## d'8THE TRUE WITNESS (AND) CATHOLIC) CHRONICLE. MARCH 12, 1875.

faithful of Cambral, thus dwells on the spirit of unity and concord which should animate all frue children of the Church of Christ; "O. Church of Rome | O sacred city ! O dear and common country of all true Christians !!! In' Jesus Christ there is neither Greek nor Scythian, nor Barbarian, nor Jew,

nor Gentile; in thy bosem they are as one people, for all are citizens of Rome, and every Catholic is a Roman Behold the mighty stem which has been planted by the hand of Jesus Christ. Every branch which is separated from it fades, withers and dies. O mother! whoever is a child of God is also thy child. After the lapse of so many ages thou are yet fruitful.... O spouse! thou bringest forth children to Jesus Christ in every quarter, of the globe. But whence is it that many unnatural children now condemn their parent, arise up against her, and consider her as a cruel step-mother ? Whence is it that her authority should give them such vain offence? What ! shall the sacred bond of union, which should unite every one in a single flock, and make all ministers as a single pastor, shall that be the pretext for a fatal dissension ? Shall we produce those times, which will be the last, when the Son of Man shall hardly find faith upon the earth ? Let us tremble, my dearest brethren, let us tremble, lest the reign of God, which we abuse, should be taken away from us and be given to other nations who will bear the fruits. Let us tremble, let us humble ourselves, lest Jesus Christ carry elsewhere the torch of pure faith and leave us in that gloomy darkness which our pride deserved. O Church, whence Peter will for ever strengthen his brethren, let my right hand forget itself if ever I forget thee! Let my tongue cleave to my mouth and be motionless if thou be not, to the last breath of life, the principal object of my joy and my rejoicings."

The Archbishop of Tuam has issued his Lenten Pastoral. He discusses the education question. He says that rancorous bigotry has long excluded the Irish people, and still excludes them, from the right-ful benefits of education, and, denying Catholic Ireland a Catholic education, outrages every notion of right and justice. He then recommends every district under his jurisdiction to petition in favor of Catholic education, lest their silence should expose them to the taunt of being indifferent-nay, contented-under the continued inflictions of injustice so gross and intolerable. The effect of honest, earnest, and outspoken petitions on the representatives, and through them on their responsible rulers, has been within a recent period so astormiding as to dissolve like magic one of the most compact and firm Administrations that ever swayed the destinies of a country. The result of such Ministerial changes has been bitherto confined to mere in terests of party. Amidst those alterations of party the interests of the people were generally neglected and unheeded. Not so, it is to be hoped, in future ; and the successes that have so recently crowned their efforts may be deemed a cheering omen of the more signal triumphs that still await similar honest. united, and unselfish exertions.

DEATH OF THE REV. PATELOK BRADT, GLAN.-It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Rev. Patrick Brady, Glan, which took place on the 9th ult., at his parochial residence, Glengevlin. In the premature demise of this good and excellent priest a void has been created in the Catholic mission of the diocese of Kilmore which it will be difficult to replace. Zealous, pious, indefutigable and charitable, he was one of the most faithful workers in the vineyard of his Divine Master.-R.I.P.

ELECTION EXPENSES IN IRELAND .- At the election for Antrim County the expenses to Mr. Chaine and the Hon. Mr. O'Neill was 6,0131. 58. 3d., and to Mr. Wilson, 5,2031. 12s. 9d. In Down County the three candidates incurred an expense of upwards of 2,000%; in Dublin City, two of the candidates had to pay more than 2,090/. each. In Tyrone the three expended upwards of 2,000/. each, while in Louth County the expenses of the Right Hon. C. P. Fortescue amounted to 2,1184, 28. 4d. The lowest amount in England was 851, and in Ireland 141.

