

The Social Science Meeting at Dublin, was inaugurated by an address from Lord Dufferin. Amongst other topics he alluded to the Protestant Church by Law Established, on which subject he made the following remarks:—

"In the first place, I think every one will admit that public opinion is rapidly ripening to a conviction that some extensive change is necessary, and that a Reformed Parliament will be very likely to deal at once with the subject. If this is so, it is important that we should have made up our minds as to the nature of the new arrangement we should prefer. This is all the more desirable, as I believe the Imperial Parliament, no matter what its own predilections might be, would be very much disposed to listen to the wishes of this country on such a subject, if only we could arrive at an unanimous decision. I take it for granted that we are all agreed that the one indisputable principle which is to regulate any future ecclesiastical settlement in Ireland is the placing of the three great denominations on a footing of perfect equality. This can only be done in two ways:—viz: either by establishing and endowing each of the three Churches, or by disestablishing the Episcopal Church and depriving her of so much of her revenues as may appear the nation is competent to resume. I am aware that many persons of great authority would deny the power of the State to touch the possessions of the Church. But this argument cannot be consistently maintained by Protestants. The results of the Reformation in England are a proof to the contrary, and the Episcopal Church of Ireland is herself a witness of the power exercised by the State to transfer ecclesiastical property from one owner to another. Nor do I consider that Dr. Lee's interesting exposition of the continuity of Protestant Episcopal succession at all affects the argument. No antiquarian ingenuity will be able to succeed in an unbiassed mind that the legitimate successors and representatives of the Irish Catholic community in the reign of Queen Mary are any other than the Catholic clergy and people of Ireland in the reign of Queen Victoria. Referring then to the two alternatives I have already noted, I confess that, in my humble judgment, the first seems the more desirable—viz, the elevation to an equality of pecuniary emolument, and of political and social dignity, of the clergy of the three denominations. What chance there may be of effecting an ecclesiastical settlement on this basis I know not. It is said that such a solution is not likely to meet with the approval of those who will have to pronounce upon the point on behalf of the Catholic Church; and we must not conceal from ourselves that the tide of liberal opinion in England is setting strongly towards the voluntary principle. Nevertheless, as I said before, the question is one so entirely affecting the welfare of this country, and so distinct from Imperial interests, that, if Irish opinion were united on the point, I do not think that the advocates of voluntarism in England would feel themselves authorized to overrule the national will. If, on the other hand we disagree on this point, then the other alternative, the disestablishment and disendowment of the Episcopal Church, must at all hazards be reported to; nor, as far as the temporal and spiritual interests of that community are concerned, need very disadvantageous results be apprehended. It is not to be believed that any decrease in piety or attachment to her principles will ensue; and, inasmuch as a considerable portion of the landed property of the country is possessed by members of her communion, it may be confidently expected that provision for her new necessities will be forth coming. When either one or other of the foregoing consummations is effected, but not till then, will the United Kingdom be free from one of the greatest blot that ever sullied the Constitution of a free people, or Ireland be relieved from an anomaly which every Roman Catholic in the country must justly regard as a present injustice and a monument of former tyranny."

