

strous to contend, in the face of all history, that the Christian Church had ever lent her aid to tumult and sedition. She had suffered wrongs, but never inflicted them. Her children had been taught to say to certain rulers, Non licet, and then to accept the penalty—a prison or death. It was always safe to persecute them, for they were sure not to resist. If they refused to obey Caesar, they were quite willing that he should take their lives. Such rebels could hardly be considered dangerous to the State. It is not they who have ever brought kingdoms to ruin. How should they? They never conspire, their only weapon is prayer, and their only armour patience. Even in pagan times, when Caesar was the avowed enemy of God, and to obey him would have been an act of apostasy, the Christian apologists, like St. Justin, St. Quadratus, and many more, always replied to their heathen accusers,—just as their descendants do in our own day.—“Christians are the most faithful subjects of the Emperor, as long as the laws do not oppress our conscience. Our only crime is that we believe in Jesus Christ. If you kill us for that, kill.” There is, and can be, no opposition between the spiritual and temporal powers, except when the “God-State” deifies itself, and pretends to control the human conscience. No law has any force against the law of God. “It is neither the antiquity nor the dignity of legislators,” said Tertullian, “which makes their laws worthy of respect, but only justice. We have a right to resist a law when it is unjust.” Christians have not forgotten that right, and never will. If they had not acted upon it in every age even at the sacrifice of life, the whole world at this hour had been pagan, and the kingdom of Christ would have ceased to exist.

Until yesterday it was as clearly understood in Germany as elsewhere that the Catholic Church is the most powerful conservative element in human society. Even Frederick the Great, though he was as little a Christian as Julia the Apostate, received and protected the Jesuits, because, as his sagacity perceived, men who were always the first victims of revolutionary madness could have nothing in common with those who subvert kingdoms. Radetzky made the same observation in our own day in his imperial master, who had the good sense to set upon it. Even heretical princes and Governments, consulting only their own interests, respected the liberties of the Church in Germany, and thought they found their profit in doing so. Catholics held high office in the State, and some of them, including at least one who is now in prison, were personal friends of the King. It is not they who have changed. They are to-day what they were yesterday, and will be to-morrow. In order to make them appear disaffected, whose loyalty had never been questioned before, it was necessary to invent new laws, in contempt of the constitution, which their framers knew that Christians could not obey. The artifice was successful, as it had been on many other occasions. When the servants of the Evil One wish to provoke the servants of God to revolt they know how to do it. “Is it true,” said Nabuchodonosor, “O, Sidrach, Misach, and Abdenago,” who were the disloyal subjects of his day, “that you do not worship my gods, nor adore the golden statue that I had set up?” Quite true, they replied; and then he cast them into the fiery furnace, with much damage to those who laid hold of them, but none at all to themselves. “Obey the Emperor,” said the Roman Prefects to the primitive Christians; “and sacrifice to the national gods.” Non possumus was their tranquil answer as the present persecutor knew it would be. The intellectual Japanese strewed crosses on the ground in order to catch the disciples of St. Francis Xavier, and their trap also was extremely effective. The German persecution has not even the merit of novelty. It proposes to convict the Catholics of disloyalty, and in order to do it it is obliged to imitate the legislation of the Babylonian King, or the Japanese Daimio. Of course the German Christians, hitherto the most loyal citizens of the land, do not obey the new laws, and would die rather than do so; which is exactly what the authors of those laws intended. They will not worship the golden statue which the King has set up, come what may, and like Nabuchodonosor, he is “filled with fury, and the countenance of his face is changed against” the very men who were once his associates and counsellors! For this reason, just and venerable ministers of the Most High, true friends of their King and country than Prince Bismarck and Dr. Falk, languish in prison, where they cease not to cry, like the captives of the Babylonian: “Blessed art Thou, O Lord, the God of our fathers, and thy name is worthy of praise, and glorious for ever.” Not a reproach escapes them but only a pastoral exhortation to patience and fortitude. They will not even say to God, as they might, like “the three children” of His election: “Thou hast delivered us into the hands of our enemies that are unjust, and to a King unjust, and most wicked beyond all that are upon the earth.” (Dan. iii., 22.)

