THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -AUG. 7, 1874.

cater, with some loss of prestige to Peel as a duelist but with a whole skin. It was then the Irish people warmed up to the young patriot, proclaimed him their coming man, and were about freeing the Kerry estate; encumbered with debt. It appears that at this point of his career, he had got dazzled with the glare of popularity. Once Palmerston, that old father of lies; looked at the young patriot with his basilisk eyes, he determined to have him; and he succeeded; for, after that, his voting was rather equivocal. His descent from "deep to lower deep" was rapid; and those who remember the great amnesty meeting in Dublin, 300,000 strong, must also remember the withering denunciations, by the Bayard of Irish politicians, George Henry Moore, on the now contemptible O'Donoghue. Since then we have lost sight of him, till on Thursday night last we found him in the House of Commons, denouncing the honest Home Rulers, whose shoes he is not worthy to black, calling them all that he was himself, His oratory is now mean; for, how can a man be elequent when he has nothing to be elequent on? To tell what he has come to we need but say that the Home Rulers were beaten (458 to 61,) and that O'Donoghue was ably supported by the man whom O'Donoghue's kinsman called "the lineal descendant of the impenitent thief." We would not soil our columns by the wretched man's name; but it serves to show the base uses men may be brought to by vanity and " the pride of life."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The Most Revd. Bishop Crinnon, of Hamilton, Canada, with his secretary, Rev. Father Hallet, have arrived at the European Hotel for some days. Dublin Freeman.

IRISHMEN IN THE PRELACY.—The number of Irish ecclesiastics distinguished by His Holiness the Pope for advancement in dignity is very remarkable. The following appeared in the list published at the recent Consistory; Church of Melbourne (Australia), erected into a metropolitan See; Mgr. James A. Goold, Archbishop of that See. Archiepiscopal Church of Damietta (in partibus): Rev. P. Lyons, Dominican, Delegate Apostolic of Mesopotamia, of Kurdistan, and of Armenia Minor. Cathedral Church of Hamilton: Rev. Peter Crinnon, V.G., London. Cathedral Church of Wellington, New Zealand; Rev. Father Redwood, Marist. Church of Ballarat (Australia), elevated to the rank of cathedral : Rev. Michael O'Connor of the diocese of Dublin. Church of Sandhurst (Australia), elevated to the rank of cathedral: Rev. William Fortune, rector of the College of All Hallows, Dublin. Episcopal Church of Alabenda (in partibus): Rev. William O'Carroll, Dominican, Coadjutor of Mgr. Gonin; Archbishop of Port of Spain.

ST. COLMAN'S COLLEGE, COUNTY CORE, IRELAND .-The Cork Examiner gives a flattering report of the success of this valuable institution, taken from the Vicar Capitular's address at the closing of this academical year. He said that for the forty years he had been diocesan examiner of aspirants to ecclesiastical colledes from Cloyne, he always found the concursus standard quite respectable, but never so high as in 1874, under the admirable management of the president and his most efficient professorial siaff. Though in Bishop Croke's presidency the collegiate standard in civil and ecclesiastical studies had attained a very remarkable prominence, yet he found the house was still progressive. When the Very Revd. Vicar had distributed the prizes usually awarded to successful students on these occasions, he next disposed of a very valuable collection of prize-books, sent through the president and Father Wigmore, by Rev. Michael Riordan, formerly of the diocese of Cloyne, and now in Brooklyn, New York, U.S. This good priest remembered St. Colman's College and its students in a similar way last year, and justly deserves for this goodness of heart the gratitude, not alone of the students and of the directors and professors of the College, but also of its many well-wishers in the diocese of Cloyne, and it may be said at this hour of its useful mission. even of its well-wishers in both hemispheres.

