

DUBLIN.—Further Fenian arrests have taken place throughout the four Provinces during the past week. These, extended to West Cork, Kerry, Tipperary, Fermanagh, and other counties, and some few of the prisoners have been brought up to Dublin. Mr. Stronge, one of the city magistrates, is engaged in a preliminary examination of the evidence against the prisoners, at the close of which they will all be brought up for public inquiry, and if committed it is said that they will be tried by the Lord Chief Baron and Judge Keogh, at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, which will open on the 25th October. There can be no doubt that a large number of persons have fled from Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and other places to avoid arrest, and looking to the aggregate of the prisoners, whilst they contain not even one man of property, literary or social rank, or political influence, they embrace classes above mere agricultural labourers or artisans. Commercial assistants, small shopkeepers, and artisans form the majority of the parties in prisons. With all the publicity which has followed the several arrests, such is the blind infatuation of some of these misguided men that copies of oaths, lists of Fenians, drill books, uniforms, arms, and other incriminating matters are retained in their possession, instead of removing or destroying them, thus subsiding what may be the main evidence upon which they will be convicted. Ex-militiamen and returned Irish-American soldiers are the military elements of the organisation. The proceedings have caused intense excitement in the City and a great portion of the County Cork, but in Dublin comparatively little notice has been taken of the arrests. Quite enough has now transpired to prove that the Fenian movement is American in its origin, that its first propagation here has been through Irish-American agents, that the Confessional apprised the Catholic Clergy of its evil tendencies, and that, ever faithful to the temporal as well as the spiritual interests of their flock, the Prelates and Priests energetically opposed the scheme and prophetically warned the people of the very results which they now see verified. That the Fenian organization has extended itself over a considerable portion of the country, especially in Munster, is certain, but that it has taken no material hold of the farming classes, of those of position or influence, is equally established. Drilling so far as military movements without arms may be regarded as such, was carried on pretty extensively, at night, under the direction of ex-militiamen, pensioners, and others, but, beyond this caricature, there were no arms, no ammunition, no commissariat, no ordnance, no funds, not even the faintest semblance of material to secure the capture of a wayside police barrack, still less to oppose and overthrow one of the greatest military and naval Powers on earth. The example of Poland, with an united and brave people, and the sympathies of most of Europe roused in their favour, and, more striking still, the defeat of the Southern States, perhaps the greatest effort at rebellion and revolution ever attempted, are sufficient to convince every thoughtful man that, under no circumstances existing or proximate, can the condition of Ireland be improved by armed resistance to Great Britain. But let no one suppose that discontent and it may be, disloyalty, does not exist deep and widespread in Ireland. The need of success that has attended the Fenian movement is sufficient to prove the deplorable readiness with which large masses of the people, blind to the experience of the past, readily hearken to the absurd and Utopian dreams of freedom constructed sometimes by sincere but ignorant patriots, but more frequently by designing knaves and traitors, who lure them into their meshes in order to betray and sell them. The rise and progress of the Irish element in Canada, in Australia, in the United States, and in England and Scotland, the vast sums of money that they send to their relatives, and the reports which they give of the superior condition of the Irish who have emigrated tend naturally to inculcate the conviction that the inferior and miserable position of the labouring classes at home is the direct result of misgovernment on the part of England.—Times Cor.

Within the past two days there appears to be a suspension of arrests, although it is said that a large number of warrants are in the hands of the police. A search for arms, &c., was made at the residence of Mr. Luke J. Shea, J.P., Rennie, Co. Cork, but without success, and Mr. Shea has written an indignant protest against the proceeding. A search similarly fruitless was made in the house of a respectable Catholic in Belfast. It is now reported that there will be a special commission held early in November in County Cork to try the prisoners in the south.