If we were asked to account for the revived Babylonian code, which seems to contrast so oddly with what are called “modern ideas,”—except as they display themselves in China—we might fairly reply that even men who watch the German proceedings with other eyes than ours profess their total inability to do so. Yet they seem to us susceptible of easy explanation. Many years ago a Prussian statesman who was surprised that the so-called Reformation had killed Christianity in his own land, exclaimed: “We are ripe for the coming of Antichrist.” He saw that religion was dead. At the present day we are told that not one in thirty of the whole population of Berlin ever enter a church at all. They live as if there had been no revelation in the past, and as if there was no judgment in the future. For them Christianity no longer exists, except as an enemy to be hated. They hate it as the demons do. The only Christian doctrine which they would gladly believe to be true is the eternity of punishment—provided they could be quite sure that it was prepared only for Christians. They are no longer disciples of St. Peter and St. Paul, but of Hegel and Strauss, as the latter are of Porphyry and Celsus. Less religious than the pagan Emperor Alexander Severus, who at all events had a domestic oratory, in which he placed the image of Christ, together with those of Virgil, Cicero, and Achilles, they have neither temple nor priest, nor Liturgy, they have forgotten how to pray. A pupil of Schleiermacher said, not long ago, to the present writer:—“The Holy Trinity has emigrated from Germany.” More impious than either Epicurus or Isacrius, the *Reformende majestatis* was to this cultured beast only the subject of a blasphemous jest. And his words were received with a shout of laughter by a group of Germans who stood round us. Is it wonderful that the Falk Laws should be hailed with plaudits by such a population?

This is the first explanation of those laws, but there is another. Holy Scripture tells us, “Initium omnis peccati superbia.” The marvellous success of the Germans during the last five years has been too much for them. It has turned their heads. They think it will last, a position which has precipitated the ruin of many a nation who lay in the dust. Nothing lasts in this world but God and His Church. In our own century the world has already seen a more potent Caesar than the German, and when he had made the Vicar of Christ his captive and the States of the Church a department of his empire, the impious said, as they have said, so often: “There is an end of the Papacy.” But Pius VII. died on his throne, and Napoleon I. on a rock in the Atlantic. It is now the turn of the German. He sits on a throne, like the crowned Pagan who knew not that his last hour was come, and bids all the nations of the earth bow down before him. And this is not enough; the Church must bow down also, and take her laws from him who does not even belong to her communion. No Fewer must presume to be inde-

pendent of him, not even the power which comes from God. He would have committed St. John the Baptist as a vagrant, and would not have shown to St. Peter even the respect which Agrippa did to St. Paul. These modern Caesars—of whom it may be said, as one of our journalists said the other day of the grotesque Monarch of Burmah, “the King has inordinate notions of his own consequence”—have neither the occasional good sense of their Pagan nor the fitful modesty of their Christian predecessors. When Constantine, though by no means a model Christian, was told by the venerable Confessor Hosius one of the glories of the Nicene Council, to mind his own business, and not presume to govern the Church of God, he was just wise enough to respect the admonition. Theodosius was a great Prince, but he was never so great as when he accepted the Penance imposed upon him by St. Ambrose, and the Saint was never more truly his loyal subject and loving friend than when he imposed it. Dr. Falk would have seized the furniture of St. Ambrose, if he had any, and sold it to the Jews.