PARVALENCE OF DRUNKENNESS IN BELFAST.—It is lamentable to find that the vice of drunkenness is becoming more prevalent in Belfast, and wretches are seen staggering about in a degrading condition of intoxication, while their clothing is little better than a mass of filthy rags. The effects of the example set by parents of this class to their children must be deplorable; and to suggest a remedy which would prove efficacious is a matter painfully difficult. At the close of the sermon in St. Malachy's Catholic Church, on Sunday last, the Most Rev. Dr. Dorian alluded to the subject at some length. He said that, since he had been consecrated bishop, he had been grieved to see the innumerable evil consequences to individuals and society which had accrued from habits of intoxication in Belfast. Families had been degraded and ruined by it who otherwise might have maintained themselves in a comfortable and respectable position, and many souls had been lost. The late Mission held in the town had no doubt done much in promoting sobriety among the poorer classes; but the clergy could not now shut their eyes to the fact that drinking customs were daily on the increase there accompanied by a corresponding degree of misery and sin. He had thought of the matter with a deep earnestness to devise some means for at least diminishing the evil among his own flock, and for that purpose had made himself acquainted with the working of an excellent organization in England, called the "Truce of God." It was presided over by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, one of the Oratorians; and had effected a wondrous amount of good. They were framed so as to meet the weakness of all parties who entered the society. In the first place, those members who could not trust themselves to the use of whisky were enjoined to abstain from it altogether. Those who only occasionally indulged too much were asked to promise, on their honour, if they would not absolutely abstain, that they would not on any one day exceed a certain quantity while those who were of uniformly temperate habits, and did not find it necessary to impose any restraint upon themselves were exhorted to join the society by way of good example and as an encouragement to others. His Lordship then said he proposed to establish a society of a similar class in connection with each of the churches in the town; and he called on all whom he addressed to assist him by their co-operation.—He drew some and pictures of the homes of drunkards, the narration of which produced a marked sensation among the congregation.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

THE MELANCHOLY YACHT ACCIDENT.—The Belfast News Letter of Saturday says:—We have the melancholy duty this morning of recording one of those sad occurrences which are so usual on the coast of Bally Water, and we regret to add, in this instance attended with the lamentable loss of no less than four lives. It appears from the particulars forwarded by our correspondent that Captain Knowles, of the 63rd Regiment, quartered in Dublin, had been for some time in Scotland on leave of absence and was returning to his duty when the mournful event took place. He left Greenock on Tuesday last—the 10th—about one o'clock in his yacht the Tana, a schooner-rigged vessel of 45 tons, accompanied by his young wife, an infant child, a young female servant, and a crew of three men, and arrived off the coast of Ballywater about nine o'clock p.m. on Wednesday. Captain Knowles took the chief management of his yacht; but the night though at the time not stormy, being dark and thick-looking, he was advised by his sailing master and one of his crew to wear away from land. This he did for some time, but again tacked towards land, then he went below to examine his chart, and immediately on his coming up the yacht struck on the Skull Rock, and in not more than 7 minutes—before a boat could be got out, a light struck, or any signal given—she completely sank. The crew took to the rigging, and tried to induce Captain Knowles to get up with them, but he could not be persuaded to leave his wife. A life belt was put on her, and he remained by her, and near the mast, ished to the bystanders for more than two hours. At the end of that time he disappeared, but Mr. Knowles kept up until near day

light, when she too sank. The servant dropped from one of the masts about the same time, but how or when the child was lost no one can tell. About 5 o'clock, a.m. on Thursday, the wreck was observed from Rodding Station, immediately opposite, by the coast-guard, who, in the most praiseworthy and prompt manner, at once set out in an open boat and rescued the crew who were in a very exhausted state, but soon recovered under the kind treatment of the inhabitants, who were aided in the most generous manner by Mrs. Mulholland and family, of Springvale. The Coxswain and crew of the Admiral Meynell life-boat greatly regret that no sign of distress was given, otherwise all might have been saved. Mrs. Knowles's body drifted ashore at twelve o'clock.

On the night of the 25th ult., a farmer named Patrick Kearney, who resides at Sheelagh, in the parish of Creggan, was waylaid and dangerously assaulted, on his way home, at a place called Anzhavackey, by four men, who beat him unmercifully with heavy bludgeons, and inflicted such severe wounds on his head that there is some fear his skull is fractured, and his life consequently in considerable danger. Four men, named Patrick Daly, Michael Mulligan, Peter Kerr, and Michael Dunne, have been arrested, and identified as Kearney's assailants. It is understood that some jealousy about a small farm of land which Kearney succeeded in getting a few months since, & despite of great competition was the cause of the outrage.