A REMARKABLE CONVERSION .- The Dublin Monitor. with the permission of the Very Rev. Father Cooke, Principal, O. M. I., from whom it received the recital, gives the following history of a very extraordinary conversion :- "In the autumn of 1869, while giving, with some of our priests, a mission in the procession of penance, when I heard the piercing shrick of a strong man, which startled everybody in the church. When the procession was over, I made inquiries about the cry I had heard, and I was told that it was a Presbyterian policeman, who had fallen in a fit during the ceremony. Satisfied with this answer, I made no further inquiries. But, next morning I was undeceived. It was not a fit, but a wonderful manifestation of God's goodness and power. The Presbyterian policeman, spite of all the well-known bigotry of that sect, had been induced by a friend to come to the church and see the procession, and while I was going round, holding the Crucifix in my hands, those in the procession chanting the Miserere, he saw, as I passed, the faithful fling themselves on their knees. 'Now,' thought he to himself, 'I see it all. This is pure idolatry. I see with my own eyes that these Catholics are adoring that idol. I will never become one of them. Just as he came to the conclusion, as he narrates it himself, he saw a light, thousands of times more brilliant than the sun, burst from the Crucifix, and as it were, strike him on the forehead. 'This brill liant and beautiful light showed me,' he said, ' with such vividness all the sins of my whole life, their number, and their enormity, that I shricked out with terror, and fell like a man in a violent fit on the floor.' Here he remained bathed in tears for fully an hour. He arose, but he had determined to become a Catholic at once, and this morning had come for this purpose. I told him that I could not receive him into the Church until he was thoroughly instructed. But he replied that he knew all .-Amazed, I asked him if he studied our holy religion. He replied 'No.' 'Then how can you know it?' 'The light taught me all,' he replied. I examined and found, to my utter astonishment, that he told the truth. He knew everything I could tell him. I then spoke to the Bishop, the late Dr. O'Brien, about the case. His lordship also inquired be haptized, but even gave him the Sacrament of Confirmation that very day. The next day he re-ceived Holy Communion, with every sign of the liveliest faith and thanksgiving. We left the town at the end of the mission, and heard no more of him till two years after, when he wrote to our Provincial to tell him that having consulted his confessor, he believed he had a vocation to our order. He was received and professed, and having demanded the foreign mission, is now a catechist in the South of

Strikes are most unusual in Ireland; but a very 40,000 persons in the linen and kindred trades are thrown out of employment in about forty mills .-Trade has been in a depressed state for some time mission business for £800,000 has led to considerthe trade is completely crushed. The United States, another great customer, has been suffering from financial collapse. These, with high wages, increased price of coal and iron, and a glut of production, with a threat of diminished hours of labor, have precipitated the present crisis. The lock-out has been hands and ceased work.

The death is reported of Major-General Dunne, who for many years represented Queen's County in Parliament and previously sat for Portarlington.

MAIDEN ASSIZE AT DUNDALE .- At the Dundalk Assize, on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Keogh was presented with a pair of white kid gloves, their being no prisoners for trial.

There has been some talk about the exclusion of members of Parliament who are advocates of Home Rule from the lists of persons admitted to her Majesty's levees. A statement is now made which, if true, shows that the absence of these gentlemen's names has not been accidental. Hitherto a general impression has prevailed that receptions at Court were independent of the political opinions of those who had the honour to be received, but it is said that the course taken with reference to the Home Rulers is the result of direct instructions from high quarters - London Cor. of Dublin Freeman.

The Report of the Select Committee on the Irish Juries Act (Lord O'Hagan's, of which Mr. Plunket was chairman, demands some alteration in that statute. It asks for an increase of qualifications as to the property of some of the jurors, and also the abandonment of the alphabetical order of the names in calling the panel. It recommends however, a highly important substitute; namely, the selection of the jury in all criminal cases by ballot, a recommendation for which we are indebted to Mr. M'Carthy Downing, senior member for the County of Cork, whose suggestions improved Lord O'Hagan's Bill, when passing through the House of Commons; and whose unwearied attention upon this Select Committee, practical experience and great ability, have conferred signal service on this country. Some of the clauses in the Report adverse to Lord O'Hagan's Act were carried only by the casting vote of the chairman. There is an end to jury-packing in Ireland. Mr. Downing made the first successful assault on it, when he brought before the House the conduct of the Orange High Sheriff in Monaghan, and had him removed from his office because of his having packed a jury.