GOING TOD FAST. - We (Dundalk Democrat) observed the other day a report of a meeting of Home Rulers in Belfast, in which it was stated that the Home Rulers should retire from parliament altogether, should the government refuse to give Ireland the power to make her own laws in the approaching session. The parties who gave such counsel as that are evidently unfit to act as guides cause a great deal of needless worry, and in many cases prevent the best men from entering this in any important undertaking. They are in too branch of the public service.-Globe. great a hurry; they seem to lack that patience and Winter in The South of Instance firmness necessary for a safe guide. They should understand that what is done in a hurry, is scarcely ever well done; and that in many instances it is quickly undone. Flippant tongues and giddy influence, and instead of snowball and ice sports, we brains are unsuited for the direction and guidance of any great undertaking; and in Ireland we are too frequently in a hurry when dealing with important projects. In battling for the restoration of native government Irishmen should proceed with the same calmness and patience as men who commence to besiege a strong fortress. They may rest satisfied that England will not grant Home Rule if we merely ask for it. It cost the English a great deal to deprive us of native government, and they will not restore it as long as they can. But decidedly one of the worst movements we could devise; would be that of calling home our sixty Home Rule members. What would be said of a general, who after calling out a fortress to surrender, and the request having been refused, would order his forces to retire, and give up the contest? Why, he would be called a coward or a fool ; and if he were dismissed the service it would be treating him as he deserved. However, it may come to that yet. But Ireland must wait to see what she can do this year and the next, and perhaps the year after, before she resorts to such an extreme measure as calling home her representatives. TENANT'S CLAIM TO UNEXHAUSTED TILLAGE .- The evidence given by Professor Baldwin in the land case of Hope v. Cloncurry was to the general public the most important feature of an important proceeding. The Professor who appeared under subpœna from the claimant, but declined to act as an expert or to take a fee, in the course of his examination explained how tillage acts, and said land like that which was the subject of present litigation is found when scientifically inspected to contain at any time not more than three fourths of a percentage in an available condition. The bulk of its substance is locked up in the soil in an unavailable condition, just, as in rocks and stones. By good deep tillage the air and rain, act beneficially upon it, liberating some of its constituents, or, in other words, produ-eing plant food. In reply to the Chairman (Hon. C. Trench.) Professor Baldwin said the 'tenant was accorcing to the latter of the act, as much entitled to any of the unexhansted product of tillage that remained as to unexhausted manure. For instance, in the present case Mr. Hope had tilled deeply and well, thereby liberating food for his crop. By deep and good tillage, moreover, the manure permeated and benefited more of the kolt " He derived a cer. 1.1 tain amount of benefit from all this, but he continued to treat the land in the same way, and thus 1. 1. 1. maintained liss improved condition? The result was that there was in the land unexhausted residue as the product of tillage," as wellt as unexhausted manures in Teply of faither questions, and fa 13 60 

tural classes of the country. Indeed we fully agree with the remarks made in reference to the case, that the facts and principles adduced by the Professor will make this whole investigation a new starting point in the working of the claims for compensation under the Land Act .- Freeman.

The Census of Ireland has dragged its slow length as far as the county Mayo, the returns for which form the contents of the latest portion issued. In this county, of 1,363,883 acres of area, of which 56, 977 are water. there are under tillage 204,425 acres under pasture 520,930 acres, while 8,869 acres are occupied by pluntation, and 572,682, acres are bog, monntain, and waste. There were in the county in 1871 43,799 inhabited dwellings, the number in building being ouly 76. In the same year (the Census period) the population was 246,030. In 1841 the number of inhabited houses was 68,425, occupied by a population of 388,887. The decrease in the population in thirty years was 142,817, a proportion far excelled in other counties, but vast in itself and sufficiently lamentable in its suggestiveness. Of the entire population in 1871 nine males and eighteen females are returned as aged a hundred years and upwards. The religious protessions of the population show Mayo to be one of the mos pronouncedly Catholic counties in Ireland. Out of the total population of 246,030 persons, the immense majority of 233,319 are Catholics. There are only 6,096 Protestant Episcopalians, 1,073

Presbyterians, 316 Methodists, all other denominations figuring for 226. The varieties under this head, though numerous enough, counting as many as fifteen, yet exhibit less eccontricity of religious opinions than has appeared under the strange creeds enumerated elsewhere. The Catholic preponderance disclosed in these authoritative returns is an eloquent reply to the assertions put forward from time to time by certain classes of "Western missionaries" regarding the extensive popular secession from the Church of Rome progressing in Mayo and elsewhere in Connaught. In effect, we believe the statistics show an absolute decline in the number of members of other denominations than the Catholic. The proportion of illiterates is large, amounting among the Catholics to 59 per cent; Protestants, nearly 12; and less in the other sects. Irish-speaking people numbered 32,228 in 1871, while 124,149 spoke Irish and English.—Dublin Freeman

