

the national motto of Homo Rule on his banner. But none of them could show such claims on the regard of the friends of Homo Rule as the man who may be said to have renewed the agitation for that great national right—the gifted Isaac Butt. His first declaration in favor of that right was not made on the occasion of a contested election; it was not put forward to subserve any object of personal benefit. He labored energetically in the cause, worked for it by day and night, with tongue and pen, sacrificed much of his valuable time for its advancement, recommended it to all classes and to many influential men by the force and clearness of his arguments and the inspiring eloquence of his appeals to their feelings as well as to their reason. His claim to be sent to Parliament as a representative of the Homo Rule principle transcends that of any other living Irishman; and we are proud to know that the patriotic electors of Limerick, appreciating the fact, have already made it clear to all the world that no man has any business asking for their suffrages in opposition to the patriot leader, Isaac Butt. The question of Homo Rule for Ireland is to be raised in the next session of Parliament by one of its most able advocates, John Francis Maguire, M. P. for Cork. The presence of Mr. Butt in the House on that occasion will be most opportune, and we are confident that his elucidation of that important subject and his arguments thereupon will have an immense influence on the mind of Parliament and the opinion of the English people. No man better understands all the bearings of the case, or is better entitled to speak for various classes of Irishmen on that subject. He has a thorough comprehension of the ideas of Catholics, Protestants, Conservatives, Reformers, and Fenians on the great question of Homo Rule, and his influence with all those parties is unsurpassed by that of any man living. His words, therefore, in Parliament will be entitled to great weight, and we feel certain they will be regarded not simply as the speeches of the representative of an Irish borough, but rather as the language of an ambassador from the Irish nation. Mr. Butt's position in Parliament will be one of great importance, and of great trust— one of which any man might be proud. A glorious work is before him—to obtain for Ireland the restoration of those national rights in whose defense Grattan battled so gloriously; to carry to a triumphant issue the great work in which O'Connell labored with such energy and devotion, but which he did not live to complete. To effect that object is an object worthy of man's ambition, and we do not know how any Irishman could even imagine for himself any more splendid achievement. To its accomplishment, we are confident, Mr. Butt will devote all the powers of his great mind, all the resources of his brilliant genius. He is not the man to sacrifice that proud possession which is now his—the affection and the confidence of his fellow-countrymen: he will not barter for any consideration an English Minister can offer him the splendid fame which already begins to be his; he will not stain his white hairs with the shame of traitorism of infidelity to the popular cause. He has, indeed, an ambition, but it is the ambition to serve his country and be accounted one of her benefactors; that his aim will be to realize it we fully believe. We write of Mr. Butt as if he were already a member for Limerick, because we have not the smallest doubt of his triumphant election. If any man should have the temerity to contest the seat with him, that man's individual will assuredly on the day of trial find itself very far down at the foot of the poll. But we take it there will be no contest. The proceedings which have taken place in Limerick during the past week supply proof positive that no one has the faintest chance of being accepted by the gallant people of that historic city in preference to the National champion, Isaac Butt. The men and the women of Limerick won good fights for Ireland before, and, if challenged, they know how to win others; they routed the foes of Ireland in times past, and they are able, if assailed, to rout them again. But on this occasion we feel pretty confident their prowess will not be put to the test; the spirit and resolution they have shown are sufficient to clear the field, and to insure for themselves and their dear country an easy, but not the less glorious triumph.—Nation.

Mr. Butt has been elected.—Ed. T. W.