The Waterford Chronicle says:—We have been shown a sword of certainly a very antique pattern. It is evidently a relic of the medieval period, and was some days since drawn up in his net by a fisherman fishing in the Suir, opposite the tower, which, according to tradition, was built by Ragnold the Dane, in the early part of the eleventh century. It is cross blitted, very long and curved, and fully three inches in width; and from its great weight it must have been used with both hands and intended to crush through morion and hauberk. In fact, no man could have wielded it with one hand, unless, indeed, there were giants in those days! It is, certainly, a great curiosity.

The daughter of a farmer residing at Knockragh, near the Limerick Junction, left for Liverpool to engage a berth in an emigrant ship about to leave for New York. The poor young woman became much depressed in spirits at the idea of leaving her family and her home, and ere the vessel reached Queenstown outward bound, this depression gave place to an open indication of frantic lunacy, obliging the authorities of the ship to put her under restraint. Her father went to Queenstown to see his daughter, but found her unable to recognise him. The young girl was taken from the vessel and removed to her home, where it is hoped she may soon be restored to reason.—*Lipperry Advocate.*

The Drogheda Argus, of the 23rd ult., says:—On Saturday night last a man named Bryan Molloy fell into the Boyne, near the Steam-packet shed. His cries for assistance, while he struggled in the tide, were providentially heard by Peter O'Brien, who was conducting a lighter at the time. O'Brien called to the quay night watchman named John Tyrrell and Thomas Reynolds, both of whom came quickly to the rescue. By O'Brien getting into a boat and the two above-named lending assistance, the life of Molloy was saved.

M. Marmion, Esq., Coroner for the county Meath, recently held an inquest on the body of a young man named William Brady, Dressed had been driving a cart from the castle of Dunboyne, from which he had passed through. On attempting to re-enter the cart the horse dashed off, and dragged him on the road with such speed and violence as to cause immediate death.

THE POTATO CROP.—The farmers have commenced to gather this crop, and we are glad to state that the tubers are perfectly sound more so indeed, than during any year since 1845, when the disease first attacked them. They are smaller than those of last year, and the produce is calculated to be less, by one-third.

Dr. Stopford W. Halpin, who had been discharging the duties of medical officer of the Arklow Dispensary District of Rathmum Union, Wicklow, since the resignation of Dr. L'Estrange, was recently appointed permanently to the office of medical officer of that district.

A fine young man, 21 years of age, residing at a place called Knockree, near Killybeg, Wexford, son of a laborer of the name of David Shannon, died in great agony on Friday, 27th ult., from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog.

For the last seven years there have not been so many vessels as there are at present in the port of Limerick. They are, however, mostly colliers, this being the season; the corn being not yet prepared, the harbor dues have been lowered, and the steamers not carrying the coals as usual.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NUNNERY AT ST. COLUMBA'S.—As no women were permitted to inhabit the island in the time of the Gaules, it is probable that this nunnery is not more ancient than the commencement of the 13th century. The canonesses who inhabited it followed the rule of St. Augustine, and their costume, appears to have been a white gown with a linen rochet. A number of tombs were visible on the floor of the chapel, though little care seemed to have been bestowed in order to their preservation. On several of them we could distinguish the effigies of a comb, a mirror, or a pair of scissors, emblems no doubt of the sex of the person occupying the grave beneath. The tomb of the last prioress, Anna Macdonald, was tolerably complete, the effigy representing the deceased in the vestments of her order, with her hands joined in prayer, and with the legend, "Sancta Maria, ora pro me."

