

love, after spreading far and near throughout the countless circles at home and abroad who love the green isle, and whose faith is recorded, has come back home to herself and to those who are blessed in her society. A short time since, a copy of the 'Illustrated History of Ireland' was prepared for presentation to our Holy Father the Pope. His Holiness accepted it most graciously, expressed himself much pleased with it, and he has forwarded to the saintly authors an autograph in the following words:

'Dominus vos benedicit et dirigat omnia vestra et labores vestros in vis ejus.—Pius IX.  
'The Lord bless you, and direct your hearts and your labors in his ways.—Pius IX.'

A letter from Rome, referring to this precious document, says: 'It is a great and unusual favor to obtain the presentation of any work to the Holy Father, and also to obtain a blessing with an autograph, as so many persons have abused the favor by cutting off the autograph and selling it, that his Holiness hardly ever signs it now, even when he writes under his portrait.' This fact will make the blessing with the autograph doubly precious. And here we have another, a beautiful, touching, and suggestive golden link that binds Ireland and Rome in bonds of sympathy, faith and love. The Lord will bless the Sisterhood of Kenmare, and will direct their labors in his ways for greater good to our country and our people. The book can be had of Donahoe. Price, \$5 00.

A case in which two undertakings which have obtained considerable notoriety—the Catholic University and the Dublin Trunk Connecting Railway—are concerned, is now under the consideration of the Court of Exchequer Chamber. An action was brought by Cardinal Cullen and his co-accusers of the University against the promoters of the railway for breach of agreement, and they obtained a verdict. The defendants sought to have this turned into a verdict for them, but the Court below refused and hence the appeal. The facts are briefly these:—In 1862 the plaintiffs obtained a lease of 34 acres of the lands of Clonilla for 1,000 years, at a rent of 230l., as a site for the University. In 1864 the defendants brought forward their railway scheme and proposed to purchase a portion of the land through which the line was to run. The plaintiffs, however, insisted upon their purchasing the whole, and opposed the Bill in Parliament until they agreed to their terms. It was stipulated that the lands were to be valued by Mr. Brassington, and the price put upon them paid within a year. He valued them at 4,457l., and upon the trial of the action the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs by consent of the parties with liberty to the defendants to move to have it changed if the Court should be of opinion that they had made a good legal defence. Their plea was, and the jury found, that they were not aware of the existence in the plaintiff's lease of a clause giving the lessor a right to re-enter into possession if 2,000l. were not expended in buildings upon the land within five years. The Court of Common Pleas were equally divided in opinion, but Judge Morris withdrew his judgment in order to enable the appellants to obtain the decree of the Court of Error. The arguments in the case have not yet concluded.

