 to Mr. Kernan. A tenant-right meeting was held, on the 1st Nov. at Ballycallau, Mr. Patrick Martin, Q.O., J.P., pre-siding. There was a very enthusiastic gathering, and the proceedings were enlivened by the presence of bands from Kilkenny and Freshford. Speeches were made by the chairman, Mr. Mulholland Marum, Mr. W. Kinnealy, and some of the local clergy, advocating the object of the meeting, and the proceedings terminated with the utmost order. The statistics of the county Tyrone, drawn from the census of 1871, have just been published. They show a population of 215,766 persons, which is a decrease of 22,735 from the last census. The number of inhabited houses in the county is less by 1,340, being now 41,522; those uninhabited are 1,340 .---From a land acreage of 775,255 there are 275,423 acres under tillage, 264,271 are devoted to pasture, and 9,195 to plantation. There are 29,108 farm holdings in the county. Of these 3,527 are under five acres; 8,513 contain ten acres; 1,760, fifty acres, and 405, one hundred. As regards religious profession, there are 119,937 Catholics, 49,201 Protestant Episcopalians, 42,156 Presbyterians, and 3,115 Methodists. In the year 1861 there were 201 persons who spoke Irish only, and 10,654 who could both speak English and Irish. At the last census these numbers were 130 and 6,421 respectively. As regards emigration, the last, census shows that 23,722 persons have emigrated during the previous ten years, whereas during the ten years preceding 1861, the number was 39,269. 1000-10 The Home Rule League had a meeting on Tuesday night 3rd Nov :- in the Rotundo, Dublin, at which there was a large attendance. Mr. Shaw, M. P., was in the chair, and the following members of Parliament were also present-Mersrs. John Martin, Meldon, Fay, O'Connor Power, Sullivan, Dr. Ward, and Dr. O'Leary. . The object was to return thanks fossor Tyndall, at Belfast, and declaring that nothing! to the Home Rulers who had renewed their expression of approval and confidence in the League by a trade is to despoil the souls of men." [series of public demonstrations. The shairman conthe dest and the servered and the servered by the dest and the servere and the

auce at the Cork meeting to the love of fun among the people of that city. Mr. C'Connor Power, Mr. Martin, Dr. Ward, and the Rev. Mr. Galbraith spoke in support of resolutions, conveying thanks and congratulations to the patriotic people of a number of places which in public meeting had declared their fidelity to the cause, and also to the Irish members who had shown their independence in the last Session of Parliament.

An address to the Irish race and to the friends of freedom throughout the world has been issued by a National Committee, appointed to organize a centenary in commemoration of the birth of O'Connell. It begins as follows :---

"In the name of the Irish people, wc, the accredited officers of a National Committee, call on you to turn your thoughts and hearts to this old land, and invite you to join us in the coming year in fitly cele-brating the centenary of the birth of one of Freedom's noblest, greatest, and most successful of champions, the immortal O'Connell, by birth and grace an Irishman. His labours, his life, and its lessons are more than insular in scope. so that we claim for them the proud heritage of our common humanity. Hofer, Bruce, Kosciusko, Washington, and Grattan are types of the great principles, as well as of the races of the nations from which they sprang, nor is O'Connell unworthy of such eminent recognition. His birth on the 6th of August, 1775, marks the eve of the deepest struggles and the most stirring events in the political history of mankind. In that year the first blow was struck for American independence. Louis XVI. was crowned in France, and the first symptoms appeared of those powers which overthrew Feudalism in Europe, and gave the people some share in the Government of the States and Empires. A year or two afterwards the Volunteers were in arms, demanding free trade and the legislative independence of Ireland. He saw the star-spangled banner of the infant Republic. Irish writers had heard the echoes of the thunders of Genappe, which as he often said loosed if not broke the fetters of Irish Catholics. He witnessed the restoration of Ireland's legislative independence, which had been suppressed by Poyning's Act. He saw for 18 years its glorious priests, and educed Grattan, Hood, Burke, Curran, and Charlemont, as they led its patriots into denouncing the projected union. Like another Moses he rescued the millions of his Catholic fellow subjects from slavery little less degrading and oppressive than that of the Rebrews of Egypt. Hence his merited and glorious title of the Liberntor. Defending right with no weapon but moral force, the successful policy of O'Connell proves that among the most powerful political agents against oppression are union, organization, argument, and passive resistance. With these, and standing within the Constitution, ho struck the galling chains of centuries from more than eight millions of Catholic slaves. They culogize his sense of justice, his charity which knew no creed or class, and his great abilities, tracing to his policy every beneficial measure which has been passed for Ireland since his time, and confidently appeal for assistance to render the coming festival worthy of Ireland's greatest son."