SCOTLAND.—WISHAW, LANARSHIRE.—On Sunday, the 29th September, two of the Fathers of the Order of St. Dominic concluded a mission of three weeks in this church. This is the first time since the days of unfortunate Knox that the members of the angelic order preached in Scotland. The success of their labours on this occasion, through God's blessing, has been unprecedentedly great. The faithful, from the first day in the mission opened, thronged around the Confessionals. Even the Scotch Presbyterians broke through the barriers of prejudice that prevent them attending the ordinary services of the Catholic Church and assisted in crowds, evening after evening, at the apostolic sermons of the saintly missionaries. Many of the most respectable native inhabitants of the place expressed regret at not being permitted to attend, owing to the limited accommodation in the church for the faithful themselves. It is ever to be deplored that the Scotch people lost the faith. Judging from the experience one has by casual intercourse with the real Scotch, as well as from the unimpeachable proofs of love of religion given by the few converts in this country, the conviction forces itself on one that, if ever the Scotch are again Catholic they will rival the children of St. Patrick in lively faith, and surpass the English in works of charity as signally as they actually do in industrious energy in pursuit of wealth and the development of material resources. The Dominicans' first mission to Presbyterian Scotland has contributed not a little to this end. Fifteen persons renounced the errors of Knox and Co., and were received into the Church during the last three weeks in this place. This, with the following details, shows the abundant blessings poured by God into the hearts of the faithful here during the stay of the Fathers amongst us: The district comprises some 4,000 Catholic souls; 3,348 Holy Communions were made; it is computed 300 of these were repetitions, and 700 by persons from the adjacent parishes; 1,500 persons spontaneously entered the holy Guild of the 'Truce of the Cross,' with a view to suppress and prevent

the deplorable crime of drunkenness. Six hundred persons received the Sacrament of Confirmation at the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, Vicar Apostolic. The children, also, under the usual age at which they are presented for Confirmation were received at the Confessionals on a day specially appointed. Even the infants had a special time set apart in which they were brought in their mothers' arms to receive the blessing of the mission. The Father Director's wonderful facility of organization enabled these gigantic labours to be gone through without any inconvenience to those concerned, the Fathers themselves excepted, whose duties began each day at six a.m. and continued till midnight. May the day not be far distant when the Friars Preachers will be invited, may persuaded to establish a house of their order in Scotland. After the twelve o'clock Mass last Sunday the Fathers, in presence of over 2,000 persons, indulged in the large 'Memorial Cross,' which stands in a conspicuous place in the church grounds and at the foot of which is incised a brass plate with the following inscription, 'In commemoration of the holy mission given by the Friars Preachers, Father Rodolph Siffeld and Father Albert Buckler, being the first mission given in Scotland by the Dominican Fathers since the sixteenth century. Feast of St. Michael, 1867.' At the close of the ceremony of imparting the indulgence, the Lord Bishop in mitre and cope, bestowed his episcopal benediction to the great multitude kneeling around the Cross.—*Weekly Register.*

The following extract from the Paris correspondent of the Morning Post contains food for reflection, which many of our Protestant friends will do well to ponder over, coming as it does from the pen of a most undeniable Protestant writer, and published by a most earnest anti-Papal journal:—

I observe that some foreign journals are inclined to blame the Emperor Napoleon for his reading of the September Convention, and the affairs made by the French Government to secure its application.—There are those in England and on the Continent who seem to think that in our days every 'nationality' ought to settle its own internal difficulties with out pressure from abroad, and therefore the September Convention can be torn up like the Prague contract. The rulers of Roman Catholic countries can never regard and treat the Papacy as the rulers and sovereigns of independent or Protestant States. No one will accuse the French nation of being enthusiastic Roman Catholics and bigots, and yet there exists a strong feeling in the Senate, in the Chambers, and amongst higher classes of society, that the Pope and the cardinals ought to be exceptionally permitted to rule how they like; and further, that it is the peculiar mission of France to protect the Papacy. No French Government can afford to ignore this sentiment. It must never be forgotten that a French Republican Government and Chambers sent an army to Rome in 1848 to support the Pope and the lay iniquity of Papal rule. Well, since then the Jesuits have numerically very much increased in France, and the priests have now much more influence over the people, or rather what is called the educated classes. The streets of Paris and the environs of the city show that a change has taken place in the religious sentiment of the people.—There was a time when you seldom met with priests in a conspicuous robe, and never with the members of monastic orders. They may now be met with constantly on the Boulevards, in the railways, and in society.—Capucines, Jesuits of various degrees, priests with three-cornered hats, such as are worn at Rome and conspicuously robed. Ecclesiastics are not timid, reserve, and unobtrusive, as they were before the foundation of the Empire. They now tread society with the confidence of Austrian or Spanish Churchmen. The churches are more attended than of old, and Rome has once more crept into the schools of France. Now, all this means that the Church is getting more worldly and political influence, and can surely effect the election of the elected of the people, as well as deputies. This gives the Papacy strength and influence in France, and just the power Rome craves."