The German proceedings are only possible in a country where the people are what the Germans are. Prince Bismarck knows the tools with which he works. He is not more eager than they are to destroy the Church of Christ. He does not make the mistake which Justinian made when he tried to force a Pope to confirm the acts of the spurious Council in Trullo. There were Christians in that day who would probably have treated Dr. Falk as they treated the enquiry of Justinian. He sent him to seize the Pope for refusing to confirm the Council, “and to bring him by force to Constantinople.” But the people rose, “and the armies of West centred on Rome,” and the volunteers of Pope Sergius were more than a match for the messenger of Justinian. “The unfortunate enquiry became alarmed for his life, and saved the latter, at the expense of his official dignity, by seeking a safe asylum under the Pope’s bed. Sergius persuaded the excited multitude to spare the life of the poor, abject wretch; so they contented themselves with driving this tool of a lawless Emperor out of the gates of Rome, amid a storm of groans and execrations.” Father Herper tells the whole story with his usual power in his *Peace through the Truth*. (P. 198.) If any nations should at any time find it necessary to combine together against Prussia, and put an end to its domineering insolence, so that the German persecutors should find in their turn what it is to suffer violence, we have no doubt that Pius IX. would do for the deputy of Bismarck, or even for Bismarck himself, what Pope Sergius did for the enquiry of Justinian.

If in the judgment of Catholics the Falk legislation is an odious crime, even in that of non-Catholics it is a stupid blunder. With the exception of the *Times*, the *Daily News*, and the *Daily Telegraph*, which are now echoes of the “Reptile Press” of Germany, the organs of public opinion in England are nearly unanimous in reproving both its folly and its injustice. Even Mr. Matthew Arnold, who has a diffident persuasion that he is able to teach all mankind, and Almighty God into the bargain, considers that it is “regarded with considerable dissatisfaction in England.” Men perceive that the spirit which inspires such legislation makes government impossible except by brute force, disturbs social order to its foundation, divides the population after the old heathen fashion into slaves and tyrants, and is a perpetual menace to the peace of all the other nations of Europe. Even the *Pall Mall Gazette*, though a little while ago it was worshipping the “God-State,” has completely changed its tone, and speaks habitually of Prince Bismarck’s furious proceedings with a quiet irony, which shows that it is not insensible to their comic side. When a French newspaper announced the diplomatic message addressed to Belgium, which in senseless impudence was never surpassed, “it seemed so impossible that there could be any truth in such a rumour,” said the *Pall Mall*, “that we preferred to suppose the journal in question had either innocently or willingly been hoaxed. Indeed there was just that kind of absurdity about the story which belongs to a clever piece of political irony.” Yet it was perfectly true. The *Spectator* said the next day: “If Prussia must persecute the Roman Catholics of Prussia, let her at least wash her dirty linen at home, and not ask every second-rate Power in Europe to assist her in that ignominious task,” in which they display, as the *Pall Mall* observed still later, a “thoroughly Bismarckian inability to distinguish between fineness and brutality.” But men who are intoxicated with the fumes of success expect the world to admire even their crimes, and fiercely resent any refusal to do so. The cynical injustice which dictated the Falk laws is not more likely to respect the independence of nations beyond the German frontier than the scruples of conscience within it. Everything must yield to its savage demands—truth, law, reason, and liberty. What may Europe not expect from a Government which insists that no man shall be a Christian priest unless he consents to receive his education in its impious schools, in which the very religion which he is destined to teach is publicly derided? “If a Roman Catholic clergyman,” said Burke, referring to the Penal Laws in Ireland, “intended for celibacy and the function of confession, is not strictly bred in a seminary where these things are respected, inculcated, and enforced as sacred, and not made the subject of derision and obloquy, he will be ill fitted for the former, and the latter will be indeed in his hands a terrible instrument.” We have no Burke in an age which has ceased to produce statesmen of his class, but we fancy there are still Englishmen in high places able to sympathize with another observation of the same illustrious orator. Speaking of the sufferings and virtues of the French clergy who sought refuge in England in his day, victims of savages neither more impious nor more unscrupulous than those who now fill the prisons of Germany with men whose only crime is fidelity to God, Burke said, words which may well find an echo among us at this hour: “It is confidently hoped that a difference in religious persuasion will not shut the hearts of the English public against their suffering brethren the Christians of France.” To their eternal honour they opened to them both their hearts and their homes, and thus earned from Heaven a recompense of which the prodigality is not yet exhausted, and of which we shall only forfeit our own share by refusing to imitate the genuine English liberality which deserved it. They are no true friends of England who rebuke, in this age of blasphemy and anabaptism, and meanly to applaud in other lands the foul spirit of oppression which she has tardily banished from her own.—*London Tablet*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Jubilee proclaimed recently by the Pope was solemnly opened, in Cork, on Sunday, April 11.—Father Burke delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion, at the Cathedral, North Parish.

