

And teaching mankind how to gain Heaven's eternal goal.

Oh Erin! thy sons have always adhered to their mother, the Church. They sympathized with her when the dark cloud of oppression hung around her.

Erin—thy brave sons, the immortal banner of the cross have raised, And caused the Madonna's name forever to be praised,

From lands afar, to thy generous shores, Philomath came.

To light their torch of genius at thy classic schools of fame.

J. D. M.

—San Francisco Guardian.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATEST SACRILEGE.—On the hill of the Janiculum, in the Franciscan Church of San Pietro di Montorio, they laid the Prince of Ulster in the grave which, a few years before, had been opened for his son, beside the last resting-place of the Tyrconnell chiefs.

There is news to-day from Rome that will strike the heart of Ireland with all the force and pain of a most cruel wound. The Piedmontese have seized and taken possession—“for conversion to the purposes of the State”—of the Church of San Pietro di Montorio.

“Two princes of the line of Conn Sleep in their cells of clay beside O'Donnell Roe!

Three royal youths, alas! all gone, Who lived for Erin's weal, but died For Erin's weal!

But not even the Gaelic bard, whose matchless elegy Mangan has given to us in English garb, imagined, in the deepest depth of his distress, that upon “the men of Ireland” would fall the still more cruel sorrow that is theirs to-day.

THE MOVING BOG OF DUNMORE.—To the Editor of the Times.—Sir,—Having lately paid a visit to the so-called moving bog of Dunmore, in the county of Galway, it may, perhaps, not be out of place to offer you some observations upon the causes of this and similar occurrences.

was relied upon to lull suspicion and to cheat the world! The world knows what to think of it to-day! To-day—when church after church, and monastery after monastery, is seized and plundered; when the ministers of religion are stripped of their all, and sent homeless upon the street; and when even the libraries and archives of the religious Orders are stolen “in the name of the King!”

AGITATORS, PAST AND PRESENT.—The people of Ireland cannot allege that their demand for Home Rule is failing to attract attention in England. It is, in fact, at this moment the leading topic in the British press, the most serious question in the whole range of British politics.

On Sunday night, Nov. 9, the greatest consternation was created in Kingstown Harbour, Dublin Bay, by the approach of a vessel on fire, which subsequently turned out to be the Nagpore, from Calcutta, bound for Liverpool, with a general cargo of hemp, cotton, jute, and Manila yarn.

On Nov. 13th, at a meeting of the Limerick Corporation, Mr. Thomas McMahon Cregan, candidate for the Mayorship, handed to the Mayor, who is a rival candidate for the office, a document issued from the Court of Bankruptcy, and called upon the Mayor, under it, to declare that a member of the Council, and one of the Mayor's supporters, had forfeited his seat in the Council.

state; neither very wet, when it would have no consequence, nor too much dried, when it would be tough; and thus by the crust at the top and the turf banks and drier portions of the bog at its edges the treacherous morass is retained in a sort of skin.

Through this valley flows (or rather, lately flowed) a small stream, called the Carrabell, joining the larger river at the town of Dunmore, and what occurred in this valley is as follows:—Either from an unusual quantity of water having accumulated in the bog so as to cause an excess of pressure on the sides, or possibly from the turf cutters in their operations having weakened at its base the bank of drier peat, which acted as a retaining wall on this side, or from a combination of these two causes, the impounded moss has burst its barrier, & blown out, and made its way down the valley in a sluggish but broad and destructive stream of dark mud.

I am informed that the time which it took to flow from its source to the town of Dunmore, where it stopped, was ten days, the distance being about 2½ miles. Only three cottages were within its reach. These were filled with mud, but the length and breadth of the valley is covered. At a guess I should say that not less than 200 English acres have been rendered useless; but this will, no doubt, be accurately ascertained.

I am told that, on the morning on which the bog burst the children of the neighboring village of Cluid were kept at home by the rain, otherwise most of them would have been on the bog employed in carrying turf (peat), and in that case probably many would have been smothered. It is by no means certain that a further outbreak may not occur.

If the drainage of the valley, were perfected by widening the main stream, and extending it so as to tap the bog itself, and by opening frequent lateral drains, this could be averted; but such work, though not expensive, cannot be hurried, because the soft mud of the bog and the bog itself both require to get partly dried before they can be advantageously handled; on this account the sooner a beginning is made the better for those whose interests are concerned.

It is by no means satisfactory—especially when we bear in mind the present high price of coal—to reflect that the mass of mud which has thus become an agent of destruction might, by timely drainage and proper treatment, have been all converted into fuel. I am Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES O. NAPIER.