It is no small satisfaction to learn that the Pan-Anglican Synod has done good, although not in the way which very many of its promoters hoped it would. Since the results—if such a word could be applied to what has resulted in nothing—have been known, more 'wavering' of the Anglican Communion have applied to be received into the Catholic Church than has been the case since the days of the Gorham decision. There is hardly a priest in the West end of London who has not several Protestants under instruction for reception into the Church. It is supposed that the resolution about the Pope's supremacy, and respecting the intercession of our Blessed Lady, which the Anglican bishops put forth, have together done much to effect this. The union of Christendom has certainly been greatly helped by those two resolutions of the Lambeth Synod, but not the corporate union. However to do them justice, many of the most zealous unionists have, during the last week, shown their sincerity by joining the true Church so soon as they saw by an official act of their own prelates how utterly impossible corporate union between their denomination and the one holy Catholic and Apostolic Church ever could be. By the late declaration of the Anglican bishops, the denomination of which they are the chief pastors, has most unmistakably declared itself to be Protestant, and, therefore, very many of its members who have Catholic instincts have decided upon leaving it. And be it particularly noted that the declaration of the Synod respecting our Blessed Lady will for ever do away with anything like union between the Protestant and the Greek Churches. In the latter the 'worship' of the Blessed Virgin is carried to a far greater extent than it ever was in the Catholic Church. We Catholics have at any rate, learnt one lesson since the times when half of Oxford flouted to be received into the Church, and that is never to publish the names of any candidates for admission into the Church, nor ever to give them publicly after they have been received. This it that prevents our giving some names of those who, we hope, will shortly be, or who have lately been received into the Church.—*Weekly Register.*

At the Ritualistic Church of St. Matthias, Stoke Newington, there have been lately some disgraceful riots much of the same kind as those of St. George's in the East a few years ago. The chief actors in these disturbances are, of course, some of those low roughs, who unfortunately are so numerous in London, but it is evident from what we gather that the leaders are of a better class probably Puritanical tradesmen, attorneys' clerks, or others of similar rank. In any case we hope that those convicted of disturbing the congregation will be punished to the very utmost of the law, and not allowed the option of a fine. In a country like England, where there are unfortunately as many different sects as there are weeks in the year, it would be intolerable if any denomination was allowed to be insulted by the bold hold other opinions, and still worse must it be when the annoyance results from pure love of black-guard mischief, as it probably does on this occasion. We should like to see the disturber of public worship at St. Matthias get a taste of the prison flogging which cured garrulous of their speciality.—*Weekly Register.*

Strong measures appear to be fashionable in the Established Church. We (*Weekly Register*) read in the Birmingham Gazette that on Wednesday evening week, immediately before service at St. Alban's temporary, but extremely Ritualistic, church in that town, the Rev. J. S. Pollock, vested in surplice and stole, proceeded along the aisle of the chapel, apparently in search of some member of the congregation. Having discovered the object of his search, who was a woman in the habit of frequenting the services, he addressed her by name, and told her she was excommunicated. The person addressed turned pale at the announcement, but answered that she was innocent. The reverend gentleman bade her

not to speak but to leave God's house. The woman argued that the church was free to all, and refused to leave. Mr. Pollock then turned and addressed the congregation, "I charge you all," he said, "the faithful in God, not to speak to or hold intercourse with this woman, for by so doing you will be partakers in her crime." Then, again addressing the woman by name, he continued,—"I declare that you are excommunicated, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," a declaration to which some one present responded 'Amen.'