EVICTIONS IN CLARE ISLAND .- Thirty-six families belonging to this island have been, it is reported, heartlessly evicted by the owner—a resident in London. It appears that becoming extremely poor, the unfortunate people were unable to purchase fishing gear, and being thus deprived of their sole mode of mercy of a "foreigner"—who doubtlessly doesn't believe in the necessiey of Home Rule. The particulars of this scene of misery are truly harrowing. One child actually died in its little cradle from the effects of a sun stroke it received outside the padlocked door of its father. A delicate woman, named Mary Malley, will scarcely recover from the effects to help these sufferers may send their subscriptions to the Rev. John Charles, C.A., Clare Island, Mayo.

Alderman MacSwiney, J.P., has been elected to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the coming year, and no selection could be more popular or give greater satisfaction. It is now ten years since the Alderman filled the office of Lord Mayor, in 1864, a mayoralty distinguished not less for the brilliancy and popularity with which he discharged his duties than for some of the political results which flowed from it. It was the spirited action of Alderman MacSwiney, when Lord Mayor, that led to the passing of the Act for the abolition of offensive onths : and it was during his year of office that the foundation-stone of the O'Connell monument was laid, at which he presided, a function which attracted the presence of 200,000 persons, including Archbishops, Bishops, members of Parliament, mayors, magistrates, and representative men from every part of Ireland. The head of one of our largest and most successful houses, Alderman MacSwiney eminently deserves, personally and commercially, this high henor of recall to the supreme magistracy of Dublin; while the grace, the geniality, and the hospitality with which the duties of Lady Mayoress were performed in 1804 are vividly remembered,-Cor. of

MUNSTER STATISTICS.—The "summary tables and our priests, a mission in the indexes" of the usual returns for the province of Munster, Ireland, published in June, 1874, show that the total area of the province is 6,067,722 acres, of which 5,915,561 are land and 152,161 water. There were under tillage in 1871 1,362,664 acres; under pasture, 3,326,035; plantation, 108,752; waste bog, mountain, etc., absorbing 1,118,110 acres. Of inhabited houses there were 234,757; of uninhabited 7,183; and building 474. Ten years before there were 143,267 houses inhabited and 725 building. In 1841 there were 364,637 inhabited houses and 1,023 building. The population in 1871 and 1,023 building. The population in 1871 was 1,393,485; in 1761 it was 1,513,558—in 1841 the total was 2,396,161. According to these figures the population of Munster decreased in thirty years by the enormous number of 1,002,676. In Water ford city the population in 1871, amounting to 23, 349, was a little in excess of what it had been in 1861, and the number of houses showed a corresponding improvement. Among the parliamentary boroughs of the provinces, we find the largest constituencies to be those of Cork, with 4,307 electors; Limerick, 2,193; and Waterford 1,404. The smallest constituencies are Kinsale, with 179 electors; Mallow, with 253; Ennis, with 235, and Bandon, with 223. The number of farmers in the province was 91,299, and of farm-holdings, 126 013 Of these four were of 2,000 acres and upwards, 2,175 being under five acres. There were 2,659 people of foreign origin among the population. Of the total population 1,304,684 were Catholics, 74,213 Protestant-Rpiscopalians, 4,091 Presbyterians, 4,758 Methodists; all other denominations being returned at 5,730."

THE IRISH AS A CONQUERED RACE.—Mr. Dismeli, in the course of his speech on Home Rule in Ireland delivered in the House of Commons July 2, said: I must say there is to me nothing more extraordinary than the determination of the Irish people to proclaim to the world that they are a conquered race. I have been always surprised that a people gifted with so much genius, so much sentiment into it, and so convinced was he of the sufficiency of such winning qualities, should be-I am sure they his knowledge, that he not merely allowed him to will pardon me saying it, my remark is an abstract and not a personal one—should be so deficient in self-respect. I deny that the Irish people are conquered; they are proud of it; I deny that they have any ground for that pride. The honorable member for Louth was quite elated when he spoke of the subjection of his people. He seemed almost inspir-ed when he talked of the Irish being still in chains. I must enter my protest against a course which appears to me so extraordinary. And first of all, I deny that the Irish are an ancient nation that have been conquered more than all ancient nations have been. I deny that the Irish have been conquered large one has just taken place in Belfast, by which more than, or even as often as the English. You never heard an Inglishman going about and boasting of his subjection. He boasts some times of having come over with William the Conqueror, or of in Belfast, and the failure of one house in the com- his relations having done so. The Irish have been conquered by the Normans and so have we, and in able pressure and suffering. Spain, heretofore one modern times I will not deny that Oliver Cromwell of the best customers of Ireland for linen, has been conquered Ireland, but it was after he had conquered the victim of such internal strife and anarchy, that England. William III. could not have succeeded in conquering Ireland if he had not previously conquered England. Therefore, there is no foundation for this state of affairs, of which the honorable member for Louth and the school he represents are so proud. Allow me to point out to the House that this mere bit of sentiment is the only real foundation Colonel Stuart's Home Rule, supporters, the follow- head, and dashed her against a stone wall, when,