IBISH POLICEMEN AND MATRIMONT .--- The public are familiar with complaints of the inefficiency of policemen. Policemen, however, have also their grievances; in an Irish newspaper a "Northern Sub-constable" "records a wrong which really de-serves some sympathy." The Irish authorities ap-pear to have a particular objection to matrimony.— At any rate, they do their utmost to discourage it among members of "the force," who, Jacob-like, have to work seven years for their Rachels. This seems scarcely credible; but if the " Northern Subconstable" may be trusted, it is literally true. A policeman in Ireland is not permitted to marry unless he has served seven years without an "unfavorable record ;" and for every unfavorable record he must postpone the happy day a year. As incurring a fine of sixpence makes a man liable to such a record, the hardship is no slight one. Take the case of a constable who has dedicated his energies to the good of his country for twenty years. During all that time he has gone his rounds sighing in vain for the beautiful creature who is to link her destiny with his own. Suddenly she steps forth from the unknown. Biddy smiles on the lucky swain, and encourages the most daring hopes. The date of the wedding is fixed, and the hitherto lonely policeman says adleu in imagination to solitude and misery, and draws pictures of the future in glowing colours. One day however, he forgets himself-perhaps lingers an hour too long near the too fascinating area -and the fine of sixpence is imposed. It may be the first black mark that has appeared against his name; no matter-for a year Biddy must be resigned. The probability is that before the year is over that fickle damsel has transferred her affections and hand to another; but even if she remains faithful, surely the long delay is a penalty out of all proportion to the offence. By all means let black marks have their effect in determining pension and promotion, but they should have nothing to dowith the question of marriage. Such restrictions must

icled those of two widow women, one of whom was stated to have been 99 and the other 102 years of 826.

THE IEISH JARVER .- He fulfills a double function -he is guide as well as driver, and his humor often lies in what he does as in what he says. He will commence something in this fashion:

"Do you see that house, yer honer, yonder? I suppose you know that's Mr. D'Aroy's ?"

Yes, I do. Mr. D'Arcy is very rich, I believe ?" "Well, sir, maybe he is and maybe he isn't."

"Why, I thought he was a man of fortune?" "Well, you see, he was purty well off, till he got howld of the property." "Till he got it. What do you mean ?"

"Why, sir, when he was he'r to the property he had great expectations, and so, on the strength of that, you see, he got whatever money he want-

"Woll, and so he ought, when he was heir to £5,-000 a year."

"That's true, yer honor; that's true, sir! But then you'll understand he was heir to £5,000 a year that was spint."

"Oh, I see."

"So, when he got the property, of course the gentleman was ruined."

GREAT BRITAIN. LENTEN PASTORAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF WEST-MINSTER:-On the first Sunday in Lent the usual Lenten Pastoral letter was read to the faithful of the Archdiocese of Westminster in all the Catholic churches and chapels of the metropolis. In anticipation of the Papal Jubilee, which will be formally proclaimed next week, the Archbishop urges all his dear children in Christ" to make a good spiritual use of the scason of Lent by approaching the tribunal of penance, and seeking to gain the indulgence of the Church by sorrow, self-denial, self-examination, and self-chastisement. He than proceeds to the subject of education of the poor, and solicits the most zealous support of several congregations for the establishment and maintenance of orphanges adding that "any one who, being above want himself, shall fail to give his help to the salvation of perishing children will be forced hereafter to give a reckoning for his sin of omission at the last great day." The Archbishop adds that within the last eight years the heads of the Catholic Church have undertaken the formation and maintenance of no less than ten large certified diocesan schools, in which some 2,000 Catholic children are being educated, out of whom about 160 are chargeable on the Diocesan Education Fund. He further appeals to district schools in which poor children are being reared. After showing that the collection last year in behalf of the orphanges of the Archdiocese brought very nearly £600, Dr. Manning concluded by announcing the dispensation granted by the Holy See for Lent, 1875.

CONDITIONS FOR GAINING THE INDULGENCE OF THE GREAT JUBILEZ OF 1875 .- Our Holy Father Pope Plus IX, has granted to all Catholics, throughout the world who rightly fulfil the required conditions a solemn plenary indulgence, in form of Jubilee, to be gained once during the year 1875.

By !this indulgence is meant a remission-to be obstained by thse who by previous sacramental absolution are free from the guilt of all mortal sin -of the temporal punishment which they would otherwise have to undergo, either in this world or in purgatory, for the sins of which the guilt has been forgiven.