The following is a copy of a letter which has been sent by Mr. Thomas Dougherty, late agent of the "Irish Church Missions," to the Rev. Superintendent of the Irish Church Missions in Dublin. It is dated September 11th, and is published in a morning contemporary, without note or comment; however, a few introductory remarks from us will not be considered out of place, inasmuch as we have taken no small pains, and stopped at no inconsiderable expense, to arrive at the truth in relation to those "Missions." This will readily be admitted by the readers of this journal who bear in mind the revelations we published some three years since, on the authority of our Special Commissioner, who made a personal investigation into the "progress" of the schools in Connemara, and gave the most convincing facts to show that the information supplied to the Most Rev. Dr. Trench, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and published by him in the London Times, of the authority of "Missionary Agents," was false in almost every particular. We shall here subjoin the letter referred to above, and which we commend to the special consideration of those pious downagers who were wont to congregate in Exeter Hall, and contribute their cash in aid of the fraudulent "missions" which have been organized at this side of the channel, more especially since the famous year.—Dublin Post. "To the Rev. C. F. McCarthy, D.D.—Rev. Sir—You will be surprised to hear that from the receipt of this letter you will please not consider me as an agent of the Irish Church Missions Society to the Roman Catholics. My reason for this is that I cannot continue to do as I have been doing during the past six months, that is, deceiving you; during that time, and for some time previous, I have been acting as a Protestant, but I am and always have been in heart and faith a Catholic; yes, and the speeches and sermons I have heard, the books I have read against the Roman Catholic Church have but the more deeply rooted my faith in that Church. I have spoken in public and private against those doctrines, practices, and ceremonies which I do now, and always have believed, to be the revealed truths of Almighty God, for which I trust that for Christ Jesus' Sake He will forgive me. Three times in public meetings I spoke against the doctrines and practices of the Holy Catholic Church, and after each of these speeches I have been afflicted with a severe attack of illness, which I firmly believe, Almighty God sent me to open my eyes, and to cause me to turn from the sinful life I have been pursuing. During my recent attack I could not rest night or day, for my sin had found me out, and was always before me. I called in prayer upon that God whom I had so sinned against; I prayed for time, grace, and strength to repent, do penance, and atone for the great wrong I have done; and He has heard my prayer. I begin the work which I have set myself to do by writing to you; as I have publicly sinned in this city against the Catholic Church, I will publicly atone by publishing a copy of this letter. I will then seek a priest, and will confess my sins to him who has received power to loose and bind. You will doubtless ask, why have you thus acted? and you, sir, have a right to ask. It was because poverty, sickness, and want drove me to it. Trials came upon me, and instead of my seeking God, I turned my back upon Him.—I did not seek counsel of those who could counsel me, comfort and strengthen me, when it was to be found in the Sacraments which Christ has left in His Church. I had lost property, had been robbed,

employment but could not obtain it, and at last, almost without a home, and starvation staring myself, wife, and children in the face, I pretended to turn Protestant, and by so doing obtained the means of gaining life for the body, but death for my soul. I first went to the Communion in the Protestant Church, and before that and afterwards I instructed a young man in the doctrine of the Catholic Church, and who became, and still is, a Catholic. More than that, my stepdaughter, whom I led you to believe was with Protestant relations, being brought up a Protestant, was and is with my mother, being brought up in the Catholic faith, in which faith, I pray God, I may live and die. Dear Sir, I have deceived and belied you, I have acted with great hypocrisy, but I beg you to forgive me. I have learned to love you, for you have been most kind to me, and I feel most acutely the deception which I have been guilty of towards you. I do most humbly beg pardon of all those Catholics to whom, or in whose presence I have spoken against the Holy Catholic Church, her rites, and her practices. I also beg pardon of all those Protestants who by my base conduct I may have scandalized. In conclusion, Sir, I beg of you not to seek me, for nothing can result from it but pain and bitter remorse; do not try to turn me from this my firm resolve, God helping, to return to that Holy Mother against whom I have so cruelly lied and belied. I know the consequence of this my means of support; but though a stranger in this land of my fathers—though poor and friendless—and in danger of falling into poverty and want again—I will put my trust in Him who can and will help me once more. I beg to return my sincere thanks to you for the kindness you have ever shown me, as also to all those connected with the L. C. M., who have shown me a kindness.

"I beg to remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
"THOMAS DOUGHERTY,
"Late Agent of the Irish Church Mission."