at all according to the honorable member for Louth. I would most respectfully remark to my Irish friends there is something, I think, impolitic in the bosst-ful manner in which they will remember the disgraces and disasters of their people. It is peculiar to them, but I would recommend them not to be too fond of indulging in it. We have the advantage of living in an age when people are not remarkable for superstitious veneration for history or acquaintance with it. We cannot spare so much time to the past as our fathers did, and I have no doubt when all the various systems of education new affeat are matured, and the consequences are really accomplished, the great body of the nation will not be acquainted with anything but the information of the current hour. If, therefore, Irish gentlemen would only hold their tongues, I don't believe that in the course of a generation anybody would remember that they had been subjugated—for in the course of a generation they will turn out to be the representatives of a contented and prosperous people."

The Orange anniversary has come again, with its annual visit to arouse and disturb the peace-loving inhabitants of portions of this truly beautiful country. Visitors from all climes come to view our sunny shores, and behold the remains of what was once Ireland's glory, joy, and pride, the Monasteries and other ruins of the Catholic island of Saints. Many of those very buildings, once the abode of Catholic piety and charity, which remain in a state of preservation, and which have passed into the hands of those who aided the Reformation, will on to-morrow be desecrated by the Orange colors, the hue of discord, flaunting above their battlements; or we will see them elevated on some lofty steeple in commemoration of what that unboly and unpatriotic sect, the Orangemen, term liberty. Liberty, the word scems scorn of all freedom, used in association with their orgies. We in Ireland are well aware that those Orange rascals have sworn to walk through our blood-"walk through Papist blood." So far they didn't, and we know too well they shall never be able. In this very city, one of the finest churches in it, Christ Church, which is at present undergoing a thorough renovation, on to-morrow will be decorated with the colors of the Dutch Prince William. The same fate will befall St. Patrick's Cathedral, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Apostle of the Irish race, St. Patrick himself. To-morrow it will wear the aspect of an living, they were left unprotected to the tender altered allegiance, the altered allegiance indeed from faith and fatherland. A day will come let us believe, in Ireland when there will be another Reformation, more serious than the last, when our eyes shall behold the dawning of Ireland's bright, dear hopes-the dawn of lib. erty, the dawn of true Irish freedom, the anrora of which has been so long delayed. Great Catholic of cold and exposure to the night air. The pastor | Ireland need never feel despondent after all that had to administer the last Sacraments to her, while she has passed through without despair. Orangeshe was lying beside a wall. She was there all men cannot always have their day, and neither can night. Further remark is unnecessary—the subject | they have their way. The vituperations of the Lous too melancholy. Any of our readers who desire | don press reproach us with the glorious idea of being "a Romish nation." We are a Romish Nation and we do by no means hesitate telling them that either. We have always been true, or striven to be true, to the inspirations and guidance of the Holy Church of Rome. Ever and always we shall stand by and vindicate the glorious idea of being "a Romish Nation," against all comers, sect, and parties. We shall claim that we are the most Catholic people in Europe, "bar none," and we shall live and die cherishing those bright ideas, so coherent in our hearts that they seem one and indivisible with the Irish race. What have our persecutors achieved with all their hostility towards us? Nothing save that, we are still stronger in our belief to-day as a people than any other people in Europe, and that every emblem of a foreign faith or foreign thrall flaunting in our faces only depens our love for the Cross and for the old land. It may be that in the hereafter those places which in past ages were hallowed by the presence of saints, martyrs, and soldiers will, one day, be oursagain; and the emblems which will then be boldly before the breeze will be those of peace, love, and purity in vindication that we are still a Romish Nation. Just now we are in the midst of the season of pleasure and thorough enjoyment. Many an excursion party is to be seen passing through our thoroughfares. The suburbs look beautiful, nature has spread over our city and Avoca, Glendalough, home of Saint Kevin, Lough Bray, with its mountain loneliness, Powers Court waterfall, and that sweet bit of horror, Poul a phuea. Talk of the quiet of the Arno, the droamy landscapes around the summer waves of Come, the Alpine scenery above the lake of Thun, here in one Irish County, Wicklow, the poet land of many a lyre, we have them all concentrated. Of course I don't speak of Killarney at all, for Killarney is facile princeps, the one bit of undisputed fairyland in our country, but as our home tourists are taking in Wicklow particularly, I must become cuthusiastic about it. And by the way, I wonder as Irish scenery from Sybil's head to Connemara, is becoming such a summer resort for Italians and Frenchmen and Germans, and as they go home in raptures over it, why do not your Americans, and chiefly your American-Irish, people, patronize it, or rather allow it to patronize them. Why? Paddy Blake's echo in the rifts of the Killarney cliffs answers for them, because they don't know how beautiful it is .- Dublin Corr. of Catholic Mirror.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In a letter we have seen from an Englishman in China we happened to fall upon the following naive admissions, which we recommend to the Rev. Aminadab Sleek :-