As the indulgence of the great Jubilee is granted only once in every twenty-five years, all Catholics are exhorted to do all in their power to obtain so great a benefit for their souls.

The conditions for gaining the indulgence of the Jubilev for the faithful inthis diocese are :

I. To visit, four times in the day for fifteen days, the church of their mission or parish for the purpose of praying earnestly to God for the prosperity of exaltation of the Church and of the Holv See, for the extirpation of heresies and the convertion of all who are in error, for the peace and union of all Christian people, and according to the intention of his Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff.

The fifteen days may be either consecutive days or days with intervals between them, for example

be that corporal punishment has tended very much should be simple and inexpensive, or that the exto assist them in the suppression of this class of of penses should not exceed a certain sum. fence. There seems, however, some reason to believe that this peculiar offence was confined to a very limited class of persons." .

How ROBBERRIES ARE PREPARED .--- In London recentthroughout by one of the first firms of upholsterers is not given by the Sovereign or the Minister, last by and decerators in the west end of London. Like the Knights themselves. The King only confirms many other people obliged to go through like dis- their choice. Secondly, the number of the Knights comfort, he found it no easy matter to get rid of of the Ordre pour le Merite is strictly limited (there gashitter, who had formed a close friendship with the cook. Before going away he offered, as a partthe cook. Before going away he owered, as a part order pour le Merile. Moltke was elected simply as and another to the wine cellar though both were the best representative of military science, nor does and another to the wine cellar, though both were secured by patent locks. The girl, manufacturing he rank higher as a Knight of that Order than Bun-a fib with feminine facility, said that she had had a sen, the representative of physical science, or Ranke, key to the cellar already, and had no use for the other. Upon this the gas-fitter proposed that she should pay him a visit on New Year's day and make the acquaintance of his nephew, so he stated, a very fine young fellow on the lookout for a sweetheart. As soon as the man left the cook told what had occurred, and upon inquiry being made of the foreman it appeared that the firm had the "greatost possible confidence" in the integrity of their gas-fitter. This confidence, my friend, who had a great deal of plate and other valuables in the house, could not share. And it is often that, apart from any domestic inroads on the wine-cellar-how inexplicable these are, bythe-way, sometimes |--- a nocturnal visit might have been profitable to the same friend of the "sweetheart."

The Crusader, puts a very pertinent question which it would be well for Catholics to ponder over. Weighing the merits of Don Carlos as opposed to Don Altonso, it says the former " recalled the exiled Jesuits to their college of Vergara, where they are now living under the protection of his arms," and asks will Don Alfonso "do as much, and will he annul the decree which drove the Society of Jesus from Spain." The Crusader fears that he will not, and we confess ourselves of the same opinion. What Don Carlos has done, he has done of his own accord ; anything Don Alfonso does or does not do, will be performed or left alone in his character as cat's-paw for other.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY .- That " whatever was sold or manufactured should be not merely of apparently sufficient goodness, but should be really fit for the purpose for which it was intended," was the very excellent advice which was given last Monday to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. It was the President of the Chamber who said this. There is more than a vein of sarcasm in the smooth words the "faithful" for the support of chaplains for the of this counsel; the Commandment "Thou shall not steal" being clothed in the tone of the suggestion of a lofty ideal. It is evident that Manchester is not so honest as it is wealthy, and not so reputed for good wares as it used to be. There are complaints from India that the cotton fabrics of Manchester are of only "apparently sufficient goodness;" while both in India and in China there is a development of trade which will soon render them indenendent of England. The Asiatics can work materials at less cost than ourselves, and they are also an industrious people. The Chinese are beginning to work their coal mines, which are probably the most abundant in the world; and they are also munufacturing iron, and will succeed quite as well as the English. The policy of exporting manufactures from Manchester, whose ohlef merit is that they are of "apparently sufficient goodness," will be found as defective as the Manchester morality which has of late years approved this deceit. But Manchester is not alone in its fragile texture of morally any more than in its fragile texture 'of goods. The habit of selling wares of only "apparently sufficient goodness," while charging the prices of good wares, is one that is common in all parts of England, and especially with traders in vinc. - Tablet.

> EMGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL .- The returns of emigration compiled by the Government Emigration officials at Liverpool show that during the month of January there left Liverpool 2,945 emigrants, or 52 less than in the corresponding month of 1874. Of vessels sailing under the provisions of the Government Emigration Act, there left for the United States 11, with 1,304 passengers, and one for Victoria, with 387. Of vessels ' not under the Act," 24

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MR. CARLING The Academy ays : it has excited some supprise that Mr. Carlyle should have declined the Grand Cross of the Bath, after having accepted the Ordre pour le Merile. There is, however, a great ly a gentleman had his house furnished and fitted difference between the two. The Ordre pour is Merile the workmen. Among the last to leave was the are no more than 30 German and 30 foreign Kulk Lts), so that every knight knows who will be his peers. In Germany, not even Bismarck is a Knight of the the historian. Besides, the honour came trop tard. Gothe was 27 years of age when Karl August made him a member of the Privy Council.

## UNITED STATES.

WINKING AT CRIME - A writer in the Times, who is evidently familiar with the subject under consideration attributes the retrogression of Protestantism and its partial demoralization more to its "laxity upon matters of domestic life than to any other cause." By this laxity is meant its willing submission to divorce laws and its stern refusal to raise its voice against the diabolical spirit of child-murder that is so generally enshrined upon the family altar. The foul fiend that revels in the blood of the innocent, and before whom whole generations are sacrificed, erects this shrine immediately under the suadow of Protestantism, for there he finds protection and immunity, and there his votaries can come to lay their terrible offerings of sin, inhumanity and shame at his feet, without fear of injury or reprosf. Here, also, Divorce, joint product of sensuality and irreligion, holds high carnival and delights that in a Christian country and a so-called enlightened age he has revived, under a new guise, one of the most harbarous practices of barbarism. Behold the mission of Protestantism and mourn that so foul a blot should disfigure the fair name of Christianity !--Boston, proud old Boston, the Rome of Protestantism, contributed over one million dollars, during a single year, to purchase Bibles and clothes for the benighted and naked little children of India and Japan, and during that same brief period, as we are informed by one of the most eminent and honorable physicians in that city, nearly two thousand unborn children wore murdered by those same "Obristian women," in order that their career of dissipation might continue unrestrained, and that the goddess of Fashion might not be deprived of the means which would be required to support their ofispring were they permitted to live. During that same year the divorce courts did a thriving business, and while the little Japanese heathen were learning that beautiful, yet imperative command : "What God has joined let no man put asunder," that mandate was being daily violated, while, Sunday after Sunday, immense organs and hired vocalists putied God for five dollars an hour, and from gilded pulpits the Supreme law was expounded, but not a word of protest went forth against these foul deeds of blood, or the violent and illegal sundering of the indissoluble tie. The medical authority above quoted further states that in one of the fashionable churches of that city he could look sound and count fully one third of the women; there present, with solemn faces and massive hymnbooks, whose hands were stained with blood, the blood of their own children! And this foul evil which cries to heaven for such vengeance as was inflicted upon Sodom, and which causes the very demons to stand aghast at the depravity of mankind—this mire of sin and filth in which the whole congregation, with a few honorable exceptions wallows, is before the mind of the preacher, in all of its diabolical horror, but not a word of stern condemnation-nay, not even a word of exposiulation or advice does he utter against the dreadful sin, which makes a necessity of hell in order to adequately punish it. The man who claims to be a servant of the Most High stands there in the midst of uncleanliness, such as would shock the ruling spirit of the informal regions, and deals in empty metaphors, rusty maxims, glittering generalities, and astute flings at Rome, not the servant of God but the sailed to the United States, with 1,119 passengers ; abject slave of the mammon of iniquity. The question. "How can it be otherwise? Drobur timely one. Those genteel people who have no religion, nor would they be long annoyed by a preacher who would confine himself to a practical religion, provided such a rara avia could be found. Christians of this species go to church to be amused. They hire a preacher to amuse, not to instruct them, and if he assumes to play the monitor instead of the clown he is at once cashiered. These godly men who wear white chokers and perpetually " move in the odor of sanctity," have mouths of their own to feed, and such as have not fallen into the cvil ways of their flocks have other little mouths to provide for also ; it is therefore a matter of necessity with them to be obedient to the will of their employers, and to flatter their vanity instead of denouncing their crimes. This monstrous crime to which we refer is supping the foundation of society, and would obliterate our nation from the map in a brief period of years were there not some bul wark to impede its devestating progress. If this curse which is hanging over the country is removed it is to Catholicity it will owe its removal. Protestantism dare not touch if. The mission of the Church is not alone, as the Times thinks, "to save the family institution," but wherever ber influence is felt, there shall marriage and the "family institution," be sacred, nor shall their integrity be endangered, without the would-be desocrator being made to feel that the shepherds placed in charge of Christ's flock are not to be deceived or intimidated by the wolf in whatsoever guize he may appear.-Catholic Vindicator. DIPTHERIA .- The Public Health Association of New York have, in consequence of the prevalence of diphtheria in that city, taken the subject into consideration with a view of tracing the cause of the outbreak. and of devising some remedy. The conclusions which they arrived at are as under :---1. If diphtheria. has gained a foothold in any city or populous neighbourhood, it selects certain localities in which its persistence is specially marked ; and its persistence, as shown by repeated outbreaks or continued prevalence, seems to hold an important relation to certain conditions of soil, drainage, and sanitary wants of dwellings, which admit of preventive measures. 2. The extension of the disease from one individual to another, and to entire households or families, and from family to family, and from place to place, are facts so well proved in the history of the disease that the entire separation of the sick from the well, at least of children sick with this disease from all others, should be regarded as a first-rate sanitary duty. 3. That the immediate sanitary as well as perfect medical care of every family exposed In # secons to be a duty required by every consideration of humanity and public health. 41 That a complete and exact record of d phtheria as it preaggravate the distress. They venture to suggest that vills. in any locality is a duty of much, importance to society , and that more the purpose of promoting the successful discharge of this duty to society and the medical profession, the Public' Health<sup>1</sup> Associa-