THE ORANGE HEROS.—July is approaching, and on the arrival of that month the Orangemen become mad. 'Anghrim and the Boyne' is shouted from the hills and house tops, drums are beaten, fires are kindled, and maddest reigns throughout many parts of Ulster. It has been always observed that those who boast loudest of their prowess are generally the greatest cowards, and so it is with the very violent 'herbrens' of Ulster. They are most vociferous in their boasting, when no danger is nigh; but when danger threatens they generally run away. The valor of some of their forefathers was tried at the Boyne, and it was proved not to be of the true metal. They fled from the Irish horse, and were in such a panic that they could not be brought up to the fight any more. What right then have the Orangemen of the present day to boast of the 'victory of the Boyne'? The only men who fought were the Dutch and some other mercenaries. The Orangemen of that time were politicians and cowards like their descendants, and had the battle depended on them, the Dutchman and his forces would have been destroyed at the Boyne. The Irish fought bravely, and showed the mettle of which true heroes are made. For a long summer's day they withstood double their number and it was only when they were overpowered by a vastly superior force that they retired; and so formidable were they even then, that the enemy declined to pursue them. In the wars of that time the Irish always fought at a disadvantage. They were badly-armed, and indifferently commanded. At the Boyne they had little or no artillery, and at Anghrim they would have trounced their opponents, notwithstanding their inferiority in numbers, but for the untimely death of their French general. At Athlone they baffled all the efforts of the English generals, and at Limerick they fought so bravely that the foe was compelled to offer them easy terms. We see nothing in the entire war of which the Orange men can boast. The Irish fought well, and preserved their liberties; but every Orangeman should hang his head when he hears of the perfidy with which they were treated, once the gallant Irish soldiers landed in France. Yes, they should blush for the breaches of faith, and the violation of the treaty of Limerick. The stone on which that treaty was signed yet stands as a monument of the treachery enacted towards the Catholic population. When the Irish army vanquished, then the enemy began to enact its penal code, the like of which has never been seen this side of the infernal regions. Catholics were stripped of their rights, defrauded of their lands and their honours, and for one hundred years scenes were enacted which should make the Orangemen of to-day blush, if indeed they are capable of becoming crimson. But what has all this availed them? The tocsin of liberty which sounded in America and France, resounded at the close of the last century over the hills of Ireland and from that day to this the work of despots and base tyrants has been fading away. The Catholics have won their freedom; parliament has been reformed; the nests of vipers who ruled supreme in most of our boroughs have been emptied of their contents, and honesty has taken the place of corruption and plunder. And now the Orangemen glory in the Church by law and bayonets established, and which feasted on the plunder of the widow and the orphan, is about being destroyed for ever. These are Catholic conquests—victories in the cause of truth and justice. These victories have not cost one drop of blood. The Orangemen endeavoured to arrest their progress, but the whippersnappers of the Dutchman have signally failed. Is it not time, then, to give up celebrating 'anniversaries' of deeds, the effect of which have cancelled away? It is now the Catholic, turn to sound the life and drum, and cry out 'Popery has triumphed'; but they are not so insane as to imitate the mad and ridiculous Orangemen. They will not want of victories in the cause of truth, because all men of sense look upon such triumphs as events to be expected. Truth may be crushed, and fraud prevail over it; but in God's own time it will gain the upper hand; for truth, like the Catholic faith, is immortal. Though proscribed for centuries, it will at length come forth, display its powers, and win even the scepter under its standard. In the same way, no power on earth can subvert Catholicity. The paltry and insane Orangemen cry out 'No Popery,' but there it is before and around them, winning its victories, achieving its triumphs, and subduing error; and when Orangemen shall be dead and buried, and no more heard of, Catholics, the Catholic faith and its holy influences will flourish in Ulster, and continue its power over the hearts and souls of men, till the last trumpet shall sound and call the dead to judgment.—Dundalk Democrat.

ORANGE ROWDISM AT GREYABBOT.—On Monday, June 15, a most ludicrous display of Orange rowdism took place in the village of Greyabbot. The

abbey adjoining the village, in the demesne of Hugh Montgomery, Esq., J. P., D. L., has long been an object of interest to the antiquary; and on the above named day three Roman Catholic clergymen visited the village for the purpose of inspecting the ruins. Some Orangemen got upon their track, followed them to the abbey grounds with spades, and declaring that the grounds were the property of a Protestant, insisted, with threats of violence, upon them leaving it at once. This the clergymen refused to do, and they were then further threatened, amid shouts of 'To kill with the Pope' and other speeches of a gross and most insulting character. This outrage upon common decency has created considerable indignation in the neighborhood, and it is to be hoped that the police and incumbent of the parish, whose servant one of the men is, will see to it that the fellows are properly punished.