The *Cork Herald* says:—“We believe we are not premature in announcing that the Right Rev. Dr. Delany has been pleased to promote the Very Rev. Canon Neville, P.P., of Passage, to the parish of St. Finn Barr’s, in this city; in succession to the late lamented Dean Murphy.” The Deanery is not yet filled; the selection for that office rests with the Holy See.

On the 15th ult., Father Burke, the great Dominican pulpit orator, delivered an eloquent lecture in St. Peter’s Catholic chapel, Drogheda, on the “Pontificate of Pius IX.” His Grace the Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, and a large body of clergymen were present.

Sister Mary Catherine, of the Third Order of St.

Dominick (Miss Ellie Magill), daughter of Mr. James H. Magill, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S., died on the 12th ult., at the residence of Mr. McKittrick, St. Lawrence gate, Drogheda, at the early age of 19 years.

The foundation stone of St. Patrick’s new church, Donegal street, Belfast, was solemnly laid on Sunday, 18th ult., by the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrin, Bishop of Down and Connor. The Very Rev. Father Burke, O.P., preached on the occasion. The new church is to be built on the same site as the old one.

In the Diocese of Kerry the following changes have been made:—Rev. M. Dillon has been transferred from Listowel to Killarney, vice the Rev. J. Beaumont, deceased; Rev. D. McCarthy, from O’Dorney to Millstreet, and Rev. Arthur Moynehan, from Tralee to Listowel.

A meeting of the parishioners and friends of the late Dean Murphy, presided over by the Mayor, was held on the 13th ult., at the South Parish Church, Cork, for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to his memory. A committee was appointed to consider the form of memorial, and the sum of £80 was subscribed.

The *Rosemount Messenger* announces with great regret the death of the Very Rev. Canon Quinn, P.P., Oran; and of one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of Strokestown, Mr. John Smith, which event took place on the happy Feast of the Resurrection, fortified with the plenary rites of the Church. The deceased had reached the patriarchal age of eighty-six years, and he died as full of honors as of years.

On the 15th ult., the Rev. Garrett Robbins, Parish Priest of Rochford Bridge, county Westmeath, died suddenly at his residence. It appears that the rev. gentleman was subject to disease of the heart, and that while in the stables superintending the cleaning of his horse, he became suddenly ill and expired. The deceased clergyman was about sixty-five years of age, more than thirty of which he spent in the sacred ministry.

At a meeting held at Clonmel, on the 12th ult., and presided over by the Very Rev. Mr. Power, P.P., resolutions were adopted in favor of a strenuous opposition being given to the petition presented by Mr. Moore, claiming the seat for the county, and calling on the people of Ireland to subscribe towards the necessary expenses.

The Chairman of Clare, John O’Hagan, Esq., heard the Crown business of the Ennis Quarter Sessions on the 12th ult. The Grand Jury panel having been called, the following were sworn:—Robert Spaight, Michael Carmody, Michael Davoren, Morgan Finucane, Patrick Lynch, Sylvester Nealon, Timothy O’Brien, Matthew Purcell, Martin Reilly, William Westropp, Patrick Casey, Edmund Gore, James Kelly, Michael McMahon, William Reilly, and John W. Coffey. In addressing them, he said that, were it not for one trifling case of larceny, the alleged stealing of a donkey, and which belonged more to the division of Ennistymon than to Ennis, they would be enabled to enjoy a holiday, and he would have the pleasure of receiving a pair of white gloves from the Sheriff. The state of the country was peaceful throughout every district, whilst the improved condition of its people showed an amount of prosperity and a happiness most gratifying to behold.

Stephen Clancy, bootmaker, Ennis, was awarded £10 and costs against the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company for an injury to his leg, through falling off the platform, at Six-mile-bridge, owing to want of light, on the night of the 6th of January.