We are happy to be in a position to announce that, under the auspices of the Postmaster-General, a convention has been signed with the Government of the American Union, and is now in operation, which establishes a money-order system between the United Kingdom and the United States. Post-office orders can now come direct to Ireland from America, and by none will the practical value of this boon be more sensibly appreciated than by our struggling countrymen, who, in the absence of a system like that inaugurated by Mr. Messell, have been victimized to a degree that few would credit. The Hunter-frauds in Cork, some years ago, are possibly not present to the recollection of the general public, but they were no more than samples, upon a large scale, of the embezzlements which up to the present have been of daily occurrence, through the want of an arrangement for the transmission of small remittances under official responsibility. There cannot be a question that this immense reform, with several others in the same department, goes to the exclusive credit of the Postmaster-General, who has no place, nevertheless, in the Cabinet of which Mr. Lewis and Mr. Ayrton are among the glories. The Cabinet would certainly not be less cohesive for some eminent of Mr. Messell's quality.—Dublin Freeman

In the month of May, 1847, one of Her Majesty's men-of-war rode in Dublin Bay, with steam up and anchors ready to be raised, waiting for the conviction of an Irish rebel who happened to be on board the *Avon* newspaper. He was the real organizer of the Young Ireland party, and by far the wisest and most determined of that gifted and gallant, but ill-fated, band. His name was Gavan Duffy, and had he been convicted, as the authorities in Dublin Castle confidently expected, it was the intention of the Irish Government to send him, within an hour after sentence was passed, in a royal frigate on the first stage of his long journey to Australia, whither Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, and Mr. Martin had already been transported. It was the fourth or fifth occasion on which Mr. Gavan Duffy had to stand his trial under a charge of treason-felony. But fate had better things in store for him than deportation to a convict settlement. One of the jury which tried him declared himself a "boot-catcher," which, being interpreted, means that the said juror was ready to starve, even to the extremity of eating his boots, sooner than bring in a verdict of guilty against the Editor of the *Nation*. The recalcitrant juror was as good as his word. He held out obstinately, and, after a long delay, the jury was discharged, and Mr. Duffy, who had been for upwards of a year in prison, was released. It was his destiny, however, to visit Australia in a very different capacity from that contemplated by the Irish Viceroy of the day. In process of time Mr. Duffy was elected a member of the House of Commons. But he soon abandoned the career of British politics, and emigrated to Australia. At that time the English Government had drawn up a new constitution for the colony of Victoria, and Mr. Duffy had taken a prominent part in shaping that constitution and passing it through Parliament. His fame had thus preceded him to Victoria, and soon after his landing in the colony he was solicited to become a member of the Legislature. A property qualification was then, indeed, a necessary qualification for parliamentary honors in Victoria, and Mr. Duffy, an emigrant just landed, and a *so-called* rebel, had no property in Australia. His admirers, however, were not to be balked in that way. They immediately got up a subscription, and bought Mr. Duffy a property which more than covered the necessary qualification. Thus the Irish rebel becomes a member of Parliament in one of Her Majesty's colonies, and his first act in his new capacity was to abolish the property qualification for membership to the Victorian Parliament. Wonderful are the vicissitudes of fortune. The Irish rebel of 1848 is to-day the Prime Minister of one of the most powerful and wealthy States which owe allegiance to Queen Victoria—the great Australian colony which bears his name. Englishmen who have supported Mr. Gavan Duffy in redressing the wrongs against which Mr. Gavan Duffy toiled patiently and struggled nobly, though it may be rashly, will regard with satisfaction, and even with pride, a man of Mr. Duffy's genius and virtues at the head of the Government of a great Imperial community.—Daily Telegraph.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—Is come back to us again carrying with it all the destruction of former years. This valuable crop has not been so much injured for a long time. It appears from the numerous reports that have reached us that no county in Ireland has escaped from its withering influence. The West, the poorest and most oppressed by landlord tyranny and police tax, is most sorely afflicted by this singular visitation.