WINTER IN THE SOUTH OF IBELAND. - While gardeners, both in England and Ireland, have been put to their wits' end to save their plants in pits from frost, we have been almost free from its withering have been getting our usual Winter supply of rain, not having been 24 consecutive hours without it for five weeks, although it has not been so heavy as we usually have it; 6.25 inches only having fallen in January. As it may interest some to know the results of the mild weather which we have been experiencing, and its influence on vegetation, I will just enumerate a few plants which we have in flower. The Acacia affinis, or Green Wattle, growing on south-east and south-west aspects, has been in flower for several weeks, and is still covered with hundreds of beautiful clusters of golden blossoms Clianthus puniceus, or Glory Pca, a plant too often seen in a half-starved, red-spider-caten condition, is growing here on a south-west wall in perfect health, and covering a space 30ft. long by 10ft. high; it would have easily covered twice as much wall had there been room. It has thousands of long racemes on it just ready to burst into flower. Surely this plant is worthy of more extended cultivation than it receives, inasmuch as it would well repay any little trouble which it might require in the way of protection in localities where it would not otherwise succeed. Camelias on walls of different aspects

have been in flower for a long time, and Cystisus atleeanus is now covered with yellow blossoms. It has been growing out here for many years, and has a girth of 18in., in the stem; I have also a large bush of a colletia-like plant in flower, as well as the singular Colletia bictonensis, which is indeed past its best; also the pretty and fragrant aquatic Aponogeton distachyon, which has been in flower for months, and is still throwing up many blossoms .--Fruit trees have likewise been influenced by the mildness of the season. Pears are ready to burst their flower buds, and in some cases the bloom is quite expanded, while all other fruit trees are in a singularly forward state; gooseberry bushes are quite, green, but will, I fear, suffer from our usual cold high-winds in March.-Garden, February.

SINGULAR FATALITY. - Alderman Thomas Carty, J.P., of Drogheds, died some time ago in the posses-ion of enormous wealth, in his lifetime estimated at 300,0001. Dying intestate, a number of claim-ants appeared for his wealth. Five persons, all in previous indigent circumstances, were admitted by the Courts, the matter admitting a plentiful grop of litigation, and several incidental suits are, yet pend. ing.;; Five of the, claimants have since died. The only male claimant (a maternal cousin) was baried yesterday, and the ouly, remaining husband of the female claimants (died yesterday, morning. Their ohild, a son, died within a fortnight after he knew of the wealth he might have inherited at

fifteen Sundays; and they may be natural days, reckoned from morning till night, or ecclesiascial days, that 18, from the evening of one day till the evening of the next.

Persons living in the convents of nuns may make the required visits to the chapel of their convent.

The prayers to be offered at the above named visits must be offered, by all who are able, explicitly for the intentions above expressed : for those who from want of memory or from other natural causes, are unable so to do, it will be enough to pray for the intentions of the Holy Father.