LIVERPOOL.—About noon on Monday last, a smart-looking young man evidently an Americanised Englishman, answering much to the description of Captain Deasey, was seen to alight at Leicester for the train for King's Cross, and as he had once had his box labelled for Liverpool, and booked for that place the suspicions of the railway authorities were at once aroused, and the police communicated with. The unfortunate individual was charged on suspicion by a policeman with being Captain Deasey, with whose description of features he corresponded in every particular but two, i.e., that he was very much pitted with smallpox marks, and was not a scar which Deasey is said to have under the ear. He protested his innocence, and notwithstanding the above discrepancies, was marched to the police station but without being handcuffed. He told the authorities that he had lived in America for ten years and he was returning through Liverpool from a visit to his brother, the landlord of the Railway Inn, Sharnbrook, near Bedford, which place he left that morning. His brother was telegraphed, and he arrived in Leicester at half-past five o'clock, and identified the accused. Still this was not sufficient to insure his release. At his own suggestion he was taken to the railway station where his box was opened, but nothing was found to implicate him with the Foutin movement, although some of the crowd made 'much ado' about his having a pair of American 'knuckle dusters' in his possession. After some time, as a last resort, the Sharnbrook station master was telegraphed to, and about six o'clock a reply was received stating that the accused was well known there, and had been seen by him frequently during the past fortnight, during which it was known that he had been on a visit to his brother.—He was then set at liberty, but being too late to proceed forward to Liverpool that night he returned into the town, where he stayed until the following morning, when he left by an early train for his destination.—*Liverpool Northern Press.*

REMOVAL OF ANOTHER RAID ON CHESTER.—The London correspondent of the Glasgow Herald writes:—One day last week, I am informed, a telegram was received from Dublin addressed to the chief of the detective force at Scotland Yard, apprising him that a Fenian plot had been concocted to seize Chester. No time was lost in telegraphing to Manchester, instructing the detectives in that city to instantly proceed to Chester, and put the authorities on the alert. On their arrival they found the place filled with Yankee Irishmen. They pretended to have come for the harvest, but this was much doubted, as their number was considered in excess of any demand for labour in the neighborhood. They were found to be armed with agricultural implements, and indeed, it was said that revolvers had been seen in the possession of some. This, however, could not be clearly made out. The prompt visit of the detectives had the effect of putting the garrison and authorities on their guard; and the band of desperadoes, for there is little doubt that they were in Chester for an illegal purpose, gradually disappeared from the city.

THE FENIAN SPECIAL COMMISSION.—We understand that the Special Commission to be issued by the Government for the trial of the prisoners committed on the charges of murdering the policeman Brett, and of complicity in the outrage in the reign of Kelly and Deasey, at Meascheater will, in all probability, open the inquiry on the 27th of November.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.—A late London paper states that one night a few weeks ago, a number of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, England, were suddenly marched off to attack some field works which had been recently constructed by Sappers and Miners. The novelty of the operation consisted in the fact that the Engineers had to construct a battery in the night by the aid of the electric light. This light was managed most successfully, and the works were carried on as easily as though it were daylight. In about three hours from the time of commencing it, the Royal Engineers had succeeded in completing a battery in readiness for placing three siege guns in position, the face of the battery being sloped off and covered with the ordinary sand bags as well as with galvanized iron casings, the valuable invention of Quarter-master Jones, Royal Engineers. The superiority of the garrison constructed on Quarter-master Jones's plan was fully established during the siege, a party of only eight men constructing fifty gabions in about an hour and a half, while to make an equal number of the old wicker gabions in the same time would have required a working party of 300 men, the whole of whom must of necessity have been taken away from the siege works where their services would be required.

It is to be hoped that a "Suffolk Incumbent," who writes to the Record, will prove a true prophet, although he declines being thought such:—"I expect nothing from the Pan-Anglican Synod. . . . I am full of fears. I am no prophet. I know not where we are drifting. But at the rate we are going I think it quite within the verge of possibility that in a few years the Church of England will be reunited to the Church of Rome. The Crown of England will be once more on the head of a Papist. Protestantism will be formally repudiated. A Roman archbishop will once more preside at Lambeth Palace. Mass will be once more said at Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's."