As yet far more missionary work has been done in China by the French than by ourselves, and the Chinese know it. Numbers of French priests dress as Chinamen and go among the people. There is a and wound acutely." There is truth-a world of French Roman Catholic college at Chusan; another | truth-in this. More Irish rebels have been made at Siccaway, near Shanghai, with school for over a hundred boys. There are French Sisters of Charity at Ning-Po, and others at Tien-Tsin and elsewhere; while the labours of Protestant England are little in comparison and fall far short of those made by their Roman Catholic brethren.

There must be some explanation for this. Could it be that Protestant missionaries work for the emolument of selves and families, to put a bonnet on the wife's head and shoes on Jackie's feet, while Catholic missionaries work solely for God and the Gospel? But them, you know, it is a horrible! and diabolic thing for a priest to be a celibate. Exeter Hall has said it and it, must be true !- The Universe.

COLONEL STUART, M.P., AND THE HOME RULERS .-Colonel Stuart, who was returned to Parliament by the votes of the Cardiff Home Rulers Association, has addressed the following letter of explanation:

25 Wilton-crescent, July 4th, 1874. Sm-In the discussion of the scheme which Mr. Butt so clearly and eloquently placed before the House of Commons, it was clearly shown that an Irish Parliament, which should act freely and independently, cannot be established consistently with means of a repeal of the Union. As I hold and have always held, that the integrity of the kingdom must be preserved for the good of both nations, I was unable to give my vote in favor of the metion. I am, your obedient servant, J. F. D. C. Stdart.

To Dr. Kiernan.

they are not a subject race, they have no argument __That we, the members of the Cardiff branch of the presence of that section of the British from societies, etc. _Beston Pule, Aug. 1.

Irish Home Rule Association, desire to record our disgust at the treschery and baseness of Col. Stuart, whe, having given a written promise to support Mr. Butt's resolution, failed to do so, we pledge ourselves plored the bench fer protection, and solemnly deto use the most strenuous exertions to secure his defeat at the next election, as we did to secure his in support of this assertion was so overwhelming return at the last one.

In a Scotch journal we find this advertisement :-Wanted, an experienced nurse to take charge of a young child, between thirty and thirty-five years old, of unexceptionable character and good reference. None need apply who cannot produce the best testimonials."

A trades outrage occured last Friday at Sheffield. A bottle filled with powder, pieces of iron and small stones was thrown into an apartment belonging to Messrs. Thompson and Taylor's works, and in which a number of non-Unionists were sleeping. Fortunately the missile did little harm.