DUBLIN, June 22.—A seasonable change in the weather has dispelled the apprehensions which the long continuance of drought had begun to excite with respect to the harvest. On Saturday a thunder storm, of which the metropolis heard only the distant notes, sounded the warning, and yesterday morning the welcome relief came in copious showers. In the south the storm is reported to have been severe, but no serious damage was caused by the lightning. The demand for rain had been general. In elevated situations especially the crops were beginning to show the effects of the unusual heat, and even where they looked well and healthy the growth has been languid. Early meadows are light, but if the rain be sufficiently copious there will be ample compensation for this in the yield of after grass. Haymaking has been greatly accelerated by the fine weather, and the crop has been saved in excellent condition. From the west of Ireland the accounts of the harvest are very hopeful. In the north some disappointment is felt as to the prospects of this year, as the quantity sown in other provinces this year is less than was expected, its condition is observed with the more anxiety. Wheat and oats promise well, and potatoes everywhere are stated to be sound and plentiful. The country still generally maintains the character for tranquillity which since the suppression of the Fenian movement it has been happily recovering. On Friday the chairman of the county of Waterford was presented by the sub-sheriff with a pair of white gloves at the Quarter Sessions of Dungarvan, there being no prisoners to try. It is gratifying to notice in other places lightness of the calendars. The diminution of crime is one of the most encouraging symptoms of improvement. The exceptions to the general rule are only sufficient to prove it. The appeal case in which the Catholic University and the Dublin Trunk Railway Company are litigants in the Court of Exchequer Chamber stands for judgment in November Term.—Times Cor.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Ballyn, county Kildare has been greatly alarmed of late by the sudden disappearance and death of William Brogan, under-game-keeper to the Right Hon. R. More O'Ferrall. At the Coroner's inquest it was deposed that the deceased was seen alive on the evening of the 14th instant between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, and was not heard of until found on the 10th lying dead in a small drain with his head immersed, face downwards, in about twelve inches of water, within half a mile of the place where last seen alive. When it is remembered that he was proved to be sober by the person who saw him last alive, and that he was an active, able, athletic young man, the cause of his position and death in the drain was rather mysterious. However, the jury, guided by the opinion of the eminent Dr. P. O'Brien of Johnstown-bridge found a verdict that he was suffocated in the water, there being no external marks on his person to warrant the suspicion that he had met with foul play. Deceased was very much regretted on account of his straightforward, manly and honest principles, besides leaving after him a wife and child unprovided for.

CAPTURE OF AN EXTRAORDINARY EEL.—An eel of extraordinary size, the largest ever seen on this coast was captured on Tuesday at the Port of Rosslare. It appears that Mr. John Fanning and Mr. Henry Carr, of the Customs Department, Wexford, first entangled the huge monster in a seine net; but from his gigantic size and great length, their unaided efforts to land him were utterly unavailing. Soon, however, they were reinforced by the Customs officers and pilots, and then commenced a scene as novel as it was exciting. It is only necessary to mention, that the eel was upwards of fourteen feet long, and more than four feet in circumference when subsequently measured, to give an idea of the powerful efforts made by him to effect his escape. He coiled, and wriggled, and plunged with a force which taxed to their utmost the united efforts of ten strong men to bring him in. Sometimes he would stand nearly erect on his tail end, and dash himself again into the water. With one of his plunges he carried the Pilot Master out into the water, and all his captors were sufficiently fatigued before he was landed. He was ultimately despatched by several blows of an oar, and will, we understand, be boiled down for oil. Such an exciting scene has not been witnessed at the Port for many years.—Wexford People.

THE FINE ESTUARY WHICH connects the town of Caheriveen with the noble harbor of Valencia was on Tuesday last the scene of a picturesque and imposing demonstration. A flotilla of upwards of forty boats of every size and rig, gallily decorated with flags and evergreens, and crowded with occupants might be seen scudding before the light breeze of the beautiful June day, or impelled through the sunlit waves by the muscular arms of stout oarsmen. What was the object of the demonstration? Whence came those numerous crafts, in all the glory of their best bunting, converting, as it were, our quiet waters into the scene of a vast impromptu regatta? The explanation is simple—the gay fleet was simply a convoy of honor, organized by the faithful people of Valencia to accompany, as far as Caheriveen, the good Dominican Missionaries—Fathers Murphy and Prendergast—who had been laboring among them with zeal and success for the previous fortnight, and were now taking their departure for other portions of the Lord's vineyard.—Cork Examiner June 20.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday, at a little after one o'clock, a portion of the heavy cornice that goes round under the roof at Westland-row station suddenly gave way, and fell with a crash on a number of people sitting on the benches underneath, who were waiting for the train. As far as we can learn, one gentleman and three ladies were more or less seriously injured—one lady, Mrs. Mary O'odd, of 59 Rathmines-road, we regret to say, fatally. She received severe injuries of the head, and was at once conveyed in a cab to the residence of Dr. Egan, 15 Talbot street, her usual medical attendant, and thence to her own home. She was subsequently seen by Dr. Whyte, but medical aid was unavailing, and she died at four o'clock next morning. Mrs. Roche, salt-bill, who was also struck by the falling mass, was able to go home by the next train. A young lady who resided with Mrs. O'odd received some severe injuries on the knee. It is a melancholy fact that the husband of the deceased lady is at present in England, and the sad news was conveyed to him by a telegram. Mrs. O'odd was only thirty years of age.