On the 13th, at a meeting of the Limerick Corporation, Mr. Thomas McMahon Cregan, candidate for the Mayorship, handed to the Mayor, who is a rival candidate for the office, a document issued from the Court of Bankruptcy, and called upon the Mayor, under it, to declare that a member of the Council, and one of the Mayor's supporters, had forfeited his seat in the Council.

On the 13th ult., Messrs. Bates & Son disposed of the tenants' interest in three farms, situate outside of the town of Forns, a station on the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford railway. The first place disposed of was Milltown, on which a large sum was expended by the late owner (Mr. Hinch, deceased), in building, planting, &c. The farm contained 42a. 1r. 20p. Irish, at the rent of £84 17s. per annum, held under lease for one life.

During the first quarter of 1873 there were 19,540 marriages registered in Ireland, or in every 127 of the population. Of these, 8,634 were between Roman Catholics, and 1,936 between Protestants. The average number of marriages in the corresponding quarter of the previous three years is 11,356, so that

the heavy cost of the necessaries of life is diminishing the number of marriages. The births registered in the second quarter of this year amounted to 39,544, about 1,100 less than the average for the same period of the preceding three years. The deaths were 26,128.

A London correspondent throws doubt upon the statement that Sir Charles Gavan Duffy is about to reside permanently in Ireland, in order to take an active part in the Home Rule movement, inasmuch as one of the conditions on which he holds his pension of £1,000 from the Colony of Victoria is, that he shall not absent himself from the Colony at any one time for a longer period than two years.

According to the returns obtained by the enumerators, the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland, during the quarter ended the 30th June last, amounted to 47,414—26,784 males and 20,630 females—being 9,352 more than the number registered during the corresponding quarter of 1872.

Charles Merryn Doyle, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant for Wexford, vice Charles A. Walker, Esq., deceased.

St. Vincent's College, Castleknock, has been affiliated to the Catholic University, at the request of the President, Very Rev. M. O'Callaghan, C.M.

The following schools have been affiliated to the Catholic University of Ireland:—St. Mel's College, Longford, at the request of the Rev. M. Colman, President. St. Bernard's School, Granard, at request of the Principal, Rev. Michael Gilligan.

St. Bonaventure's High School, Athlone, has been affiliated to the Catholic University, at the request of the Principal, Rev. F. Browne, O.S.F.

St. Colman's College, Fermoy, has been affiliated to the Catholic University of Ireland.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, Canada, and the Rev. J. B. Proulx, Missionary to the Indians of Canada, and Chaplain to his Grace, arrived in Londonderry, on the 14th ult., en route to Dublin. Mr. C. J. Sliel, Provincial Government Agent for Canada, also arrived on the same day.

Viscount Ashbrook has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Kerry, in room of Geo. Adair, Esq., deceased.

The Earl of Kingston has been appointed Vice-Lieutenant of Roscommon, during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant of that county from Ireland.

The Baroness Burdett Countess has given £250 for the benefit of the Bofin and Shark Islanders, and £300 for the Cladagh fishermen.

Henry Rogers, Esq., of Banfort, Rathfarnham, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Dublin.

A virulent type of scarlatina is at present prevalent in the town of Cavan. Several children and adults are suffering from the disease.