CHARITY OF THE IRISH.—It has often been remarked that the poor make far greater sacrifices to assist one another, and are more liberal and charitable than the rich. This, as a general rule, applies to the poor of all religions, and in its measure, is true of the Protestant as of the Catholic. Examples frequently occur, even among the English poor, of great kindness to their neighbors in the hour of sickness or distress. We have known instances of the greatest tenderness and attention being shown to sick neighbors, by the English poor attended even with imminent risk of their own lives; and where acts of affection and charity were performed which were worthy of a Catholic people. But the Catholic poor from Ireland are without question pre-eminent for their charity and benevolence one to another. They will never send a poor man away from their doors without giving him something for the love of God. They lend each other money in their necessities, and that, too, when the lender can ill-afford to part with it. They lend each other not only money, but clothes—bonnets, and gowns, and shawls, and even shoes, in order that the borrower may be able to go decently to Mass. They make great

sacrifices, by living sparingly and denying themselves many a little comfort they might otherwise enjoy, in order to lay up money for the purpose of sending assistance to parents, brothers, sisters and cousins. Incredible sums of money are annually sent by the Irish from England and America to their poor relatives at home. They hold "raffles," not for the sake of amusement or gain, but in order to make up a collection when one of their neighbors is about to get married, or has hired a house and wants money to fit it up, or wishes to try his fortune in America or return back to Ireland. In these, and in many other ways besides, they are continually aiding and supporting each other, giving of their penny, and redeeming their sins, and laying up for themselves treasures in heaven. And it is in this way that their charities are often not only far more abundant, but likewise far more meritorious, than those of the rich. There are many rich Protestants, and many rich Catholics, who give liberally and abundantly to what they consider to be calls of charity. But it is very hard for those who are clothed in purple and fine linen, and who are sumptuously every day, to realize in any practical way the wants and distresses of the poor. They set aside a certain portion of their yearly income—and it may be a liberal portion—and they distribute this in works of charity. But they can have little actual acquaintance with the condition of the poor and can hardly be called on to make the constant and self-denying sacrifices which the poor make every day for the sake of one other. They do not know what it is to come home after a long hard day's work, and to be suddenly called upon to share an already to scanty meal with a hungry stranger. They do not know what it is to deprive themselves of absolute necessities of food and raiment, that they may help a sick parent, or assist a more needy neighbor. Nor can they know what it is to part the very clothes from off their own back, that they may clothe those still more naked and more destitute. O, there will be a wonderful change of position when rich and poor meet in heaven. *Deposuit potentes de sede, et elevabit humiles.* The high and the noble, and the rich and the "respectable" will have to give way, and to take place lower than those who are here the offscouring of the earth. It will be a great revolution.—*Rev. William Todd in Catholic Opinion.*