About midnight last night the southern quarters of the sky became filled with masses of clouds heavily charged with electric matter, which continued to display itself in frequent flashes of lightning, of great extent and brilliancy, till the entire horizon had filled, when soft heavy showers of rain succeeded. It is to be hoped the rain was not a mere indication of additional drought, but plentiful, as the crops, in many parts of the three Kingdoms, have been reported as suffering severely from want of it.—Cork Examiner, June 20.

THE CASE OF DENIS DOWLING MULCAHY.—The writ of error in the case of Mr. Mulcahy will, we are informed, be argued almost immediately in the House of Lords. In cases of great importance it is the practice of the House of Lords to require the attendance and assistance of the judges. That attendance, is, of course, regulated by the convenience of business in the courts of law. This appeal, which involves the validity of several of the convictions at the Special Commission of 1865, stands first in the list of cases in which the judges are to attend. The argument will, in all probability, be disposed of within the next week, or, at latest, the week after.—Irisman, June 20.

The Dublin Gazette contains an announcement calculated to cause great pain and alarm in many a Catholic family in that city. The desire to be buried with one's own kindred is as natural and so general, that an order to shut up a graveyard for years in use must, unless the reasons for such a step be unanswerable, be received with great concern by the many families who have their burial places in the cemetery. A notice of an intention to close up Goldenbridge Cemetery appears in the Gazette.

MEMORIAL OF MR. PEARBODY.—Mr. George Pearbody, the celebrated philanthropist and ex-American banker, of London, who is at present enjoying the fishing season at Castleconnel, is reported to have generously contributed the sum of £200 toward the raising in of the new Roman Catholic church, Castleconnel.

Our correspondent informs us that cattle destruction is becoming quite common in various districts of Meath, and mentions cases in which this diabolical system of vengeance has been resorted to. The animals are killed, it appears, by a sharp instrument driven into their skulls.—Dundalk Democrat.

Mr. Justice O'Hagan, when opening the City Commission in Dublin, congratulated the juries on the great immunity from crime lately enjoyed. There was (said his lordship) absolutely no indication of seditious excitement or social disorder.

The head Constables of the Royal Irish Constabulary will shortly have the spaces between the V's on the sword arm ornamented with embossed shamrocks.

Amongst the admirably conducted institutions in Carlow is the District Lunatic Asylum, under the management of the resident medical superintendent, M. P. Howlett, Esq., M. D.