In the case of Francis Sheehan, v. Wilhelmina Spaocole,—in which plaintiff, as assignee, brought a claim for disturbance and improvements in lands, at Mourill and Drinagh, situate near Ennistymon, containing 53 acres, held yearly, rent £27, valuation £22, the total claim amounting to £436, and the effects are applicable,—his Worship allowed for the disturbance only £89 in full, of all deductions, with costs in each case.

The Earl of Dartry, the Chairman of the Cootshill Board of the Guardians, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Clements and Mr. John Primrose, left the Boardroom when a notice of motion against the continuance of the coercion laws recently came on for discussion. In their absence, Mr. John Rice was elected Chairman, and the notice of motion was put and carried unanimously, as was also a motion censuring the Chairman for leaving the room.—The Clerk warned them that their proceedings were informal and that he would not record them.

A peculiar land case was heard in Dundalk, on the 12th ult., by Wm. O’Connor Morris, Esq., Chairman of the County Court. It was a case brought by the Rev. J. H. Strangways, lately Rector of the living of Baronstown, against Arthur Brabazon, Esq., and others. The claimant sought £73 10s. for disturbance, being seven years’ rental; £20, value of unexhausted manures; £30 for ground laid down for pasture and seed; £33 paid as incoming tenant; and £20 for reclamation of waste land. After evidence and legal arguments, his Worship held there had been no disturbance. The claimant accepted the tenancy during his incumbency, and when he ceased to be incumbent the tenancy ceased also. The claim was dismissed, with costs.

The Hon. Edw’d O’Donnell McDevitt, late Attorney-General of Queensland, Australia, and brother to the Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, received a great ovation, which was followed by a banquet or ball, in his native town Glenties, county Donegal, on the 13th ult., on the occasion of his return to his native county. The streets of the town were spanned by arches of evergreens, and the houses decorated with flags. By the court house an address was read to him by one of the oldest inhabitants, expressing the joy of the people on his return after an absence of fifteen years, and their congratulations on his success in his profession. The hon. gentleman subsequently attended at a banquet given in his honour. In the evening the houses were illuminated, and other demonstrations of rejoicing were made.

TRAGEDY NEAR CORK.—On the 17th ult., a melancholy tragedy occurred in the village of Riverston, situated a few miles to the east of Cork, under the following circumstances: It appears that the clerk of petty sessions, Mr. Kennedy, who was sick with fever, and having knocked against the patient, he jumped out of bed delirious and stabbed Kennedy with a razor, which penetrated the lung; after which he jumped into bed and cut his own throat, and would have severed the head from the body were it not for the timely interference of his mother. Both died of their injuries at an early hour on Tuesday.

SHOOTING AT AN INSPECTOR OF POLICE.—At the Commission Court, Dublin, Acting-Inspector O’Callaghan, of the metropolitan police, was sentenced to eighteen months’ imprisonment for shooting at his inspector with intent to murder. The prisoner had been drinking heavily, and it was alleged that when bordering on *delirium tremens* he fired at the prosecutor, of whom he was said to be jealous, because the latter had been promoted over him.

Lord F. Conyngham, on behalf of the Home Rule members of Parliament, has instructed Mr. Farrell, the sculptor of Dublin, to prepare designs for a memorial tablet to the late Mr. John Martin, M.P. His brother members propose to place it in the Presbyterian church of Lurgane, county Antrim.

The funeral of the late Sir John Gray, M.P., took place in Dublin, on the 15th ult., and was attended by an immense cortege, extending over a mile and a half in length. The city officials were present, together with delegations from several parts of Ireland. The remains were interred in the O’Connell Circle, Glasnevin Cemetery.

The candidates named for the vacancy in the representation of Kilkenny, caused by the death of Sir John Gray, are Edmund Dwyer Gray, Esq., son of the deceased; Peter Paul McSwiney, Lord Mayor of Dublin; Mr. Mulholland Marum, Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, and Mr. Morgan Kavanagh.