HOW IRISH MANUFACTURES WERE CRUSHED.—The *Kilbenny Journal*, in an article on Homo Rule, points out how Irish manufactures were crushed.—"Apart from any other question, let us take the case of Irish manufactures, and consider how they were crushed by the dominant power, once they interfered with the success of its own trade. The very fact of Ireland having such manufactures as to require prohibitive laws to protect England, so far back as the beginning of the 17th century, shows how recuperative must have been the power, the resources, and the energy of Ireland, at that time, after all the desolating wars and ravages of preceding ages.—What a spirit of industry and enterprise must the Irish of those days have possessed when England, with all her prowess, and all her triumphs, was obliged to have recourse to the most cruel and restrictive penal laws to enable her to vie with them in the race of industrial progress. Do our readers require proof? In 1636 Lord Strafford made a report to the King and Council, which appears in one of his letters, asking instructions, "fearing that they (the Irish) might beat us out of the trade itself by underselling, which they were able to do." In 1673, Sir William Temple, writing to the Lord Lieutenant says—"Regard must be had to those points wherein the trade of Ireland comes to interfere with any main branch of the trade of England, in which case the encouragement of said trade ought to be either declined or moderated, and *in give way* to the trade of England." In 1698, the English Parliament presented an address to William III., stating—"That the growing manufacture of cloth in Ireland, both by the cheapness of all sorts of necessaries of life, and the goodness of materials for making all manner of cloth, doth invite his subjects of England, with their families and servants, to leave their habitations to settle there, to the increase of the woollen manufacture in Ireland, which makes his loyal subjects in this kingdom (England) very apprehensive that the further growth of it may greatly prejudice the said manufacture here; and praying that his Majesty would be pleased, in the most public and effectual way that may be, to declare to all his subjects of Ireland, that the growth and increase of the woollen manufacture there hath long, and will be ever, looked upon with great jealousy by all his subjects of this kingdom." And what was the answer of the King? "My Lords and gentlemen, I will do all in my power to discourage the woollen manufacture of Ireland." And he kept his word, for an Act was passed (10 & 11 W. III., c. 10), prohibiting the exportation of wool, yarn, new or old drapery, from Ireland, to any other place but England, on pain of forfeiting ship and cargo, and £500 for every offence, while the duty on such goods exported from Ireland to England was so exorbitant as to render even this permission the merest mockery—a total prohibition of exportation. Next, in the reign of Queen Anne, an act was passed allowing Irish manufactured goods to the West Indies, provided they were taken on board in England, subject to the aforesaid duty! Again, acts of the 3rd and 5th of George I. had for their object "the more effectual suppression of the wollen manufactures of Ireland," and as the Irish still contrived to carry on a foreign trade, ships of war were stationed on the coast to seize all such vessels! In the next reign (George II.) an act was passed against the importation of glass into Ireland from any place but England, and the exportation of it from Ireland to any place whatever! But, in fact, to such an extent was this diabolical policy carried that there was hardly an English trader of any kind who did not expect that anything Irish which interfered with his special interest should be crushed forthwith to satisfy English jealousy and cupidity. An amusing instance of this spirit may be cited with reference to two petitions addressed to the English Commons in 1698, from Aldborough and Folkstone, alleging, as a great grievance, that "by the Irish catching herrings at Waterford and Wexford, and sending them to the straits, they thereby forestalled and ruined petitioners' markets." So that, if petitioners had their own way, the Irish would not have been permitted to catch their own herrings!"

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE HEALTH OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE LEOPOLD.—We are most glad to be able to state that Her Majesty is now rapidly recovering from her recent illness. The public are probably not aware of the fact that this illness has been of a serious character—so much so, indeed, as to have given rise at one time to considerable anxiety on the part of those about the Queen. The announcement made a few days since that a gathering had formed in Her Majesty's arm, and had been opened, was, if not to the public, at least to medical minds not a little disquieting, inasmuch as it signified, under the circumstances, that serious disturbance of the general health had occurred. The Queen's illness began at Osborne, early in August, with entire loss of appetite, headache, disturbed nights, general depression, and slight inflammation of the left tonsil. The inflammation of the tonsil soon subsided, but Her Majesty, without suffering from any notable local trouble, continued very ill. The heat of Osborne and of Windsor was, moreover, most trying to the Queen before she went to Balmoral. Her Majesty bore the journey north well, and on the road slept better than she had for several preceding nights. On the 19th of August, however, and for some days subsequently, the Queen suffered from most severe sore throat, and there was considerable interference not only