This Fenianism, which had no contact with any of the wants, ways, or aspirations of the people, was really not known to the public, unless through the early approval of Conservative journals, and the equally early, but never intermitted, condemnation of the Catholic clergy. Our Tory contemporaries bade welcome to it, from by no means a mistaken standpoint. It was a revolt, however small in dimensions and poor in materials, against the influences of the Catholic clergy, and to be encouraged, therefore, as a dissolvent of the national strength. It counselled not merely a withdrawal of the people from the old relations with their pastors, but an absolute relinquishment of lawful politics; a course, upon the advantages of which, to Conservative aspirants after power, it is unnecessary for us to dilate. If developed eventually into something, it would serve, moreover, as a provocation and excuse for Orangism; and having served this valuable end, could itself, at a minute's warning, be turned over to the police, and by them dealt with as of right. Society, on the other hand, having regard to the composition of this silly Brotherhood, and looking merely to the safety of Society itself as such, was not altogether wrong in treating Fenianism not as a true type of disease, but as a weak and bastard infection—a casual and local distemper which, of itself, would attack, and, if left alone, be killed by contact. It was not competent, however, for the clergy to consider the disorder from a merely social point of view. To society the Fenians may have been mere day labourers, lawyers' clerks, retired publicans, and people without substance or instruction to be stiff for revolution. To the clergy, whom their functions will not allow to treat any one as common or indifferent, the least formidable member of the Brotherhood was a member of their flock as well; like any other to be recalled to morality and duty, for his own individual sake not less than for that of the community. Under those circumstances, while society was confident the clergy were active and attracted, in consequence, a larger share of Fenian hostility than the Government itself, which was to be overthrown by one wopenny sheet of letterpress a week, and a few thousand uneducated simpletons, the readers of the delirious garbage it supplied. At length the crisis—a pretty one, truly—which no one knew to be upon us, came, and the government, acting upon a responsibility the seriousness of which, nevertheless, is not to be dissembled, surprised the country on Saturday by a simultaneous and preconcerted seizure of alleged Fenians in different and distant places, and by the rather high-handed course of suppressing a newspaper, without warrant of law—unless, indeed, we are to pre-suppose the existence of that one law to which legally itself must yield—the law of necessity. Evening Post.

Among the many recent Fenian arrests in the county Cork was that of a man named Michael O'Regan at Rosscarberry. At the time of his arrest he had on his persons three drill books, some boxes of combustible envelopes, ball cartridges, several sedition documents. Mr. O'Regan had been in the American army; and returned to Ireland about six months ago. He is known to have been actively engaged in drilling the peasantry in the neighborhood since his return.—Cork Herald.

The *Evening Herald* of a late date announces that the police authorities of that vicinity have manifested a decided 'scare' owing to the Fenian excitement. This police were suddenly concentrated from all outposts on devoted Tuam, and there several arrests were made, to the dismay not only of the victims, but their inoffensive fellow-townsmen. It is believed, however, that it was more a dodge to show up police vigilance than anything else.

The British authorities in Belfast, as in other Irish towns, have been making a great fuss about Fenianism, and even go so far as to invade the privacy of dwelling houses and ransack the private papers therein. Amongst other places they searched the residence of Mr. P. O. McCourt, in Athol st., but on retiring had to freely admit they found nothing whatever implicating him in the movement, and that there was no charge against him. Subsequently, Mr. Rea, on behalf of Mr. McCourt, applied for a copy of the information under which the illegal search was made, or to know who was the informer—but he was pre-emptorily refused by the magistrate, Mr. O'Donnell.

The *Waterford News* of the 29th of Sept., says:—A meeting of magistrates was held at the Court-house, Lismore, on Friday, Sept. 23d, the Lord Stuart de Decles presiding, and Francis E. Curry, Edward Usher, N. T. Foley, Beresford Peor, and Barry Drew Esqrs., being also present. Although, as was remarked last week by our correspondent, Fenianism or discontent of any kind is unknown here owing to the just landlordism which prevails about it, it is believed that the object of the meeting was with reference to procuring for Lismore, in the distribution of troops, a company of soldiers, who being paid out of the general fund should be spread as much as possible over the face of the kingdom, and not concentrated for exhibition at favored resorts in England.