William Tully, Esq., son of Jeremiah Tully, of the town of Galway, solicitor, was on the 6th instant admitted an attorney of the courts of law, and subsequently of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The annual Synod of the Archdiocese of Westminster, was held in the Pro-Cathedral, Moorfields, on June 16. After High Mass of the Holy Ghost, the lady retired from the church, and the Archbishop and clergy proceeded with their synodical deliberations.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE BISHOP OF HERBAM AND NEWCASTLE.—We take the following excerpts from a Pastoral issued last week by his Lordship the Bishop of Herbam and Newcastle.—There are now, we are told, at least 90,000 poor Catholic children in this country who are without the means of being instructed in their religion, or of receiving the benefit of poor school education. These poor children are as much the object of the love of Jesus Christ as were those little ones, who sought to reach Him through the crowd; and if, as such, they are dear to Him, they ought therefore to be dear to you also. It is indeed true that you have it in your power to 'prevent them coming to Him,' by refusing to aid in the holy cause of their religious instruction and education. But remember that it is Jesus Christ who says to you, 'prevent them not,' and that it is also He who cautions you not to 'scandalize these His little ones,' by allowing them to remain in ignorance of Him. On the other hand, bear also in mind that He sets no limit to the reward He will give you, if you will only love them, and take care of them for His sake. For He says that whatever, in the way of charity, 'you do for the least one of them,' you do it unto Him, and that therefore He will reward you for it by receiving you into eternal life. Truly the Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus is a most appropriate one on which to exercise charity towards these poor children who are so loved by Him. Our Holy Father the Pope duly appreciated this, for on the occasion when he sent a grant of a plenary Indulgence to all who contributed to the annual collection for our Catholic Poor Schools, he also sent with it a picture of the Sacred Heart intimating thereby how dear this charity is to Jesus Christ, and how fitting it is that it should be exercised on this particular feast. We therefore appeal to you from the Sacred Heart of Jesus on behalf of these His poor uneducated, uneducated children.—And we do this the more earnestly as complaints have lately been made by the Poor School Committee to the effect—1st. That a number of missions sent in no collections whatever for this object [and we regret to have to say that of that number eight belong to our own diocese]; 2nd. That the amount sent in from collections made in important missions is, comparatively, very small; and 3rd. That the delay in sending in the collections is generally very great.—We confidently trust, dearly beloved children and brethren in Jesus Christ, that, as far as our diocese is concerned, there will, in future, be no cause for such complaints. We cannot speak in too high terms of the disinterested, zealous, and, in spite of numerous difficulties, the successful labors of the Poor School Committee in the great and holy cause it has undertaken to serve. It has now been established only twenty years, and yet in that time it has been the means of nearly £100,000 having been raised and expended, in one way or other, on the great work of the education of the Catholic poor in this country. The Poor School Committee, therefore, would have just cause to complain if it found that these its generous and untiring efforts were not so generously and untiringly responded to. It is upon a statement made by it that we have already informed you that, at the lowest calculation, there are now in this country 90,000 poor Catholic children who are destitute of the means of education, 120,000, it was fairly computed, would likely be nearer, but yet below, the mark. This, dearly beloved children, is a fact that would be at all times deplorable to contemplate, and one that is well calculated to awaken charity in the breasts even of the most selfish. But in times like these in which we now live, when we are upon the eve of having educational laws passed which may rob us of hundreds and thousands of our poor children, how can any one of us conscience continue to be selfish? How can he either hoard up money or idly waste it when one tittle of that which he hoards or wastes would, if given in charity for the education of the poor, help to raise Catholic schools where they are now not to be found, or maintain those that are scarcely able to be maintained, owing to the poverty of the locality in which they are placed? If this were only done, then should we not see many of our poor children confined in prisons and reformatories, where, as their very countenances declare, they never would have been confined had only some charitable hands been extended towards them, and they had been placed at a good Catholic school. Remember, dearly beloved children in Jesus Christ, that there are sins of omission as well as of commission. 'Si non pavisti occidisti.' If you have omitted to feed the child, you have murdered it. And so also, if having it in your power to provide instruction and education for the ignorant child, you neglect to do so are you not, according to the degree of your negligence, answerable for the spiritual death of that child, and in the end, perhaps for the loss of its immortal soul? Be not, therefore, sparing in your charity in behalf of

these 'little ones' of Christ, whose souls, like your own, have been redeemed by His precious blood, and are in an especial manner dear to His Sacred Heart. Be even generous towards them, for 'according to the measure' of love 'which you shall mete unto them,' so will be the measure of love which the Sacred Heart of Jesus will mete unto you. May that measure be such as the Gospel describes, 'good and pressed down, and shaken together, and running over into your bosom.'