with the act of swallowing, but even with speech.—As the throat improved the Queen began to suffer pain a little below the right arm, at which part a swelling, that subsequently suppurated, made its appearance. Her Majesty's general health was again greatly disturbed at the time in connection with the formation of the abscess, and for days Her Majesty was unable to take any food. On the 4th of September Mr. Lister opened an abscess which had formed at the seat of the swelling beneath the arm. The abscess proved to be of considerable size, but after it was incised it made favourable progress towards cure, and soon healed. From this time the improvement in the Queen's general health began to show itself, and during the past few days has been very decided. It will be gathered from these details that, although the Queen has never been in immediate danger, she has been really very ill, and that, although now on the way to complete recovery, some time must elapse before the Queen can be as well as she was earlier in the year. Her Majesty now needs rest and quiet more than ever; and there are none of her subjects who will, while they rejoice at her convalescence, begrudge her the retirement at Balmoral, the climate of which will, no doubt, as it has often done before, restore Her Majesty again to her usual health. In consequence of the improved health of the Prince Leopold the constant attendance of a medical man on his Royal Highness has become no longer necessary; but as the Queen desired, for herself and the Royal household generally, to have a medical man constantly in the Palace to attend to cases of emergency, Her Majesty appointed Dr. Marshall, of Craibie, to be resident medical attendant to Her Majesty and the Royal household wherever the Court may be. Dr. Marshall came into residence when the Queen reached Balmoral on the 16th of August, and was in attendance on the Queen with Sir William Jenner and Mr. Lister during Her Majesty's late severe illness. The appointment of Dr. Marshall will not interfere with the duties hitherto performed by Dr. Hoffmeister at Osborne, or by Drs. Ellison and Fairbank at Windsor.—*Journal.*

FATHER NUGENT'S EMIGRATION SCHEME.—At the meeting of the Kirkdale Industrial Schools Committee, on Tuesday, the Rev. Father Nugent, who had asked for an interview with the committee, stated that he had succeeded in making arrangements for providing a number of Catholic girls with situations in Maryland, and would be willing to take some children who were above ten years of age from the school, if the committee approved.—He could find places for twenty or even fifty girls.—There was no reason why the children sent out should not refund some portion of the amounts expended upon them, and in future he (Father Nugent) would endeavour to arrange that the children should do so. That would teach them to be self-reliant (hear, hear). The children would be sent out in the third week in October, and immediately on their arrival they would be received by the Sisters of Charity. If any girl left her situation she could go to the house of the Sisters of Charity, who would look after her. Mr. Birchall was instructed to prepare a return as to the number of Roman Catholic girls in the schools above the age of ten years, so that some of them might be selected by Father Nugent, subject to the approval of the committee.—Father Nugent then proceeded with Mr. Birchall to "have a look" at the most suitable subjects for selection.

The death is announced of Mr. Richard Bentley, the well-known publisher, which took place on Sunday the 10th ult., in the seventy-seventh year of his age. From the year 1830 Mr. Bentley's name has been connected with those of the most eminent literary men of the last half-century. It was associated with Charles Dickens, Lord Lytton, Captain Murray, Dr. Magrini, Father Prout, Ingoldsby, Fenimore Cooper, Sam Slick, and Prescott, and many others. His name will be remembered as the founder, in connection with Charles Dickens, of *Bentley's Miscellany*. In the year 1845, in association with the Hon. George Smythe and the Young England party, he endeavoured to found a newspaper representing their views, and called *Young England*, which was however, not successful. His father was the principal accountant of the Bank of England, and was descended from a Shropshire family, settled near Osmeston, since the reign of Edward the Fourth. He was nephew of the well-known antiquarian, John Nichols, F.S.A., author of "Literary Anecdotes of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," and of "The History of Leicestershire."