It is rumored that Mr. O'Donnell, who has taken a leading part in the Convocation of the Queen's University, in opposition to the mixed education system, will be put forward as a candidate for the county or city of Galway at the general election, with the support of the Catholic clergy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LOSS OF THE VILLE DE HAVRE.—FURTHER DETAILS.—GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE LOCH EARNS CREW.—PASSENGER LIST.—LONDON, Dec. 1.—Later despatches from Cardiff bring the following additional particulars of the loss of the Ville de Havre. She was struck amidships by the Loch Earn, and sunk in twelve minutes after the collision occurred. The Loch Earn immediately lowered three boats, which rendered all the service it was possible to do. Fifty-three of the crew were saved, including the captain. Among the passengers rescued were ten women. Among the passengers per Ville de Havre were Judge Pickham and wife, of Albany N.Y., Mrs. Ed. Carter and maid, Mr. B. A. Withans, jr., Capt. E. Hunter, and wife, Mrs. Caroline Hunter, Mr. Crainer, of Waterford, Senatoga Co.; Thomas Hammond, wife and three children. Mrs. Mary Buckley, of Iyke, Westchester County, was accompanied by her daughter and Miss Wagstaff, of Long Island. Mrs. Buckley is among the saved, but the young ladies are understood to have been lost, as Mrs. Buckley telegraphs that she alone was saved. There were also among the passengers the following members of the late Evangelical Alliance, returning to their homes:—Rev. Antonio Carrasco, of Spain; Prof. E. Prouder, of Geneva, Switzerland; Rev. N. Weiss, of Paris; Emile Condo, and Mr. Lorriere Alfred Barbanson, of the Belgian Legation, Washington, was also a passenger. C. B. Waite, and Julia Waite, children of the proprietor of the Brevoort House, were passengers. The son was saved and the daughter lost. James Bishop, of Bishop & Co., 32 Broadway, was saved. Mr. Breven, a first cabin passenger, lost his daughter, who was with him. Francisco Clado, of Brooklyn, first cabin passenger, and Mr. R. A. Withans Jr., were saved.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The following additional particulars of the loss of the Ville de Havre have been gathered from the officers and passengers at Cardiff: The Ville de Havre experienced a thick fog until the 30th. At the time of the collision the weather was clear; little wind was blowing, but there was a heavy sea. The captain had just retired, and the second officer was in charge. The lights on the steamer were all right. The collision was wholly unexpected. The Loch Earn struck the steamer amidships, and made a chasm 12 feet deep and from 25 to 30 feet wide. The exact position of the Ville de Havre at the time was latitude 47° 21', longitude 35° 31'. A panic took possession of the passengers. Five minutes after the collision the main and mizzen masts fell across two large boats which were filled with people and ready for launching. The boats were crushed to pieces and many of the occupants were killed. In the brief interval between the collision and the sinking of the steamer the crew were able to launch only a whale boat and the captain's gig. The Loch Earn went a mile before stopping. She then got out four boats to pick up the people struggling in the water. Meanwhile a whale boat, under command of the Second Lieutenant of the Ville de Havre, picked up one load of those who were clinging to planks, spars, &c., and took them to the Loch Earn. She returned to the scene and rescued another load. Captain Sumrutt, who remained on deck to the last, was rescued by this boat three-quarters of an hour after the collision. One of his officers swam a mile to the Loch Earn, and was hauled on board with a rope. The boats continued to search the waters in the vicinity of the disaster until there was no hope of saving more lives. The cold was intense. Many of the survivors were immersed two hours, and were almost lifeless when rescued. The ship Trimountain sighted the Loch Earn at 6 a.m., six hours after the sinking of the steamer, and received the survivors, as before reported. The Herald's special, dated London, Dec. 1, says:—The purser of the SS. Ville de Havre gives the following account of the disaster:—“We were seven days out; it was Saturday night; I was sleeping when the collision occurred, and rushing on deck I descried a sailing ship, and three minutes later I gained the fearful conviction that the ship was going down by the bow; thirty or forty passengers managed to get into the long boat, and life grew strong within them when freed from the sinking ship, but suddenly the mizzen mast fell to the left side of the vessel killing or wounding nearly all of them; afterwards the mainmast fell on deck, killing and wounding more; water was rushing down the wind pipe with fearful velocity, and the vessel was sinking; I jumped overboard with another person, and swam toward the Loch Earn, half a mile off; looking around I saw the steamer disappear without reaching, going down bow foremost; for a moment a mighty

shriek rent the air—the last outbreak of agony; death-like calm succeeded the noise and tumult; the captain remained on the bridge during the whole scene; he was rescued one hour later; six officers out of fifteen were saved by swimming; except the first lieutenant, who went in a boat to the Loch Earn. The purser gives a touching narrative of the presence of a French priest amidst the death-like calmness on the deck dispensing blessings; boats crushed about until ten o'clock next morning in hopeless efforts to pick up other survivors; remained on board the British ship until three o'clock p.m., and was then transferred to the American ship Trimountain, commanded by Captain Whalat, who gives the following narrative:—“On Saturday morning we saw a vessel off our weather bow, with bowsprit gone and falls floating, which proved to be the Loch Earn, of Glasgow, bound for New York. Her captain asked to transfer the surviving passengers and crew of the steamer Ville de Havre, which sunk at two o'clock that morning. All except two, one a French priest, and the other a person who remained to act as nurse, were transferred. It was a pitiful sight to see these human beings huddled together in the small cabin, heart-broken and destitute of clothing, but still thankful for their lives and grateful for the hospitality received on the Loch Earn. Many were hurt by fragments of the wreck. We cruised till nearly dark, and then proceeded on a voyage to Bristol, not a vestige of the Ville de Havre, man, woman or child, could be discovered in the neighborhood where the collision occurred. There was a rather heavy sea, but little wind when the disaster occurred. The shock of the collision was fearful in rapidity in which the steamer went down, and prevented the launching of more than one boat and the captain's gig. In twelve minutes after the ship went down the terror among the passengers paralyzed all efforts to save. Many of the passengers never quitted the state rooms, whole families meeting their death together.