NEW CHURCHES IN MANCHESTER.—Preparations are being made for the erection of two new churches in the city of Manchester, one in the populous neighborhood of Ancoats, and the other adjoining the Catholic Institute; the first by the Very Revd. Canon Gantwell, of St. Patrick's, and the second by the Very Rev. Canon Toole of St. Wilfrid's. It is also said that the Oratorians are about to establish a mission in the neighborhood of Manchester, a circumstance which will give great joy to the friends of religion and education.

MEANS OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.—Fortunately for England she possesses all the resources which make defence easy. Iron is plentiful, and so are the men skilled in forging it. Our Soudiers have just shown their efficiency in Abyssinia. One of the 9 inch guns which Woolwich and Elswick are turning out by hundreds has lately sent its shell right through a target built up at Berlin to represent the 'Koning Wilhelm'—the strongest ship afloat, except the 'Hercules'—Whatever errors there may be in some of our new fortifications, it is certain that no such forts are built or projected as the iron defences growing day by day at Plymouth and Spithead. Surely, then, it may be said the time has come to rest and be thankful! If our guns are capable of piercing the latest ironclads, and our forts are stronger than those of any other nation, what more can be demanded? We would fain cry 'halt' in our dockyards and arsenals, but prudence forbids a cessation from our labors. The monitors which were to be provided for coast defence exist only in the recommendation of the Defence Commission; and since big guns have become articles of commerce, the Americans have spared no pains to produce the heaviest ordnance in the world. It is true that few 20 inch guns have actually been made, but the design has been worked out and approved. As far as rifled guns go they have been successful, and their price is more moderate than that of the steel ordnance of Prussia and Russia. But the market of America is open to European nations, and it is both the interest and policy of England to provide at least a few specimens of guns as powerful as any that may be floated across the Atlantic. The advocates of delay assert, with justice, that rifled guns of far lower calibre have the advantage at long ranges over any smoothbores yet made or devised; but who is to insure us against naval battles at close quarters? All the evidence of experienced naval officers, all the proofs furnished by the American and Austro-Italian naval fights, show that long-range firing at sea is too uncertain to be trusted. Single cruisers may try it, and manoeuvre to escape close fighting, but a whole fleet cannot run away, even if so humiliating an exhibition were contemplated.—Ships will approach each other as they did in the days of Nelson, and we must be as well prepared for close as for distant combat. This subject has not escaped attention in the gun factories at Woolwich. Designs for 15 inch rifled guns were prepared many months ago, and the War Office has been told that a year will be requisite for the construction and experimental proof of the first examples. There is no need to spend much money upon them, nor to make more than one or two to begin with; but it is vitally necessary to ascertain the exact model required, and to settle by careful experiment all the details of construction. Our material is stronger than that of the Americans. Our guns are far more powerful, weight for weight. There would be no difficulty whatever in making a piece which would be superior at all ranges to the 20-inch Rodman, yet we rest satisfied with remaining a step behind in the race. If it be said that we have no ships to carry such guns on their broadsides, we reply that turret vessels can be built to carry anything, and, meanwhile, the forts are able to support any conceivable piece of ordnance. If the want of such guns and ships should ever leave us in the sad position we once occupied from want of strong swift frigates, it will not be from lack of warning.—Times.

THE HERO OF MAGDALA A CATHOLIC.—The London correspondent of the Irish (Dublin) Times gives the following account of the family and religion of the leader of the English expedition to Abyssinia, Sir Robert Napier. 'It (the expedition) will do as much to set up British military prestige in a way as the Mexican expedition took down that of the French. It is rather hard to appraise such an artifice, but the English nation is one that sets a very high value on a good General; and in Sir Robert Napier they appear to have got one of the exact kind they like best, a General of the Wellington school, cool, wary, present, patient, saving of his men, an exact calculator, and one who, when he does strike, finishes his work at a blow. This Napier, who has added a new glory to an already illustrious military name, is not a scion of the family which produced the Admirals and Generals of the last generation, and of which Lord Napier, the present Governor of Madras, is the head. He belongs, I believe, to an obscure family of gentle blood in the Highlands, and is, I am told, on the authority of an old brother officer this evening, Roman Catholic by religion. There can be little doubt that he may have the peerage and welcome if he pleases but he has been, until within the last few years, only a Colonel of Engineers, with his pay to live on. The appointments which he has more recently held, have certainly been the most lucrative in the Indian army, but even so, not rich enough to enable him to save a fortune. He will, it is said, be at once gazetted Grand Cross of the Bath, promoted to the rank of General, as a military recognition of his splendid achievement; and further civil honors will certainly follow.'