EXCESSIVE MORALITY.—A CHAPTER OF HONOURS.—The *Daily Mail* says:—Of the many disgraceful exhibitions to be witnessed in and around London perhaps the most disgraceful is Barnet fair, which is now going on. The intelligent foreigner who is generally supposed to be always prowling about this country with a note-book in his hand need not trouble himself if he attends Barnet fair to exercise his intelligence in order to understand the full significance of the scenes there to be witnessed. A bird's-eye view will be quite sufficient to make him aware that he is gazing upon a mob of ruffians, secondhands, and blackguards, and that these specimens of our advanced civilization are allowed full licence for their brutality on the occasion of this carnival of the London pugh. The predominant features in the character of the rough are cowardice and cruelty. There is nothing he likes so much as to smash his wife, if he has one, to a jelly. In the absence of any lady to preside over his establishment, he amuses himself with insulting and ill-treating any woman he may chance to meet on Sunday afternoons returning from church or chapel; and he does so with almost perfect impunity, being assured from experience that in nine cases out of ten his conduct will be viewed with approval by bystanders, and that if taken into custody by the police every sympathizer will be extended to him by the magistrate on the bench, who, if he does not primarily the police for their interference, will at most only inflict a nominal punishment for the offence. At Barnet fair the rough has a splendid opportunity for indulgence in unmuzzled cruelty. Hordes of unbroken Welsh ponies are brought there for sale; and to belabor these miserable little animals with blows inflicted by heavy bludgeons, to scrow their tails round and kick them with heavy hobbled boots, is part of the "fun of the fair," and almost as pleasant a pastime as half murdering a wife. Nor need the rough fear any interference with his sport, the amusements of the people are too sacred to be checked.

LONDON, October 2.—Later advices from Batavia announce the safety of the crew of the ship "Mogam." The men, who were previously reported to be starving, had received relief, and would soon be taken off and brought home.

If compulsory education to be the rule of the day in England and children are to be taught to read whether they will or no, it is evident that the question of popular literature become one of greater importance than heretofore. Lord Shaftesbury has been trying to direct public attention to the importance of purifying the "Penny Juvenile Literature." He shows the intimate connection between juvenile depravity and demoralizing books, and says that "unless they are counteracted by some means in a few years there will creep in such refined iniquity profligacy and corruption that all the agencies which we possess to meet this evil will be successfully defied." In these books the burglar and the highwayman, the smuggler and the pirate, are portrayed in such fascinating light, that the reader in the slums and alleys naturally longs to emulate such brilliant characters. Gangs of young thieves are now in fashion, and the young leaders frequently adopt the names of Turpin, Claude Duval and other distinguished knights of the road. The precocity of these young robbers is amazing. A Yorkshire boy of

eleven was recently sentenced to five years in a reformatory, for stealing a horse. The question which naturally arises out of such a fact is, which is the best and most economical plan for a country to support hundreds of such boys at reformatories or penitentiaries; or to pass and enforce laws, putting down this pernicious literature which is the cause of a large proportion of the crime?

THE CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT IN SYRIA.—*London Tablet* publish elsewhere the first part of a narrative of the *Revival of Christianity in Syria: its Miracles and its Martyrdoms*, which cannot fail to interest all Christians in this country, whether Catholic or Protestant. "Though grave witnesses attest the truth of the miracles, we do no more at present than publish what we have received from a good and trustworthy source. The movement is one of the most wonderful that has ever taken place. It appears to have been begun by a sect of Moslems, in Damascus, charitably protecting some Christians from the massacre in 1860, and then by a number of them be taking themselves to prayer, and earnestly persevering in it during the course of two years in order to obtain enlightenment as to the truth. God assiduously always inclines His ear to such prayer, and His hand is not shortened. For the rest we refer our readers to the narrative of our correspondent. It appears that 700 Moslems have been secretly baptized, and that some 1000 others have joined the movement. The Governor-General of Damascus, a Turkish authority, has interfered; some have been put to death, others exiled, and a persecution declared. The question, which ought to interest the Governments of Europe that have entered into Treaty with the Porte, is: are Treaties which profess to grant religious toleration to be abrogated to suit the fanaticism of a local governor? We should like to know what attitude our own Government is assuming. It is announced that Mr. Richard Burton, our Consul at Damascus, is returning home. We should like to know what light he can throw upon this movement; and whether Lord Grantville are prepared to stand by without remonstrance, holding the clothes of the persecutors, while the Mahometan inaugurates another bloody persecution. The whole of this is a matter which must awaken public attention, if England still claims the name of a Christian nation.

From a return moved for in the House of Commons by Lord Robert Monaghan, it appears that in the various borough and county lunatic asylums in England and Wales on the first day of July last there were 21,474 inmates, of whom 16,909 were members of the Church of England, 9,825 Catholics, 7,099 belonging to other denominations, and 1,635 whose denomination was unknown.