FORGED BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES -A circular of the Bank of England, issued on Thursday, warns the public against forged £5 Bank of England notes, bearing date March 11, 1874, with cipher D-48, a few of which have lately been put into circulation. They may readily be detected by a careful examination, the execution not being such as to deceive persons in the habit of dealing with bank-notes.

A SAD DRUNKARD.—At an inquest held last week in the Gray's-inn road, London on, the body of a man named James Deal, aged sixty-eight, the widow stated that her husband, who was a smith, worked hard and drank hard; they had been married thirtyeight years, and he had not during that period been sober a week at a stretch. While drunk he fell over a chair in the dark and fractured his ribs. This was the cause of his death.

SCOTIAN LARGE-REARTEDNESS. - A worthy farmer not a hundred miles from Lochgoilhead was greatly exercised last year with regard to the safety of his hay crop. The weather, though often threatening, favored his efforts till he had succeeded in gathering it in, being in this respect more fortunate than several of his neighbors. After seeing the last wisp of straw round his stacks, he exclaimed, with a self-satisfied air, " Noo, sin' I ha'e gotten my hay a' safe in, I think the warld would be greatly the better o' a guid shower."

The Lord Mayor of London made some strong remarks on Wednesday, in a case before him at the Mansion House. Because certain directors of a company who "were charged with fraud and plundering the public" had made what was called "restitution," the committee of shareholders have withdrawn from the prosecution, and the directors, as the Lord Mayor said, "are to go scot free," He emphatically protested against what was practically one law for the rich and another for the poor, and he refused to allow the case to be settled in this way.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD .- In the report of the adulteration of Food, Committee of the House of Commons it is recommended, with respect to tea, that an examination should be made in bond, with a view to protect the retail dealer. As to milk, it is stated that, though the sale of skim milk should not be prohibited, selling it for new should be made punishable. The report is, on the whole, favourable to alcoholio drinks, bread, butter, and corn-flour. Various improvements are suggested in the proceedings before magistrates.

Drunkenness in Liverpool.—At Warwickshire assizes, on Tuesday, Justice Denman, in charging the grand jury, referred to drink as a public source of crime, and as an illustration of this he said there were thirty-nine prisoners for trial at the last Liverpool assizes, one-third being cases of murder, manslaughter, and unlawful wounding, every one of which was directly attributable to drink. It therefore followed that but for the drinking customs of society there would not have been a single case of violence in all Liverpool for trial. This was a striking fact, and could not be mentioned too often as a warning.—Liverpool Post.

Parliament continues to be pestered and bewildered by the perplexing consequences of the existence of the Church Establishment which Henry VIII, succeeded in forcing upon the people of England. A short time ago it was the interior rottenditto of the Established Church of Scotland, which, notwithstanding all the influence and power brought | Frederick Hoesel .- Pillsburgh C o bear in its support, seems to have been as signally distasteful to the people on the other side of the Tweed as a similar religious imposture has been to the people of Ireland. The object of a bill now before Parliament, and introduced by the government, is to reconcile, as far as possible, the Established Church of Scotland to the general body of the peo-ple of that country. It is rather late in the day to do this, and the attempt will not succeed. Protestant State Churchism is on its last legs, and the United Kingdom object to any more propping up of such a wholesale national swindle.—The Universe.

Honor where honor is due. We have often had to speak disparagingly of the Echo newspaper, but we are bound to admit that it has atoned for many faults by the temperate and gentlemanly manner in which it has commented on the great Irish debate. There is a passage full of sense which we cannot resist the desire to copy:—"You do not pacify men, least of all a susceptible high-spirited people, by insinuating that they are fools; and never yet was a conflagration of sedition extinguished by the waters of ridicule and contempt. To assert that the Home Rule agitation is fomented by a "frozen-out politician," assisted by a few newspaper editors, may raise a thin laugh, but it does no good. It is scarcely prudent and is clearly not the highest statesmanship, to hold sixty members up to ridicule, and to denounce them and their supporters as crazy pa-triots. Perhaps more irritating than our laws or institutions are the too common sneers at Irish character. Uttered in levity, they penetrate deeply by the sneers of such as Messrs. Disraeli and Company than by all the fervid appeals of Meagher or burning songs of Davis .- The Universe.

MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE .-- If a report that has gone the rounds of the papers and still remains uncontradicted be true, the Magistrates and the inhabitants of Macclesfield are, to say the very least of them, disgraces to their country. A butcher named Joseph Anderson was summoned before the dispensers of ustice in question on a charge of having assaulted his wife, a young woman about 20 years of age, and whom he had sworn only twelve months before to love, honor and respect. The complainant, who appeared greatly disfigured, informed the magistrate that her body was literally covered with wounds and bruises caused by her husband's repeated illusage, and that he had threatened to murder her. She therefore craved the protection of the magistrates. The couple had lived apart for four months out of the twelve. One evening the accused came to her mother's, where she was living, broke open the back door and entered the house. She ran out by the front door; he followed, overtook her, and gave her a blow in the mouth which knocked her down and drove her teeth through her lips. Her the integrity of the United Kingdom, but only by neighbors came, as she hoped, to her assistance, but it was only curiosity which brought them to the scene of action. In the exercise of that British courage about which our poets are so fond of singing they "were afraid to interfere." But this is not all.
As soon as the poor woman managed to raise herself from the ground her brutal husband knocked her down again and kicked her most shamefully.-This letter having been discussed at a meeting of He then lifted her by the leg and the hair of her

public who honor Macclesfield by their residence and who stood passive observers of such a barbarous outrage as this. The ill-fated woman earnestly imthat even the soliciter who attempted to defend the ruffian had to acknowledge there was no palliation for his conduct. And what do you think was the magistrate's estimate of the enormity of the offence of half murdering a woman? After a lengthy con-sultation these gentlemen decided that two months' imprisonment fully met the justice of the case .-Surely some humane member of Parliament will draw the attention of the government to this grossmiscarriage of justice.—The Universe.

THE LAST OF THE TICHBORNE WILL SUITS. - The first case for trial by a special jury in the Court of Probate this term was that of Tichborne v. Tichborne, which has been on the paper for a lengthened period. There are two suits, one of which is instituted by the late claimant, who is in the declaration styled "Sir Charles Doughty Tichborne," against Henry Alfred Joseph Doughty Tichborne, an infant, who appears by his guardian, the Hon. Theresa Mary Josephine Doughty Tichborne. The second suit is that in which Sir Henry Alfred Joseph Doughty Tichborne is plaintift, and Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne the defendant. The declaration in the first suits sets out that Dame Henrietta Felicite Tichborne, widow, died intestate, leaving Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne her son and next of kin, to which the defendant pleads that the plaintiff was not the son of the deceased, and that he (defendant) is her lawful grandson and sole next of kin. On the case being called on, on Wednesdays Sir James Hannen, addressing the jury, said : Gentlemen, you need not be alarmed by the title of this case, and you will not be required to attend during the long vacation. The fact is no step has been taken in the matter for months, and therefore it is desirable that it should be called on, so that in the event of nobody appearing which seems to be the fact, it may be struck out, in order that it may no longer stand in the list and create a false impression as to its being a contested cause. Tichborne v. Tichborne was then called on, but nobody appeared in it, although Mr. Bayford, who was formerly in the suit, was in court engaged in other causes. Sir James Hannen said that the cause must be struck

UNITED STATES.

We regret to learn from a Western exchange that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour is lying sick at Notre Dame, Indiana.-Pilot.

Father Damen, S.J., has recently concluded a very successful mission in St. Rose's Church, St. Louis, at which 7,000 communions were received, 26 converts made, and 675 persons confirmed.

The corner-stone of the addition to the church of St. John the Baptist, Buffalo, N.Y., was laid on Sunday, July 12, by Rt Rev. Bishop Ryan. An eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Edward Quigley.