The O'Connell Monument Committee met on the 7th of Nov., under the presidency of Mr. Denis Moylan, D.L., and appointed Sir John Gray and the Rev. Mr. O'Rorke, P.P., to make inquiries as to the precise state in which the models of the monument have been left by Mr. Foley. It was observed that the contract with the artist was to pay him £10,000 for his own work, not for that of his workmen.' If the artistic portion of the work had been even substantially completed by Mr. Foley, they would not obect to have the mechanical portion completed by his representatives; but they had not only no proof of that, but every reason to doubt it .- Times Cor.

The Home Rule Meeting held, on the 1st Nov., at Kilmallock, was very large and enthusiastic. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Denominational Education and Fixity of Tenure, and in support of the plan of Federalism proposed at the Dublin Conference in last November. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Butt, Martin, Synan, and O'Sullivan. Great earnestness and unanimity characterized the proceedings. Notwithstanding the prevalence of an impression that an attempt would be made to interfere with the meeting by some socalled Nationalists, no interruption occurred. The threats levelled against the peaceful advocates of Home Rule at the recent meeting of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club have thus happily ended in nothing. Every one present seemed to be animated with the most conciliatory spirit.

when I have suggested, 'That was an awkwarder fact which appeared the following Saturday in the Register;' the answer has been, 'Ab, I have not seen it.' 'More shame for you,' I have observed, 'I saw you last night at the Gaiety and yet you cannot take in your Reguler.' I suppose that carnesiness is the last thing to be expected in the mass of Ohristians or of worldlings. We most of us, more or less glide down certain streams, when we should be pulling hard against the flood ; and this is specially true to that spathy as to facts, which in these days are of paramount importance. There is no such lie as a fact,' says somebody; and it is a class of lie with which newspapers have to deal, either on the true side or false. All Catholics know the Faith, but they do not know the facts; and it is to our Catholic papers we should gratefully turn for what even the Faith cannot teach us. A Catholic is only half educated who does not read Catholic papers.-He is at the mercy of the wildest climates, and gets his brains obscured by dark phantasies, because he neglects the pure sources."

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How CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ARE SPREAD. - The amount of disease spread by letting lodgings or houses where persons suffering from contagious af-fections have recently resided is incalculable, the risk to the unsuspecting new-comer being rendered none the less by the circumstance that he is often unconscious of the danger until the disease has obtained a fatal hold upon him. We are therefore glad to note that at Liverpool, in which town scarlet fever is present in an epidemic form, two men have been fined for letting lodgings where cases of fever had occurred without previously having the houses disinfected. While writing upon this subject, we may refer to another mode in which infectious discases are sometimes spread by the ignorant, untrained "Mrs. Gamps" who act indiscriminately as nurses to the sick and as midwives in cases of labor. In a recent number of Public Mealth we described an instance in which a nurse who had been in attendance on a smallpox patient went afterwards to attend a poor woman in her confinement. Both the woman and her infant died. Next, this nurse attended another woman in similar circumstances, and she contracted the disease and died, as did also her two infants. Altogether, before the affair came to the knowledge of the sanitary officials, about twenty persons who had come in contact with the nurse or with those who had lost their lives through her culpable negligence were attacked by smallpox and eight died. At Wolverhampton lately six women have died of puerperal fever conveyed to them by a midwlfe who persisted in going to cases of labor, although she had been cautioned on several occasions by medical men of the fearful risk to which she was exposing others by her reckless disregard of proper precaution .-- Public Health.

UNITED STATES.