UNITED STATES.

We learn with pleasure from the supplement of the *Young Explorer* that the children's offering to the Holy Father amounts to \$30,970.

The Catholics have the largest number of colleges in this country, 57; next the Methodists come next with 48. The Baptists have 49, the Presbyterians 35, the Congregationalists 15, the Episcopalians 14, and the Lutherans 12.—*Morning Star.*

City affairs in New York are in a complete muddle. On Saturday the city servants presented themselves at the proper quarter to receive their monthly pay, but they only received the stereotyped reply, "We have no money!" Criminal proceedings have been commenced against Connolly for forcibly removing papers from parties appointed to examine them. Rogers has been served with a summons for the recovery of six million dollars, alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the city funds during 1859 and 1870.

NO WONDER SHE DIED.—*Mrs. Sophia Grosse*, late of Kentucky, is dead. How it came about is graphically related in a little narrative prepared by the grand jury of Jefferson County. The year that Carl Grosse, Sophia's husband, "instigated" by the devil, and without the fear of God before his eyes, killed Sophia by beating her with a whip and other deadly weapons; by administering to her digitalis, a deadly poison, and platinum, a deadly poison, and other but unknown deadly poisons; and by failing and refusing to give her food, so that she starved to death; and by putting over her a feather bed, whereby she was strangled, and smothered and suffocated to death; and by closing the windows and doors of the room in which she was sick, so that the necessary air was denied her, by reason whereof she was suffocated and killed, and subjected to disease of which she died; and by administering to her medicines which produced her death and brought on diseases which speedily resulted in her death. The jury also assert that she was killed in and by divers other ways and means unknown; but, even without taking these into account, it is not surprising Mrs. Grosse is dead.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The proscription of Catholics is a feature of the Constitution of that State, which stands alone in its bigotry. It appears that Catholics there are ineligible to public office, and there are now five members of the State Legislature whose right to office is doubted on that ground. It is a waste of time to present arguments why such proscription should not exist in this land. It is enough to say that it is against the spirit of Republicanism. We do not use the term in a party sense, for partisan Republicanism is a legitimate outgrowth of Know-Nothingism and antagonistic to Roman Catholicism. The Constitution of the United States expressly provides "that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States," and prohibits Congress from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or interfering with the free exercise thereof. And yet New Hampshire, an original State and the fifth to ratify the Constitution, holds to the obnoxious proscriptive feature so utterly at variance with the fundamental law and the general sentiment of the nation. We are much mistaken, however, if the offensive article is not superseded by the Fourteenth Amendment, which among other things provides that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." The right to hold office is a privilege of which New Hampshire cannot deprive her citizens. The clause, however, in her constitution, though null and void, ought, for decency's sake to be expunged. We do not believe that the Legislature will attempt seriously to oust the five Catholic members, but should it be tried, we are certain the Democrat members will not be found in the ranks of the bigoted assailants.—*Indicator.*

A DEFAULTER.—John Rogers, cashier in the Pejabcock Bank, has been tried at Portland, and sentenced to six years imprisonment and hard labour, for using the funds of the bank. The wonder would almost appear to have been that with his salary he could have remained honest, and kept out of debt. He entered upon the duties of cashier in 1851, at a salary of \$400 being then in debt. In three years his salary was raised to \$550, and so far as appears, has never been increased since. To maintain his family he used the money belonging to the Bank; became more and more involved as time wore on, and seeing no possibility of refunding the amounts he had taken, he confessed; met with no mercy, being handed over to the law officers with the result already mentioned. The business capacity of the directors in offering \$400, and afterwards, \$550 to any man to fill the highly responsible situation of cashier in a bank, cannot be too highly appreciated. By the way, Major Hodge, who embezzled nearly \$450,000 with which to gamble in stocks, has been punished with five years imprisonment, and no doubt will be released before long.