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—The Princess of Wales improves daily, and is constantly gaining more use of the limb. So much better is the Royal patient that the attendance of Mr. Paget is thought no longer necessary, and he is expected to return to London on 30th instant. The princess will probably remain at Wiesbaden for two or three weeks more, under the care of Dr. Hus, who has aided Mr. Paget by directing the special treatment adopted with such good results at the watering place.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night Mr Green, architect, of Liverpool, and his wife were crossing the line at the Eard Green station of the London, and North Western Railway, near Liverpool, to go to Warrington, when a luggage train or Liverpool dished up and caught them both. Mrs Green was alive when found twenty yards past the station, but died in an hour. Mr. Green's body was carried nearly a mile, and was dreadfully burnt. Portions of his flesh were picked up on the line. The unfortunate victims had only been married two months.

A few weeks ago, when Murphy was being tried at Stourbridge, the Rev. Allan Cradock, Catholic priest at Kidderminster, was set upon in the streets of Stourbridge by an infuriated mob, and compelled to take shelter in the Talbot Hotel. He returned home, but has never (says the Birmingham Gazette) been well since, and a short time ago was taken most dangerously ill, and is now dying. It is feared, from internal injuries received from the attack of Murphy's followers.

A Glasgow paper states that no less than from twenty to thirty thousand men, connected with the iron-trade on the Clyde have been thrown out of employment, owing to the successful competition of the foreign with home manufacture.

Mr. Pore Hennessy left town last Thursday week for Labuan, via Marseilles, and will commence the duties of Governor immediately on his arrival.

UNITED STATES  
The Catholics of New York exhibit considerable energy in pushing forward all their undertakings.—The Fair held at Union Square last summer, for the benefit of the Catholic Protectors, netted over \$100,000, clear of expenses, for that institution. Work has been resumed on the great Cathedral on Fifth Avenue, and will be steadily continued until that magnificent edifice, which will be the largest and most beautiful church building in the United States shall be completed. At a meeting of the Catholic clergy of New York, held in St. Ann's church on the 8th inst., it was determined that the Catholics of the city should be requested to subscribe twenty-five cents each per month until the Cathedral is finished. In this manner a fund sufficient to keep the workmen steadily employed can be created, and the expense will hardly be felt by the subscribers. It may be ten or fifteen years before the building is sufficiently advanced for religious service to be held in it, but when completed it will be a grand monument to its great projector, the late Archbishop Hughes, and an enduring evidence of the energy and liberality of the Catholics of the Empire City.—*Metropolitan Record.*

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, S.C., is on his return to his allotted Diocese. He has his Cathedral to restore from its ashes, and nearly all the public Catholic institutions to rebuild, but he has the courage to look beyond these immediate recreeries, and contemplates on a scale as grand as the urgent call, the work of educating the negroes of South Carolina in the morality, industry, and religious faith of the Catholic Church—rescuing them, thus, from the pernicious influences of the Freedmen's Bureau, and from the idolatrous fetishism into which they are rapidly relapsing. Bishop Lynch's discourse on this subject, at the late McChlin gathering, was one of the most remarkable features of that Congress.—*N. Y. Freeman.*

Ten years ago a Sister of O'hair, with three companions of her Order, went to Rochester, N. Y., and opened a public hospital, commencing in a stone stable. Little by little she went on collecting money by extensive travel and inexhaustible patience. In 1834 a stately edifice was erected, and was filled with patients before it was finished. During the war over one thousand persons were accommodated, the most of whom were soldiers. The attendance now averages two hundred and fifty. A farm of one hundred and fifty acres supplies milk, butter, and vegetables. The institution is called St. Mary's Retreat, and no sufferers are refused admission.—*Rochester Democrat.*

CONVERSION OF A MORNON ELDER.—On Wednesday last the Archbishop of New York gave Confirmation at the Redeemptorist Church in Third street to four hundred and four persons, of whom forty-nine were converts to the Catholic Church. Among the latter was a Mormon elder, who has renounced that religion, and become a Catholic, after a great many conferences with the Redeemptorist Father Ewald.—*Id.*