At a late meeting of the Croom Board of Guardians, Mr. Matthew O’Flaherty, Mr. Gray, F. Conyers, J.P., and Mr. Matthew Christy, were unanimously elected to the office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Deputy Vice-Chairman, respectively.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Down; Marcus Gage Esq., of Ballinahinch; and John Bloomfield, Esq., Kingscote, of Bryansford, Castlewellan.

The recruits of the Queen’s County Regiment of militia have been called out at Maryborough, for a course of preliminary training. There are seventy-six in number.

Richard Horatio Townsend, Esq., of Garrycloyne, Blarney, has been appointed to the commission of the Peace.

The citizens of Dublin, he headed by Sir James Power, Bart., Captain Bateson and Captain J. Smith, have presented Captain Boyton with a flag and an illuminated address.

Mr. De Courcy, Sub-Sheriff of Limerick city, was, on the 12th ult., elected Clerk of Petty Sessions for the city.

GREAT BRITAIN.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGES.—LONDON, May 6.—In the House of Commons to-night, the Marquis of Hartington asked when the debate on the privileges of the House would be resumed and the Budget discussed. Mr. Disraeli replied that there was no immediate prospect of resuming debate which was unexpectedly terminated on Tuesday night. He intended, however, when attention was again called to the presence of strangers, that a division be taken to decide whether the galleries shall be cleared.—The Government was charged with wasting time over the question of privilege, but the opposition to the Irish peace preservation bill was the real obstruction. Irish members were justified in opposing it, and the Government was equally justified in seeking to have it passed. Mr. Disraeli was called to order for digressing from the subject of inquiry put by the Marquis of Hartington. Mr. Disraeli resumed, and stated that, allowing for fair opposition, it would be possible to prorogue Parliament in July. The Government was determined to pass all its measures, even if it became necessary to ask the Queen not to prorogue the session until all of them had received the royal sanction. Government intended to open the discussion of the Budget on Friday. Mr. Gladstone said he regretted the tone of Mr. Disraeli’s remarks. The House was entitled to respectful treatment, even from the Premier.—Never before had such a statement been made as that relative to passing the Government measures. The right honorable gentleman threatened to keep the House sitting until a number of unspecified bills were passed. Was that a becoming method of procedure on the part of the head of Her Majesty’s Government? If such a tone was again adopted, he (Mr. Gladstone) would avail himself of his privileges as a private member. He protested with emphasis against allowing discussion of the Budget. Mr. Disraeli consented to take up the discussion of the Budget in the evening session. The consideration of the Irish Peace Preservation Act, which has been nine days under debate, was then resumed in Committee and concluded. The bill was passed in Committee with important amendments, by which the penalty for unlawful possession of arms is reduced, and the right to search houses for arms is limited to day time. The House has yet to take final action on the bill.

The London *Lancet* recommends a new remedy for cough, viz., resistance of the desire to cough until the phlegm has accumulated in large quantities, when there will be something to cough against, and the phlegm may be brought up with much less effort. The *Lancet* says that a great deal of the hacking, hemming and coughing in invalids is purely nervous or the effect of habit, and that an exercise of will is needed to prevent the wasteful exercise of power in clearing the throat. Experiments in hospitals have shown this to be true.