Ballyhale, county Kilkenny, was somewhat startled on Thursday, September 28th, in consequence of a respectable shopkeeper, Mr. John Cahill, having been arrested on a charge of connexion with the Fenian Brotherhood. He was agent for the sale of the *Irish People*, and was always inoffensive and well conducted. Mr. Greene, S.I., Thomastown, and a party of his men made the arrest. On searching Mr. Cahill's house some documents were found which, the constabulary allege, are of a treasonable nature. The prisoner was shortly afterwards marched into Kilkenny. Immediately after the arrival of Mr. Cahill in Kilkenny on Thursday, Mr. Fort, R.M., held a private inquiry into the case, which resulted in the remanding of the prisoner for eight days.

'We can tell the Fenians,' says the *London Times*, 'that at least one in ten is waiting for the first opportunity to sell his nine comrades. . . . The instant a bit of information is really worth having, it will be in the market, and there will be several informers, including, probably, the captain himself, competing for the exclusive privilege of treachery.'

The *London Star* tells England to do justice to Ireland, and there will be an end of discontent.

The *Cork Constitution* says:—So overwhelming is the testimony concerning these midnight drillings, and from so various localities does it come, as to leave no doubt that a formidable army systematically organized, and so skillfully worked as to completely baffle the police, is springing up. There is little demonstrativeness or noise about it, but a settled, quiet air of determination, and a desire for knowledge in military exercises which shows the belief that an opportunity for their display will not be wanting.

Saturday evening, Oct. 7th.—At Dublin yesterday, Mr. O'Brian of the *Convict Patriot*, was committed for trial on the double charge of treason and felony.

A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, under date 27th Sept., writes:—'During last night, in Ballaghaderreen, no less than thirteen young men had been arrested and lodged in the police barrack here on a charge of being members (some very active and prominent) of the Society of Fenians, and of being engaged in practising drill. Amongst those arrested and now transmitted to Castlebar jail are two or three militia men, and a national teacher.—I shall probably send you in a day or two the names of all with their respective callings.'

The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast, for the week ending Sept. 23, was 59,938lbs. against 52,278 lbs. the previous week, making a total of 2,277,563lbs. since 1st Jan., against 1,968,151lbs. same time last year.

The O'Connell monument in Clare was to have been inaugurated on the 3rd of October, with great ceremony. The trades with their banners were to head a procession; then the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy, and next the Town Commissioners of Ennis, and the people. Sir Colman O'Loughlin, Bart., M.P., was to have delivered the inaugural address.

By a return obtained from the statistical department of the Board of Trade, it will be seen that while the imports of foreign cattle into Ireland for ten years ending 1862 were few or none, they were enormous to the United Kingdom. The total number of foreign cattle introduced into the Irish market during the last 12 months was only 1,320 from all sources. The small amount of the entire trade appears when the 1,320 head of cattle and calves are compared with the 1,993 cattle and calves for sale at the Dublin market on one market-day (August 21, 1865). Mr. McCullagh, the representative of the firm so exclusively engaged in the trade, has announced to the Cattle Plague Committee his intention of discontinuing the importation of foreign cattle for the present. Under these circumstances, it may be expected that no foreign cattle will be imported until the present anxiety as to the cattle plague has subsided.

The *Carlton Sentinel* reports unfavourably of the potato crop in Lelsther, which it states is likely to suffer seriously from the disease. The *Cork correspondent of Saunders's News Letter* gives the following account of the harvest in the South of Ireland:—

'The change in the weather during the last few days has saved the vast amount of cereals which were uncut some 10 days since, when great fears were entertained by the husbandmen. The largest supply of new home corn came into the market this (Saturday) morning. The vast majority was oats which appeared in prime condition, and brought 6s. per cwt. The supply of wheat was small and of inferior quality, while the few samples of barley were unsuited for brewers, and therefore did not command remunerative prices. It is expected that a few days' continuance of the present summer weather will improve the quality of wheat. The quantity of butter brought into Cork market up to the present is about the same as last year, which was abundant, but the present market is superior, and the price is unusually high. Firsts, quoted at 11s.; seconds, 11s.; and thirds, 10s. There is no appearance of disease among the cattle, and the cessation of rain has checked the blight in the potato crop.'