A correspondent, writing from Hanley, near Stoke-on-Trent, in Staffordshire, says one of Murphy's fellow lecturers lately attempted to declaim against Popery the Confessional, and the Catholic religion, in the streets of that town. The police ordered him desist, but no sooner was he stopped in one place than he commenced in another. At last a number of women and girls got round him and by force of their laughter and shouts completely drowned his voice, and ended by making him desist from speaking at all. His tormentors offered to escort him to his lodgings, which he declined, and attempted to get away as fast as possible. The women however, remained alongside of him pelting him with mud all the way home.—London Weekly Register.

The London pawnbrokers complain that their interests suffer severely from the frequent changes in female fashions, and that when articles of clothing pledged with them are not redeemed at the end of twelve months, the changes of fashion greatly deteriorate their value.

LONDON, July 5.—The 4th was celebrated by Americans at Longham's Hotel. A large number of prominent Englishmen were present on the occasion. The greatest cordiality prevailed. The day was also celebrated by Americans in Berlin and Stuttgart.

UNITED STATES.

THE BATTALION FOR THE POPE.—PROTEST OF THE ARCHBISHOP.—The publication in the newspapers of a circular from Rome to the effect that the Holy Father had consented to accept the services of a battalion of one thousand men to be raised in the United States, on condition that the said men shall be carefully chosen and be equipped and supported for three years by the Catholics of these States, seems to call for some official notice from the pre-

lates, to whom the circular is exclusively addressed and to whose discretion, as guardians of the interests of the Church in this country, the subject is committed. For this reason, and for the purpose at the same time of satisfying inquiries which have reached us from various quarters, we deem it proper thus publicly to define our position with reference to a matter of so much importance; and in so doing we have the best reasons for knowing, that we do but speak not alone our own sentiments, but those also of our venerable brethren in the Episcopacy. It is needless for us to say how sincerely we desire to uphold and protect, as far as in us lies, the temporal independence of the Holy Father, being persuaded how essential it is to the free and unfettered exercise of his spiritual supremacy in the government of the Universal Church. Yet the proposal to raise and equip an American battalion did not originate with us. As far as we can learn, it has emanated from and been presently urged on the Military authorities at Rome by some party or parties who have assumed to represent us, not only without our knowledge; and what renders this the more remarkable is the fact that the gentleman who has succeeded in securing for himself, in advance, the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel, to have command of the proposed battalion, is one who, we feel bound to say, does not enjoy and is not entitled to enjoy our confidence, especially in a position of so high a responsibility and trust. If he has round encouragement and support from one or two journals, edited by Catholic laymen, which have given place to his ill-advised correspondence, this does not strengthen his claims, inasmuch as the journals in question are not to be recognized as reliable exponents of Catholic views or sentiments; still less as discreet or commendable advocates of the Catholic cause. Besides, the project, as proposed, with the conditions which are annexed to it, cannot, in our judgment, be successfully carried out; and any attempt to do so would, we apprehend, instead of serving the cause of our venerable and beloved Holy Father, prove detrimental to it.

It is not necessary to enter into further details; it will be enough to add that we still have reason to know that pecuniary aid is more needed at this moment than military aid, and will be more acceptable from us. We shall continue, therefore, as hitherto, to urge our generous and faithful Catholic children to contribute abundantly, according to their means, for the support of our common Father, who will employ their offerings in such manner as may to him seem best; not doubting that by our so doing we shall meet his warm approval, and merit his Apostolic benediction.

Given at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, June 24, 1868.