SOMETHING THAT ALL EMIGRANTS SHOULD KNOW.—John Bennett, jun., a shipbroker in East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, appeared at the Mansion House, on the 17th ult., in answer to a summons, obtained by Captain Forster, emigrant agent for the port of London, charging him with infringing the 48th section of the Passengers Act, and calling upon him to refund a sum of 12l. 12s. paid to him for a passage to Australia by the Victoria steam ship.—The evidence went to show that on the 29th March a farm laborer, named Denis Conkley, went to the office of Mr. O’Meara, an agent of the defendant at Cork, and paid him 6l. 6s., half the charge for a passage to Australia by the Victoria, and on April 1st the remaining 6l. 6s. Conkley then came to London and went on board the vessel in the docks on the 5th of April. From that time till she had not sailed, nor was there any likelihood of her sailing. He had applied frequently to the defendant for the return of the money, but in vain. Before Conkley paid the passage money at Cork to Mr. O’Meara, defendant’s agent, O’Meara had been appointed to act as the agent there also of the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company. It was a point in the case previously that on the passage ticket, by the authority of the defendant, O’Meara had written over the name of the company the words, “Agent, John Bennett, jun.,” and O’Meara being called as a witness, said he received the money in question on account of Mr. Bennett, and not of the company. For the defence Mr. J. H. Bennett, defendant’s clerk, proved that the 12l. 12s., which had been remitted to the defendant’s firm, was paid by him into the bank of the company, in accordance with instructions from that company, with other money, in all amounting to about 750l. Witness added that the defendant was not in any way connected with the company, beyond being their broker. For the defence Mr. Nelson submitted in effect that the defendant was not liable, and that the company were responsible to the complainant for the repayment of the money to him: He added that the money at the company’s bankers had been attached by order of the Court of Chancery, and that these claims would no doubt be eventually paid out of those funds. Mr. Alderman Finnis said he was clearly of opinion that as the agent of the ship the defendant was liable to refund the passage-money to the complainant. He directed him to return the 12l. 12s. to the emigrant, and to pay 5l. besides for sustentation-money, consequent on the delay in the vessel sailing. Mr. Nelson intimated that he would appeal against the decision to the Court of Queen’s Bench, seeing that it involved his client, taking other cases into consideration, the amount of 2000l.

SENATE CHARGE AGAINST AN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—At Worship Street, on the 17th ult., Joseph Frith, on behalf of the Newton District Branch of the Charity Organization Society, applied to Mr. Bushby on behalf of the widow of a man named Bignell, of Belgrave Place, Watford Road. Bignell, it appeared from the statement of Mr. Frith, who produced a number of papers and letters to support his case, had been insured for £11 4s. to be paid to his widow on his death, with the United Kingdom Assurance Corporation, 27a, Finsbury Square. Bignell paid 2d. a week premium to an agent who called, and the payments were entered week by week in a book kept for that purpose. Bignell appeared to have joined the society during the first week in October, 1873, but the policy issued to him by the society

bore date the 27th, the payments having up to that time been claimed as a kind of entrance fee. There was also a stipulation in the policy that if the assured should die before the expiration of twelve months from the time of entrance, only half the amount of the policy could be claimed. It appeared that it was the course of business of the United Kingdom Assurance Corporation not to require a medical examination of the assured, but to accept him upon his own statement of his health. Towards the close of the year Bignell’s mind became affected and he was sent to Caterham Asylum. He died there of general paralysis and exhaustion in the following April, the payments to the insurance office being kept up all the time by the wife. Bignell had thus died within a year of his insuring himself, and the wife claimed the sum of £3 12s. This, however, the United Kingdom Assurance Corporation refused to pay, and the woman, who had a family to support, had up to the present time been kept out of her money. Mr. Barker, hon. secretary of the Charity Organization Society, Newtoning, had taken up the case, but the manager said that, after consideration, the corporation could not recognize the claim, as the deceased had misled them as to the state of his health at the time the insurance was effected. This was not the only case of the kind. A widow, named Reeves, had informed the alderman at Guildhall that she had been refused the sum of £2, due on the death of her son, whose life she had insured for 1d. a week. That case was answered by the solicitors to the United Kingdom Assurance Corporation, but Alderman Finnis expressed his surprise that there was an assurance company which took 2d. a week from poor people, and thought that such a class of society was prohibited by Act of Parliament. Mr. Frith said that up to this time Mrs. Reeves’ claim had not been met. He wished to know if it were not possible to bring the manager or directors before the court upon a summons in each case. Mr. Bushby thought that it was a case for the county court.