The *Western Star* says:—'Notwithstanding the unsettled state of America still the exodus of our people towards its shores seems rather increasing.—This week we noticed many of the young and the strong—whose departure we look upon as a positive loss to our country—basting from our railway stations to embark, chiefly for New York. Amongst the emigrants we noticed a poor widow with four children who stated that she came from the parish of Clonfert, in this county, where she held twelve acres of land at the low rent of £8 per annum, but finding herself unable to hold her position she submitted her case to the landlord, James Turbett, Esq., offering at the same time to surrender her little farm. This gentleman immediately instructed his agent, Brinsley Purfoy Esq., to accept her offer, and gave her the sum of £50, to assist herein removing her family to America.'

DUBLIN.—The late visit to Dublin of the Right Hon. Mr. Bruce, M.P., Vice-President of the committee of Privy Council on Education, has given rise to numerous newspaper paragraphs respecting his mission and the educational changes of which it is the advent. It is obviously the duty of the Catholic press to observe strict silence pending the negotiation now on foot, as neither the Bishops nor the Government desire to reveal the proceedings before they are matured into some more definite form than the present. Besides the case of Louvain, cited by a writer in the *Freeman*, St. John's College, Sydney, within the British Empire, is an instance of a chartered and endowed Catholic College, forming an integral portion of a mixed University, which College is presided over by an able and gifted Irish Priest, Very Rev. Dr. Forrest. On the other hand, however, there is the chartered and endowed Catholic University of Laval (Quebec), Lower Canada, although that province contains only 943,253 Catholics, and both provinces 1,201,384, whilst Ireland contains four and-a-half, and the British Isles about seven millions of Catholics. The objection made to charter the University on the ground of population can have little force in the face of the facts we see around us. Scotland has four, and had five, Universities, which enjoy an aggregate Parliamentary grant of about £20,000 a year. England has four, and the principality of Wales demands a fifth. Italy, with a population of 22 millions, has 13 Universities; Austria, with a population of 35 millions has eight; Bavaria, with a population of 4,615,748, about that of the Catholics of Ireland, has three Universities, two for Catholics, and that of Erlangen for Protestants; Prussia, with seventeen millions of people, has six; Belgium has four, Holland and Switzerland have three each, Baden two, Wurtemberg, Hanover, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, and even small German States with a population not greater than some Irish counties have a University. Circumstances exist in Ireland which must render it difficult for the Bishops to consider the question of the University as an isolated one, or otherwise than as a portion only of the whole question of education, Primary, Intermediate and superior. At the present moment the State and the Church are in open warfare in the city of Cork. The Right Rev. Dr. Delaney has ever been remarkable for the mildness and moderation of his opinions upon all public questions. To the National system he gave that tolerance which led it to be used in the absence of a better, through fear of a worse scheme. When the Government threatened to introduce Mixed Middle Class Schools, Dr. Delaney, with the other Bishops of Munster, took an active part, in 1859, at the Great Meeting held in his Cathedral, in protesting against the project. Model Schools having come to be forced into all the leading cities and towns in the country, in defiance of ecclesiastical authority and of Catholic opinion; and Cork having been threatened with the introduction of one of these little 'Queen's Colleges,' Dr. Delaney wrote to the National Board, and also to Mr. Maguire, M.P., who read his Lordship's letter in a speech made in the House of Commons, protesting against the intended boon. Lord Fermoy and a section of the citizens having memorialized the National Board to erect a Model School in Cork, the opinion of the Bishop and of the Catholic people was disregarded, and that of Lord Fermoy and his sect following acted on.—Upwards of £10,000 was spent on the erection of an elegant structure, which was opened on Monday last, but, on the previous day, in every Catholic church in Cork, and at every Mass, a Pastoral from the Bishop was read, prohibiting Catholic parents from attending the Model Schools. Cork is studded over with admirable Catholic Schools, several under the Christian Brothers, two large establishments under Presentation Brothers, number of Convent Schools, under Presentation nuns, Sisters of Charity and Sisters of Mercy; an Academy of the highest repute, conducted by the Vincentian Fathers, and several Schools under Lay Teachers, directed by the Parochial Clergy. So that there was not the shadow of an excuse for the erection of this new miniature Queen's College in the city. This feature of the so-called National System is one of the most aggressive and offensive in the scheme. These Model Schools are now in operation in twenty-seven cities and towns, having a population of 680,657 souls, and contain 100 separate schools, or departments. Their erection cost £259,000, and their support for last year £38,497, including £2,976 spent in agricultural instruction in some of them. For this enormous outlay, these institutions taught daily last year 7,523 children, 21 per cent. of whom were infants, 3 to 7 years of age, and 46 per cent. of the whole of 6,523 pupils were in Primers learning to read words of one and two syllables. The depth and success of the opposition to these expensive enterprises may be understood from the following facts:—Sligo has a population of 10,693, of whom 78 per cent. are Catholics, whilst the three departments of that Model School have only 183 pupils, of whom less than one per cent. (71 in 1,000) are Catholics. Londonderry has 58 per cent. of its population Catholics, whilst only one per cent. of the Model School pupils are Catholic. Omagh has 62, and Newtownswatard 50 per cent. of their population Catholic, whilst the Model Schools in these towns have only 4 per cent. of their pupils Catholic. Enniscorthy, with 87 per cent. of the town Catholic, has only 8 per cent. of the Model School pupils Catholic. Within the last ten years, the Catholic element in these institutions declined thus. Clonmel, 81 per cent. to 24 per cent.; Waterford, 63 to 26 per cent.; Athy, 76 to 22 per cent.; Galway, 86 to 51 per cent.; Kilkenny, 90 to 66 per cent.; Limerick, 66 to 39 per cent.; and, in the aggregate of them all, from 70 to 40 per cent.—*Cor. of Weekly Register.*