THE OUTDREAK OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES .-The wires are loaded down, every night with details of the criminal deeds of the preceding twenty-four hours. We are apparently living amid a contagion of crime. The Tribune of yesterday recorded on one page about twenty recent murders, any number of old ones, the perpetrators of which have just been arrested, and an assortment of similar sins. The dispatches came from all over the country. One from Wilkesbarre, Pa., chronicled three murders and one attempt at murder, all of which occurred inside of twelve hours. One from Cincinnatti told of the arrest of the three men who stole \$46,080 from the American Express office in that city. A letter from Mazatlan, Mexico, contained the gratifying intelli-gence that a man guilty of fourteen murders had just died there,-murdered himself by a fellowgambler. Three of his vitims were murdered in Chicago. The next piece of news was the murder of three brothers in Texas. This was a curious case. Three men took breakfast at the brothers' house, and then killed two of them. That night, when the third was sitting with the corpses, the murderors returned and finished the job. Next to this, in the columns of the paper, came the daily record of the trial of the safe-burglary conspirators at Washington. Then came the story of a \$22,000 defalcation in a New York bank. The confession of one of the murderers of Farmer Wahl, near Pittsburg, followed. Details of the trial of three alleged murderers at St. Paul succeeded this. Then with an extra murder sandwiched in, came the sickening story of the infamous Mountain-Meadow massacre, the prime mover in which has just been caught. A wife accused of poisoning her husband, was the next criminal. The stereotyped heading "Orimo in Kentucky" meant yesterday only the wounding of one negro and the killing of one white man. The next paragraph mentioned the arrest of a New York Coroner and three minor roughs for a murder committed on election day. A jewellery robbery broke the monotony of murder, but the fatal stabbing of two boys in Van Wert, O., and Chicago, made the tale complete. This is not an exceptional record, we are sorry to say. For the last fortnight the daily list of outrages has been almost incredibly large. The causes of this outbreak of crime lie on the surface Large masses of men are out of employment, and are driven by want to sin. We can trace a large. part of this crime back to the high tariff and the debased currency, which have plunged us into commercial trouble, checked production, and swelled the ranks of the unemployed. Another goodly portion of it is due to the recent outgrowth of sickly sentimentality by which the stern punishment justice metes out to crime has been discountenanced. Fear is the one check upon the real criminal classes. As this is weakened, crime increases. A. few speedy trials and a little vigorous hanging in that part of Pennsylvania which lies like a craven at the feet of its murderous miners would soon stop the reign of terror there. Similar treatment would check it anywhere.-Chicago Tribune. The N. Y. Nation favors us with the following history of the antecedents of the great Northern General, and Spoon Thief, appropriately known as Beast Butler :- The Republican party found him a middle-aged disreputable, pro-slavery criminal lawyer. Upon his offering to join the winning side, they put a suit of uniform on him, and tried to pass him off on the Government as a "General," and rejoiced over his administration of New Orleans as if there was not a single honest gentlemun in the United states army who could have been trusted to hold a conquered city with a stern hand, under the guns of a powerful fleet and in command of a large garrison. After four years of ridiculous masquerading as a soldier he came home, and they then dressed him up in black, Broadcloth and gave out that he was a "statesman," and sent him, to Washington as an important aid in Reconstructive legislation, where he almost immediately made himself conspicuous as the champion of a scheme for defrauding the public creditor. He then turned philanthropist, and there was nothing more ludicrous during the seven years following the war than to see him weeping with the Massachusetts' Radioals over the wrongs of the colored man. ... Latterly, teo, in order to collect his philanthropic, with his military career, and account for his late born affection for the colored man, he got up a story of his having been so moved in some bard fought-field, of which he concealed the name, by seeing a considerable number of deal colored soldierstlying, within a certain super-ficial area, that he swore some oath. which he says he considers binding, that he would stand by the colored man" through weal and wood and finding that this story was rather/effective, he gradually increased the number of bodies, and diminished the size of the piece of ground on which they lay, until this year he, had them piled up very high. The C man's whole career has been, in short dispraceful to

their religious convictions and enjoy and allow the fullest equality, not to excite a religious war, but to "let Protestant and Cathelic work and pray to keep the teachings and the theories of the Huxleys and the Tyndalls far from the shores of Ireland."

On the 3d Nov., the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, administered the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation, in the Cathedral, Barronstrand street, to upwards of nine hundred children, of both sexes, comprising six hundred from the parish of Trinity Within; about two hundred from St. John's, and the residue, the children of the Workhouse schools, numbered sixty in all, the boys under their teacher, Mr. Gritlith, and the girls under their schoolmistress, Miss O'Connell.