COCKFIGHTING NEAR LIVERPOOL.—The Lancashire police are making diligent inquiries in order to ascertain the names of persons—numbering about 100—who were interrupted on the 15th ult., by three policemen while they were taking part in the proceedings at a cockfight in a lark booth on the Aintree racecourse near Liverpool. It has been ascertained that the cockfight was one between Irish and English game cocks, and though those who attended appeared to be of the type of vulgar betting men, it is thought that there were some persons of good social positions identified with the proceedings, upon which it is believed about £2000 were staked. The police got fifteen addresses from persons whom they overtook before they could make their escape from the booth, the windows of which were burst open by some fugitives in their haste to get away. Evidence of a champagne luncheon were found upon the floor, and the police retain possession of twenty five game cocks and one dead one. Nothing authentic can be known until the addresses are verified and some persons are brought up on summons, which is the only mode of procedure available in the case.

At the Middlesex Sessions, 19th ult., Henry Freeman was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two months for obtaining beer and tobacco to the amount of £2 8s. 3d. on the strength of his representation that he was a ganger, and had fourteen men under him, which was quite imaginary.

UNITED STATES.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.—The consecration of the Right Rev. J. W. Kain, D.D., Bishop of Wheeling, will take place in St. Joseph’s Cathedral, Wheeling, on Trinity Sunday, May 23. The Most Rev. Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, will be the Consecrator, with Light Rev. Dr. Gibbons, of Richmond, and Light Rev. Dr. Becker, of Wilmington, assistant Consecrators. The sermon will be preached by Bishop Gibbons.—*N.Y. Freeman’s Journal*.

Next to the duty of bringing the beretta to his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, the most important function of the Papal envoys from the Holy See was that of carrying the pallia for the archbishops of the new provinces. The first of these was conferred on the Archbishop of Boston, in his Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, on last Sunday, by his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey. It was an occasion of great significance, and of special moment in our ecclesiastical history. We have given a full report of it in another column, and also a sketch of Archbishop Williams and his work.—*Brooklyn Catholic Review*.

Archbishop Bayley, in his recent visitations, confirmed 507 persons, sixty-nine of whom were adult converts from various sects, the Methodists and Presbyterians furnishing contingents nearly or quite as large as the Episcopalians. Brigadier General Thomas M. Vincent, of the War Department, was one of the number.—*Brooklyn Catholic Review*.

New York, May 5.—A Wilkesbarre despatch says, C. Parish, President of the Lehigh Coal Co., recently asked the miners if they were willing to accept his terms and go to work now. He was answered by an emphatic “No.” Mr. Parish then remarked he had kept the mines free from water at great expense for four months in order to have them ready for operation, and would continue to do so until Thursday next, giving the men that time to resume work. In the event of their not, he would remove all implements from the mines, and the subsequent flooding of the chambers and gangways would prolong the suspension for at least two months after the men signified a disposition to go to work. It is claimed that a large portion of the German and Welsh miners are willing and desirous to commence work, but are deterred by the more turbulent element in their organization.

OUTRAGES BY STRIKING MINERS.—POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 6.—Where the miners have shown a disposition to resume work, threats and coffin notices have again been posted about the mines as a warning.—A large 2½ inch wire rope, used for drawing coal, has been cut in five places, compelling a temporary suspension of coal shipments from Shamokin and points above. A large number of special policemen from Reading pass over the plains daily, and it is thought the intention was to kill them by the rope-giving way. A watchman on duty at Locust Dale Colliery was attacked by miners, sustained injuries and was robbed of his watch. An attempt was made to wreck the Pottsville passenger train on a heavy curve at Big Mine Run last evening, by placing an iron railroad chain on the track. The engineer made the discovery in time to slacken the speed and the cow-catcher then threw the impediment off the track. At a late hour last night the R. R. telegraph office at Locust Summit was burned to the ground and is a total loss.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 5th.—Last night about 11 o’clock, the breaker at Ben Franklin Colliery, near Shamokin, was burned. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is \$100,000. Two hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment, which will be severely felt by them as it was one of the few collieries in the region giving employment, and no work is to be had elsewhere.

FATAL ACCIDENT—STANTON, Pa., May 6th.—A miner named Collihan, was instantly killed and two of his comrades seriously injured, at Archibald, by the roof giving way and falling upon them.

The New York State Senate has passed the removal bill, which gives the Governor power to suspend State officers until the Senate can try them, and the bill creating the office of Inspector of Public Works.