There has been a funny public meeting in Wolverhampton. A section of the community there, believing in the oft-boasted civil and religious liberty of the modern Britanni, have taken to the study of theology and to thinking and acting for themselves in religious matters. The natural result of their inquiries has been to open their eyes to the fact that Protestantism is wanting in several particulars, and to induce them to go so far towards a connection with the old and never-varying true Church as to get up among themselves a weak imitation of Catholic Confession. This exercise of freedom of private judgment, of which Protestants parrot so much and possess so little, has set in a rage the Low Churches and the Broad Churches and the Narrow Churches, and several other of the evanescently-disappearing fruits of the precious religious unity which Protestantism established upon earth. Judging by the meeting the other day in Wolverhampton, a formidable portion of the Protestant Churchmen of that part of England have positively gone mad over the question of the Confessional. Many most respectable persons took part in the sobering exhibition, including a Rev. Mr. Gladstone, who, we believe, is brother of the premier. Loud and strong and wholesale were the denunciations and misrepresentations of everything Catholic. Ignorant indeed must have been the audience capable of swallowing it all; and bigoted in the extreme must have been the men who let themselves to such a disreputable performance.—London Universe.

A POLITICAL PRAYER MEETING.—It is impossible without reading the Birmingham papers daily to form any notion of the valour and bitterness with which the School Board election is being carried on, and of the extraordinary devices resorted to on each side. On Friday the Birmingham Post reports a meeting at Inmanham Schools, Tennant-street, for united prayer for the success of the eight Tory candidates. The meeting was attended by from 17 to 20 persons, the majority of them being women. The proceedings were opened by the singing of the hymn, “The heavens declare thy glory, Lord,” after which Mr. Coleman engaged in prayer of adoration and confession. The 19th Psalm was then read, and intercessory prayer was offered by the Rev. E. Fawcett. Through him the meeting prayed for the Divine blessing upon the legislators of the country, and forgiveness if, in the shortsightedness of human frailty, they had done what they ought not to have done, and if they had plucked down the fences which had been raised around their beloved Church.” They also prayed specially for the Town of Birmingham, stating that they “drew near to the Throne of Grace in much perplexity. Alas! the enemy was prowling around them, and they knew not what to say, for the floodgates of atheism and infidelity appeared to be open, and they were afraid that the blessed Word which God had given might be taken away from the minds of the children of the present generation, so that they would grow up in ignorance of it.” They prayed that Word might not be taken away; also that God would “look down in pity upon those misguided men, who, though professing Christianity, yet, from political motives, went to any length to carry out their objects. Might their hearts be turned, and might they cease from their purposes.” Another hymn was then sung, and then a Mr. Hyward offered prayer for thanksgiving for the Bible, and that, “while men were trying to wrest it from their schools, God had put it into the hearts of godly men to go forward and stand fast to the faith once delivered to the Saints.” The Lord's Prayer followed, and another hymn, after which the Rev. C. H. Coleman delivered an address. The devotional proceedings ended, one of the gentlemen present proceeded to distribute a variety of Tory election bills, among them a scurrilous collection of verses, entitled “John and his Wife; or, a Working Man's Opinion of the New Religious Education Scheme.” The “Working Man's” opinion of the Religious Education Society's proposal is summarized in the two following verses:—

“It's all made up of doubtful 'tis”—  
“My skull ain't quite so thick  
“But I can see just what it is—  
“A cate election trick.  
“They ain't straightforward things at all,  
“Theselectioning cries;  
“This sudden change is only meant  
“To throw dust in your eyes.”

Another political prayer meeting is arranged. The Rev. J. L. Porter, of St. John's, Ladywood, announces (by handbill) that on Sunday next, morning and evening, sermons will be preached in his church upon “The Bible,” and that after evening service a prayer meeting will be held in the School Room, Johnstone-street; to which all who love the Bible, and wish to see it still taught in our day schools, are affectionately invited.—Pall Mall Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

THE CATHOLIC PROTECTOR.—THE POPE TO THE “LITTLE ONES.”—The President of the Catholic Protector at West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., has received a letter from Cardinal Antonelli, conveying the thanks of the Pope for a present made him by the children of the Protector, the gift being paid for out of their own savings. The offering consisted of a model of St. Peter's Church at Rome, in silver, resting on a rock represented in gold. On the pedestal of Carrara marble was the inscription: “Speret hanc Petram edificabo Ecclesiam Meam.” The answer was:—“My Dear Children.—I accept your gift of grand design with deep gratitude. It cheers the afflicted heart of faithful Rome to hear words of consolation from a distant land. Would that all were as you, for God himself has told us, ‘Except you become like unto these little ones you shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven.’ These words with the Apostolic benediction, the Holy Father has commissioned me to transmit to you.—ANTONELLI.”