The Lord Lieutenant has sanctioned the transfer of Daniel Treacy, Esq., from the Clerkship of the Crown of the King's County to that held by the late George Pinkington, Esq., for the Queen's County. His Excellency has conferred the appointment rendered vacant by Mr. Treacy's transfer on Joseph Lyons, Esq., of Maryborough.

A commercial fellow citizen who has traversed Ireland, and is intimately acquainted with the extent of business in its principal cities and towns, declares that in none has he found more prosperous concerns than he knows to exist in Limerick, and he does not except either Dublin, Belfast, or Cork.—*Munster News.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Passionist Fathers lately established with the approbation of the Bishop, at St. Mungo's in this city, beg most respectfully to inform the public that owing to the necessity of enlarging the church which can scarcely accommodate the 8th part of the daily increasing Catholic population; and considering, moreover, the heavy debts, which still remain upon the Mission notwithstanding all the efforts made by their zealous predecessors to clear them off, have resolved to appeal to the generosity of the faithful in general, but more particularly of those in Glasgow, begging of them to assist in enabling them to accomplish these objects.

It may be added that in their masses and prayers, the Fathers' constantly remember their benefactors living and dead, and these are moreover entitled to a share in all these good works of the community, and in whatever good they through the mercy of God may effect.

ST MARY'S CHURCH, GLASGOW.—This handsome edifice was solemnly opened for Divine worship on Sunday, 17th instant, Feast of the Seven Dolours, by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch. We will describe the account of the opening, by quoting the following description of the building, which appeared in the *Glasgow Herald*, of the 15th.

'The style of this edifice is Gothic; the early or decorative period, and longitudinally stands due east and west. It consists of nave, two aisles, two inner chapels, tower, south porch, sacristy, and a gallery extending over the west bay of the nave and second floor of the tower. The design includes a large chancel, which will not be proceeded with at present, but a grand arch, having a span of 25 feet and a height of 40 feet, has been left for it in the eastern wall. In the recess formed below this arch, against a temporary partition, the altar will stand in the meantime.