- † M. J. SPALDING, Archbishop of Baltimore.
† J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati.
† JOHN MCLOSKEY, Archbishop of New York.
† PETER RICHARD KENNIC, Archbishop of St. Louis.
Per Archbishop of New York.

N. B.—The Archbishop of St. Louis not having been able to attend the meeting, empowered the Archbishop of New York, in writing, to sign this document for him having been fully apprised of what would be its contents.

CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.—The corner stone of the Catholic Protectory for destitute girls was laid on the society's grounds at Westchester village, near New York, on the fourth of July. The address was delivered by Rev. Isaac T. Hecker, Superior of the Society of St. Paul the Apostle. The edifice, when completed, will shelter under the fostering care of the Sisters of Charity, six hundred homeless children.

The corner-stone of a new church was laid at Hubbardston, Michigan, on the 24th of June. There was a large attendance present from the surrounding country. Mass was said on the foundation stone.

The corner-stone of the new church of St. Chas. Borromeo, at Twentieth and Christian streets, Philadelphia, was laid on the 5th inst., by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood.

The wife of Admiral R-phael Semmes, late Confederate States Navy, recently received the holy sacrament of Baptism from the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Mobile.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMERS CITY OF BOSTON AND STATE OF NEW YORK.—All the Boston steamers recently have been noteworthy in their mutual opposition, carrying hundreds, even thousands of passengers at a single trip, with as little possible comfort as can be sanctioned. The City of Boston left her pier, North river, on Thursday evening, as usual, more than ordinarily crowded, as the cheapness of the fare and the approaching holiday had given a chance to escape the discomforts of the city on that day. As ten o'clock arrived many retired to their staterooms and berths. The State of New York is on the route between New York and Hartford and left her pier at the latter city at four o'clock the same evening, nearly every state room, of which she has 143, and 365 berths, occupied. The boats passed on in their different courses at their usual speed without any incident marking the early part of the trip, but when off the mouth of the Connecticut river, near the Cornfield Lightship, the passengers of each vessel were thrown into the utmost consternation by a terrible jar, a crash of timbers and an explosion, together with the rush of escaping steam. Following this crash and the terrible grinding of timbers a report, frightful in its nature, was heard upon the City of Boston that filled with renewed apprehension the passengers. Great volumes of steam seething and burning all it touched came rushing into every nook of the midship portion of the boat making the scene frightful. The scene on board both the City of Boston and the State of New York became at once one of dismay and terror. The crowds surged and swayed to and fro, with anxiety and fear depicted on their faces. State room doors were pushed open, and almost nude women, with men and babes, cried and frantically praying for help. As soon as Captain Charles F. Brill, of the State of New York, could realize the situation, after rushing below and obtaining the welcome intelligence that his boat was not leaking, and quieting as well as possible, the cries of the passengers, and advising the 'stern men' of their duty, he caused four boats to be lowered. They first picked up two men found in the water near them, and were proceeding to the Boston, when lights and whistles announced the approach of other steamers, and gladly this additional help was welcomed. It was ascertained to be the City of New London, on her way to New York. By this time some degree of quiet had been restored, Captain Williams requested Captain Ladd to take his passengers and their baggage on board, and give him a little aid for the injured passengers. This was readily done, and after this duty was performed, an investigation was made, when the extent of the damage to the unfortunate vessel was revealed. The starboard midship section of the Boston was torn off bodily, seven state rooms carried away, the starboard boiler, after exploding, had fallen overboard the smoke pipes were toppled down, all the light woodwork had been torn into fragments, and pieces of huge timber had crushed through the ladies' saloon, and wreck and ruin was everywhere visible. On the State of New York there was less of a shattered appearance. The forward deck had been carried away, the steam broken off, huge timbers smashed, flag staff severed and the stock of anchors broken by the fearful shock. Nine have been more or less seriously injured and a few more have received contusions. A fog had come on shortly before the collision, and it is very doubtful if any precautions had been taken by either vessel to give warning of her approach. The damage to the City of Boston is estimated at about \$70,000 while that to the State of New York is about \$3,000.