The corner-stone of the new church of the Holy Name, Chicago, Ill., was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley on Sunday, July 19. The various Irish and Catholic, civic and military societies attended in a body. Rev. Father Walworth of St. Mary's, Albany, on

Saturday, July 18, paid a last sad duty towards his loved mother by celebrating for the repose of her soul a solemn Requiem Mass at St. Peter's Church, Saratoga. The Rt. Rev. Bishop McNierney pronounced the last absolution.

On July 15, his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of New Orleans conferred the Holy Order of Priesthood on Adolphe Francis Xavier Chapuis, who, on account of his youth, could not be ordained at the same time as the members of his class in the Seminary. The interesting ceremony took place in the church of St. Joseph, Thibodaux, the Rev. Father Menard, pastor. On July 17, the Right Rev. M. Domenec ordained

the following members of the Benedictine Order, in St. Mary's Church, Alleghanny :- Priesthood, Rev. Wenceslaus Knockernick. Deaconship, Rev. Corness of the English Church Establishment which nelius Eckel. Subdeaconship, Edward Pierron, bothered Parliament. This week it has been the Nicholas Bruck, Melchoir Reichert, John Nepumucene Jaeger, Albert Robrecht, Anton Wirtner, and

New Church, LaCrosse, Wis.—On July 10, there was solemnly dedicated, the church of St. Wenceslaus, the national saint of Bohemia, for the Catholic Bohemian congregation. Right Rev. Bishop M. Heiss, D. D., officiated. The ceremonies of the blessing being finished, Right Rev. Bishop Heiss, D. D. spoke in English and German to the congregation. ARCHBISHOP MANNING AND CHURCH MUSIC.-The

Pittsburgh Catholic publishes the following authoritative answer to its inquiry whether the order in regard to church music had been rescinded:—"Arch-bishop's House, Westminister, S. W., June 16, 1874. Sin :- The statement that the order excluding female voices from choirs in the diocese has been rescinded, is entirely without foundation. It is infull force and observance. I thank you for giving me the opportunity of correcting this statement, and I request you to make this contradiction as public as possible. May overy blessing prosper your Yours faithfully, in Jesus Christ,
"† HENRY E., Archbishop of Westminster." abors.

BISHOP WHELAN'S FIRMNESS .- The Lynchburg Virginian, in a warm culogy on the late Bishop Whelan, says: "Some of our readers may remember the effort, as reported in the newspapers during the War, that was made by certain officers in Wheeling, to place a flag over his church, as they had done there, and elsewhere, over other churches. They were the more anxious in this case, because they knew the Bishop to be in earnest sympathy with the cause of the South. But he resisted them stoutly, telling them that they could only succeed in their efforts by passing over his dead body. The Bishop triumphed and his church was not desecrated, as were some others. The Bishop told us further that an order for his arrest was suspended over him during nearly the whole period of the War."

The Chicago Evening Journal gives an interesting description of the Cathedral of the Holy Name which is being crected by the Rt. Rsv. Bishop Foley in that city. Since the fire the congregation have worshipped in a temporary frame building, which was cold in winter, warm in summer, and too small to comfortably accommodate the crowds who desired to worship. The new building which has been designed by Mr. P. C. Keely will be larger than its predecessor, measuring 100 feet wide on State street and 210 deep on Superior. It will run back to Cass. The style of the architecture will be gothic. The front will face on State street. The main entrance, 20 feet wide and 22 feet high will be heavily mounted in stone. The altitude from the ground to the cross is 259 feet, one of the highest spires in the city. The audience room will be one of the largest in the country, and will have seats for 3000 persons. The contracts have all been let, and if nothing unforeseen happens, the roof will be on by December next. The building will cost about \$200,000.

J. Edmund Burke, Esq., founder, and, up to the first of April last, editor of the Catholic Union of Buffalo, now on the staff of the Catholic Review (New York), has been sojourning in Boston and vicinity for a month past, in the interest of the latter paper. He is at present stopping in Chelsea. Mr. Burke has been, we are sorry to say, in very poor health but the air of the Old Bay State seems to have beng-fited him greatly. He intends to devote much of his time during the coming season to lecturing on general, nearly all the mills having paid off their for this violent change which is now proposed. If ing resolution was passed unanimously :- Resolved, naturally enough, she became insensible. And all Catholic topics, and is now open to engagements