The interior dimensions of the building, including the chancel and chapels, are 106 feet by 52 feet. The height of nave from floor to clerestory wall plate is 35 feet, and from the floor to ridge piece 58 feet.—Outside, the apex of the cross is 65 feet from ground line, and the tower, which is complete to the spring of the spire, measures 80 feet from the causeway, and the spire, when carried up, will be 60 feet more.—The aisles are separated from the nave by exquisitely polished columns and responds of great granite, having neatly moulded capitals and bases. From these spring the clerestory arches, which are of cubic stone, sunk and moulded, and rising gracefully in the bold lancet form peculiar to the style of the period. Upon these arches rest the clerestories, which light the nave by elegantly crissed windows. The western window is a four light, and tracery-headed. Under it is the principal doorway, which with its moulded and deeply recessed arch, supported by finely chiselled jambs and shafts, capitals and bases form a most attractive feature in the facade. It is approached by eight stone steps, broken by two platforms. The other entrance is the south side porch, which is formed in the first storey of the tower, and from which openings conduct to nave and south aisle, and from which also, by a flight of stone stairs the organ gallery and top of tower are reached.—Over this entrance is an appropriate niche for a statue, seven feet in height, of the principal patronesses of the Church. The walls and buttresses are of a massive and well proportioned thickness, and convey the idea of strength and durability. All the windows in the aisles are double lights, mullioned, and tracery-headed; those of the tower are couplets, with lancet heads; those in the gables are trefoil. Three temporary windows in the chancel arch, and one in the end of the north aisle, are tastefully filled with figures in diaphane. The roofs are of a high pitch, and all constructed with open timbers, wrought, chamfered, and stopped. The sheeting is laid diagonally on spars resting on purlins and principals. The ridge is secured by a plate of cast-iron, surmounted by ornamental iron casting. Already a good part of the area of the edifice is seated with commodious moveable benches. The designs of this much admired building, together with all drawings and details, were furnished by W. Nicholson, Esq., architect, Manchester, and have been scrupulously carried out under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. B. Tracy.

From this cursory description it will appear that the new church is altogether worthy of, and in keeping with, the picturesque and elevated position it occupies, which is the finest in the locality. Seated on a hill, and overlooking the burgh, of which it is becoming the most attractive ornament, it commands a most extensive and delightful view in all directions.

DIOCESE OF SOUTHWAKE.—The Church at Norwood Convent was on last Saturday morning—the last of the Autumn Ember Days—the scene of the deeply-interesting ceremonies with which the Sacrament of Holy Orders was conferred in the highest grade on two students from St. Edmund's College, and in the minor grade on a student from Ramsgate. The two former were Mr. Thomas Morrissey and Mr. Joseph Wyatt, and the student from Ramsgate was Mr. Dunham. The church was beautifully decorated, and there were present a large congregation in the public portion of the building, and several of the good nuns with the orphans and the young lady boarders in the reserved portion of the church.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman* writes:—'The new work of his Grace Dr. Manning, entitled "The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost, or Reason and Revelation," by Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster, was published yesterday by Messrs. Longman and Co. It is in one volume, and contains, with the appendix, nearly 300 pages. In the dedication, addressed "To the Congregation of the Oblates of St. Charles, in the Diocese of Westminster," the Archbishop explains that the work was written under the quiet roof of 'St. Mary of the Angels,' at Bayswater, before he had any idea that the Archbishopric of Westminster would be imposed upon him; but as the 'Sarcina negotii' has been laid upon him he must bear the burden as best he can. Referring to the proselyting labors of the community to which he was lately attached, the Archbishop says—'Persevere, then, in the path into which our Divine Lord has led us. The English people are fair and truthful. They are listening for a voice to guide them in the midst of their contradictory teachers. The errors of the last three hundred years are rapidly passing away. Preach the holy Catholic and Roman faith in all its fullness, contend with men as a loved and honored friend has said of the apostles—'They argued not but preached, and conscience did the rest.' That the counsel thus given is in strict accordance with the views and wishes of his Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman may be gathered from the following passage—'I remember in one of the last nights when I was watching by the dying bed of our dear lamented Cardinal that these thoughts on which I had heard him so often speak with the abundance and vigor of his great mind came with a special vividness before me, and I thanked God from my heart for having laid upon us this work through the wisdom of our great pastor and friend who was so soon to be taken from us. To him we owe the direction which every year more luminously shows to be the only true remedy both intellectually and spiritually for evils of our time and country. I little thought that at that time I should date these words from under the same roof where everything speaks to me all that belongs of his memory and of our loss.'