II. To confess their sins with sincere repentance, and worthily to receive the Holy Communion.

Persons who are prevented by any real impediment from making the required visits to the churches and children who have not made their first Communion, may, instead of the said visits and Holy Communion, perform other works of piety, charity and religion, to be prescribed by their confessors. + HENRY EDWARD, Archbishop of Westminster,

First Sunday of Lent, 1875

The London Church Herald (Anglican) says of Dr Manning's reply to Gladstene : " It is clear, keen, and vigorous, and perhaps in its pages for the first time the claim to what is termed the deposing power is stated in such a manner as to be read without absolute indignation. So far as Englishmen are concerned, the reply to Mr. Gladstone on this point may be admitted to be complete. We more and more regret the publication of the ex-Premier's injudicious pamphlet. It will be found ultimately, we believe, to have given a greater impetus to the Roman Catholic Church in this land than anything that has happened since what was oddly called the Papal Aggression. When men like Newman and Manning are brought to the front, people are led to draw comparsions between them and those who are uppermost in the Church from which they were driven. And the result is not reassuring."

CRIMES OF BRUTALITY IN LONDON -Col. Henderson Chief of the London Police, writing to the Home Secretary in reply to a circular sent out last autumn asking for information as to the prevalence of brutal assaults, cays :- "The assaults on women and children show a steady and continuous increase from 280 in 1870 to 351 in 1874. The assaults on men ap-pear to have fluctuated, having been only 316 in 1873 as against 369 in 1870, though they increased to 391 in 1874. The causes to which the prevalence, of this class of offence are to be ascribed appear to be :-- 1. Intoxication consequent, to some extent, on increased earnings. 2. The wretched dwellings of the poorer classes and the absence of any provision for their comfort and amusement. The more. experienced officers of the metropolitan police advo-

wo to Nova Scotia, with 47: two to Unina, with 10 ; and five to South America, with 78 passengers

IMMIGRATION FROM THE WEST .- The following is a statement of the number of immigrants arriving in Liverpool from Canada and the United States during the year 1874 :- January, 2,660; February, 1,789; March, 2,683; April, 3,057; May, 6,471; June, 7,293; July, 11,867; August, 10,783; Septem-ber, 8,706; October, 9,634; November, 5,488, De-cember, 6,715; 78,146, 1874; 38,000, 1873-40,146 excess 1874 over 1813. Of those from the Dominion of Canada 95 per cent. had return tickets, and were only visiting this country to see their friends, and had full intentions of returning to Canada.

THE POLITICS OF DISESTABLISHMENT .- There seems to be more likelihood of the National Church being disestablished from political than from religious considerations. Disestablishment is becoming a party-cry. No member of Parliament, or aspirant to membership, can address a constituent body without referring to this critical point ; and it is easy to imagine a future state of parties when disestablishment may be the great party test .- Tablet.

It appears that it is an insult to whistle in the presence of a Scotch dignitary. In the Musselburgh Police Court, recently, a mill-worker named McWatt was arraigned for this misdemeanor. His Worship testified that as he was passing along the street this young man set up a loud whistling. He called an Inspector of Police who cautioned the lad "not to do it again." But, later in the day, the incorrigible MeWatt, again meeting the Provost, whistled "as if," said the great man, "to provoke me to knock him down." He didn't do it, however, but caused the arrest of the miserable, offender, who told the Court that he "seldom walked in the street without whistling." It was a way he had. He didn't mean any insult. "If thochts like that," he said, 'come into the Provost's heid, its no' my faut."-The magistrate was bothered. He couldn't sond the respondent to the gaol, merely for whistling in the street, nor was there any Act of Parliament to forbid that cheap musical indulgence. So he merchy noked wise, and telling the prisoner that "he had etter be careful," sent him about his business. If all the gambas in Musselhurgh do not whistle at that Provost we are very much mistaken.

FUNERAL REFORM. - The clergy of the rural deanery of Oxford have taken a practical step with a view of discouraging needless expense and estentation at funerals. They express an opinion, that, notwithstanding the improvements of late years, in many. cases there is much needless, expense, more than relatives can well afford, and that this expenditure by adding to the outward gloom, must often tend to scarves and hat bands might be altogether disconcate, as a rule, longer sentences of imprisonment and tinued, and request that, for the future articles of the infliction of corporal punishment, especially in mourning may not be offered to them at funerals.

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