The new organ ordered by the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, for the Armagh Cathedral, is said to be the largest in Ireland. It has been built by Messrs. Telford, Stephen's-green, Dublin, and is contained in a Gothic case, in character with the architecture of the church in which it is to be crected. It is furnished with all the most recent improvements, and has been put out of hands with much care and skill. It is remarkable for its power and softness of tone, and as a product of native manufacture reflects much honor on its producers.

The feast of All Saints was solemnized in the Cathedral, Tuam, on Sunday the 1st Nov. At first Mass his Grace the Archbishop conferred the order of deaconship on the Rev. Joseph Canton, St. Jarlath's College.

The Bishop of Galway has ordered that the Sacraments be refused to publicans who sell spirituous rink on Sundays.

The Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Killaloe, has appointed the Rev. Sylvester Malone, administrator of Newmarket-on-Fergus, to the parish of Sixmilebridge, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Michael Chine, P. P.

The Rev. Jeremiah Vaughan, P. P., Barefield, has purchased 800 bandles of excellent finnnel, which vill be made into garments for the poor of his parish. The rev. gentleman has also given a donation of clothing for the orphans at the Convent of Mercy, Ennis. Hickory

Rev. Thomas O'Mears, P.P., of Newcastle, county f Tipperary, and Four Mile-Water, died recently at his residence, Pastorville. This estimable clergyman had attained a very advanced age, and was held in affectionate esteem by his flock. His remains were interred within the Catholic church, on the 4th Nov. at Novcastle, and the immense concourse which joined the funeral cortege, marked the universal respect which he had won and retained to

the close of life, -R.I.R., the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, thanking him and the Irish Bishops fortheir condemnation of the address delivered by Prois to be so dreaded as " those spiritual pirates whose

GREAT BRITAIN. THE ILL TREATMENT OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS .--- We

find the following correspondence in a recent number of the London Catholic Register, and we find the remarks contained therein so applicable to this side of the water that we transfer the article to our own columns, and trust none of our readers will fail to give it an earnest perusal :-- " If we had no Catholic papers, there would be a great cry out amongst Catholics: 'Shameful that we, the children of the Faith, are to be driven, day by day, to read the police reports and divorce reports, the false news, the bad polemics, rash politics, of the detestable heretical Press, while our authorities are indifferent to the supply of periodicals adapted for Cathelic reading.' And the cry out would be a fair one. Unly, we happen to possess a weckly Press, though wanting, it is true, in the salt of iniquity. In our Catholics papers, we have, week after week, the full explanations of mis-statements, the most earnest advocacy of truths, and the resume of the week's best news, minus only the resume of filth | Is it this latter resume that Catholics crave for ? Would Catholic newspapers have a larger circulation if tidbits of scandal were daily produced, if the divorce courts received full attention, if petty felonies or huge murders were described, or if, say, there was a suspicion of heresy? I suppose, yes. Persons who will take in Protestant Journals, but won't take in Catholic weeklies, show a taste in the direction of what is wrong, and a repugnance for that which is right. 'Oh! but really you do not give us those ably wrought articles in favor of Bismarck and Tyn-dall. You leave us without the knowledge of both sides, which is essential to a due understanding. It is both sides we want not one side.' And for this reason, dear reader, you read only the one side, and leave the Catholic papers alone !--If I must have one side, let me, at least, have the true side; or, if I must read the inventions of a Protestant Press, the mis-statements as to Catholic facts, the distortion as to things as they are, and the wild dreams of things as they should be, at least let me turn to my Tablet or Register when the grateful Saturday comes around, and get put right, before Sunday morning, when I propose to hear Mass with equanimity. What is the use of Catholic papers conducted at no little expense, with the utmost care, if week after week, I am to leave them unheeded, while I gulp down the Protestant news? It is not too much to say that no week passes without some gross hallucination being cleared, some fact being revealed in true colors, some principle being mark edly, portrayed, some policy, heing temperately stated; on all of which points we have been vio-lently misied during the two previous days of the week Mark one consequence. in We often imeet with persons, especially, young, persons who are, un-able to ward off, the attacks of, clever Protestants, in regard to some error of the day, for the same reason

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