The new church of St. Michael's, West Derby-road Liverpool, was solemnly opened by his Worship the Bishop of the Diocese, on Sunday last. This church has been, in the short space of fourteen months, brought to its present state of completeness through the great exertions of the Rev. Thomas Tobin, to whom the Bishop has entrusted the care of the Mission, and amongst the many beautiful Catholic churches in the town, St. Michael's will stand second to none for the tastefulness with which it has been designed, and when fully completed, Father Tobin deserves the thanks of the Catholic community for adding so handsome a structure to those already possessed by the Catholics of Liverpool. The solemn services commenced on Sunday morning by His Lordship Dr. Goss celebrating High Mass, assisted by Fathers Donovan and Dillon. The Right Rev. Dr. Drorian, Coadjutor Bishop of Down and Connor preached the sermon.

On the 19th ult., at the eight o'clock Mass, in Plymouth Cathedral, the Holy Order of Priesthood was conferred on the Rev. Knelm Vaughan, recently from Rome, by the Right Rev. Bishop Vaughan.—This young priest is a son of Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, Hereford (brother of the Bishop), and one of a numerous family, almost all devoted to a life of celibacy and the services of religion.

Her Royal Highness the Countess de Paris was safely delivered of a princess at nine minutes past seven o'clock on Thursday morning, at York House, Twickenham.

The result of the harvest is now fully known, and it is in the United Kingdom about an average one, whilst in the north of Ireland it is somewhat above an average.—*Northern Whig.*

CHOLERA.—It is announced that another fatal case of Asiatic cholera has occurred in Southampton. Symptoms—vomiting, purging, cramping in all the limbs, riserwater evacuations, marked choleraic voice, sunken eyes, and the peculiar shrivelled appearance of the hands and extremities.

CATHOLIC EMIGRANTS TO PENN.—A Southampton correspondent says:—'An affecting scene was witnessed last Sunday at a Catholic chapel here. A number of ladies attended there to receive the holy sacrament previous to embarking for Fern to act as nurses in the hospitals there. A number of strangers were present. Soon after the elevation of the host, a female voice, of marvellous power and sweetness, sang Mozart's sublime and pathetic 'Agnus Dei,' and great numbers of the kneeling worshippers were melted to tears. A Protestant lady from London, named Davis, was, it appears, so affected at the solemn spectacle of a number of women—many of them of gentle birth—dedicating themselves to works of mercy in a foreign country—that she asked permission of the leader of the choir to take part in the service, and she sang one of Mozart's masterpieces with the most brilliancy and pathos. Twenty years ago she won high honours at the Royal Academy of Music, and fame at Exeter Hall, as Miss Sarah Pennington, and bid fair to be one of the greatest ornaments of the sacred lyre age.—*Express.*

PROTESTANT SISTERHOOD.—Is it really the fact that the members of Protestant sisterhoods are in the habit of taking vows to bind themselves for life to the communities that they enter? Dr. Neale's statement at Liverpool, or implied admission, that such is the case, is not a little startling; and if he and other promoters of the sisterhood movement are wise they will lose no time in acquainting the public with the precise truth in the matter, without equivocation or reserve. The goodwill with which many liberal-minded persons are disposed to regard these associations will vanish in a moment if they are supposed to encourage the pretensions of the clerical order to govern the lives of the laity. The day is past when enlightened people refused to admit that there was any conceivable good thing which might be borrowed from the Roman Church with advantage to the Church of England. We admire and make use of the self-sacrificing energies of Catholic nuns themselves, without troubling ourselves as to their views of the Pope and the Saints and the Sacraments. Why, then, should we disturb ourselves because these good Protestant nuns hold dear a body of dogma directly opposed to the philosophic science of the present day? At the same time, there is one element in the Catholic conventional system which English public opinion will not endure for a moment and that is, the practice of taking vows. Whatever may be the practical working of this bond upon the conscience in the Roman communion, it is not only impracticable and pernicious, it is logically absurd, out of that communion. The whole course of present thought, both in England and on the Continent, is directly opposed to the claims of the clerical body to exercise any species of dictatorship over the laity. If, therefore, Dr. Neale and his friends are attempting to introduce the practice of vows into these benevolent societies, without the fullest possible announcement of what they are doing, we shall have an outcry from the Low Church and no-Church parties which will sweep away every sisterhood from the land. The questions involved in the whole theory of vows are too intricate and important to be handled in a brief paragraph; but it needs only a few words to state in the most explicit terms our conviction that the attempt to bind the freedom of those who enter these Anglican sisterhoods is the most suicidal project that the High Church party has yet dreamed of. Is it possible that Dr. Neale does not know that for the last three centuries no fresh religious order in the Church of Rome except the *Sœurs de Charité* has been allowed to take vows for more than a single year?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MOUSE POWERS.—A gentleman in Scotland has trained a couple of mice, and invented machinery for enabling them to spin yarn. The work is done on the treadmill principle. It is so constructed that the common house mouse is enabled to make atonement to society for past offences by twisting and reeling from 100 to 120 threads per day. To complete this little pedestrian has to run 103 miles. This journey it performs every day with ease. An ordinary mouse weighs only half an ounce. A half-penny's worth of oatmeal at 1s. 3d. the peck serves one of these treadmill culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it makes 110 threads per day, being an average of 3,850 threads of 55 inches, which is nearly nine lengths of the real. A penny is paid to woman for every cut in the ordinary way. At this rate a mouse earns 9d. every five weeks, which is one farthing per day, or 1s. 6d. per annum. Take 61s. off for board and 1s. for machinery, there will arise 60s. clear profit from every mouse yearly. The Mouse employer is going to make application for the lease of an old empty house, the dimensions of which are 100ft. by 50ft. and 50ft. in height, which, at a moderate calculation, will hold 10,000 mouse mills, sufficient room being left for keepers and some hundreds of spectators. Allowing 200l. for rent and task-masters, 10,000l. to erect machinery, and 5000l. for the interest, there will be left a balance of 2,800l. per annum.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Monday, a man named Price was charged with having caused the death of his wife. The evidence showed that Mrs. Price had been suffering from disease; that the prisoner refused to give her the means of obtaining even the necessaries of life; that he threatened and abused her; and that he actually refused to allow her to have the comforts which friends provided for her. He was then remanded for further examination.

A new Order in Council containing twenty regulations has just been issued by the Privy Council.—It consolidates and amends the orders issued on four previous occasions; extends the meaning of the word cattle, so that it shall comprise sheep, goats, and swine; gives inspectors very full powers; and directs that cattle dying of the disease shall be buried in their skins, and that quicklime shall be put into the graves; and also orders that no cattle shall be brought into any metropolitan market except for immediate slaughter. The regulations occupy a column of the morning papers.

A riot broke out on Monday night last in the usually quiet little town of Market Drayton, Shropshire. The cause of the disturbance was the imposition of some rates on the inhabitants by the local board, and the inhabitants, irritated at the new taxation, made an attack on the Town Hall, and upon the private houses of the Magistrates who had imposed the rate, the result of which was a great smashing of glass. The military were telegraphed for from Manchester, and on their arrival quiet was in some measure restored. Several persons were injured during the riot.

Two ships took fire in the river this week. One of them, an iron vessel, named the *Accrington*, of 2,000 tons register, had cleared out for Calcutta with a cargo consisting, among other things, of machinery and railway sleepers, these latter being well saturated with creosote. It is supposed that a sailor had gone down into the hold with a lighted candle; the flame of which had ignited the gaseous vapours arising from the sleepers. A thick black smoke coming out of the hold told the catastrophe; and though various floating engines soon arrived, it was not till the hold was filled with water that the fire could be extinguished. The ship and cargo were insured.

CONFESSION.—An opinion on the inviolability of confession has been given by Mr. J. D. Coleridge, Q.C. Mr. Coleridge thinks that by law a clergyman may plead privilege, and refuse to reveal secrets confided to him under the seal of confession, except in cases of high treason.

The *Times* of Wednesday stated that two fatal cases of Asiatic cholera had occurred at Southampton. It does not appear, however, that these cases were at all traceable to any shipping from infected places. The disease has subsided at Marseilles and in Spain, but several cases have occurred at Toulon.