A GREAT NATURAL CURIOUSITY.—The Sentinel, published at Jacksonville, Oregon, of the 12th inst. says: Several of our citizens returned last week from a visit to the great sunken lake, situated in Cascade Mountains, about seventy-five miles northwest from Jacksonville. This lake rivals the valley of Sinbad the sailor. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to the water all around. The walls are almost perpendicular, running down into the water and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is unruffled as it lies so far below the surface of the mountain, that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles, and its breadth at ten. No man living ever has, and probably ever will be able to reach the water's edge. It lies silent, still, and mysterious in the bosom of the 'everlasting hills,' like a huge well, scooped out by the hands of the giant genius of the mountains; unknown ages gone by, and around it the primal forests watch and ward are keeping.—The visiting party fired a rifle several times into the water, at an angle of forty-five degrees, and were able to note several seconds of time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. Such seems incredible, but is vouched for by some of our most reliable citizens. The lake is certainly a most remarkable curiosity.

The will of John Dwyll, deceased, has been probated in St. Louis. Among his bequests are the following: To the poor of St. Ann, Ireland, \$5,000; Roman Catholic Male and Female Asylum \$10,000.—J. Byrne, Jr., trustee; to Archbishop Knicker, \$10,000 for the establishment of a reformatory school for boys in the city or county; to the House of the Good Shepherd, St. Bridget's Hospital, Asylum, Widows' Home and Infant Asylum, Sisters' Hospital, and Sisters of Mercy, \$3,000.—Dr. T. S. Paine, trustee; for building a church for the Redeemptorist Fathers, \$7,000; to monks in charge of the parish of St. Anthony, \$3,000. The residue of the estate to be expended in educating the working classes of the city; three-fifths to the St. Louis University, and two-fifths to the Christian Brothers. The will is dated Dec. 10, 1866. P. R. Kenrick and Joseph O'Neill are appointed executors.

A tremendous gale swept over Galveston on the 31st inst., destroying property to the value of \$1,000,000. The water was driven into the city and inundated the gas works that it was impossible to build fires. The city cemetery was covered with water to the depth of twelve inches; railroad communication was interrupted, large buildings were blown down, telegraph lines were wrecked, and large vessels were blown about the bay like kites.—The storm was also felt at the mouth of the Mississippi, and along the Gulf coast the damage to property was very great. Such a hurricane has not been felt in that region for many years.

An experiment was made in Whitehall street, N. Y., on Tuesday night, with the new electric light recently invented by a Frenchman, with which he claims to be able to light up the city with a single lamp more completely than gas companies can do. The light on exhibition was so bright as to be painful to the naked eye, and cast bright gleams all over the bay.

St. Louis 19th October.—Montana dates to 8th say that the Flatheads and other tribes of Indians threaten a serious outbreak. They are already stealing stock, plundering settlements, and running off with horses. They threaten to kill, or drive out all the settlers. Four men were recently killed near Flathead Lake, and all the farm products for miles around burned.

On Tuesday last, Miss Emma Phelps, of Berlin, Vt., took the razor of her father, retired to the garret, and cut her throat. When found she begged that nothing should be done for her, declaring that she did it because it was the will of God, she having read her Bible on the subject. She died on Wednesday morning.

John Foley, of Boston in a state of nervous excitement, while shaving himself the other day, approached his wife, and, under pretence of kissing her, severed her nose from her face with the razor, and fled with the dismembered part in his hand.

An old gentleman who was buried in Portsmouth, N. H., on Saturday, at the age of 90 years, had his grave-stone, and we believe his coffin, in his garret for nearly twenty years. The stone was lettered, all but date and age.

The Buffalo Express says a man named Kneeland sold \$1,000 of spurious 73¢ to a house there, which were sent to New York city before their worthlessness was discovered. Kneeland escaped to Canada.

A Kansas City paper complains that the whole country is flooded with all kinds of professional men many of them striving to obtain a livelihood. Eighteen divorces were decreed by the Supreme Court of Maine, as its last term for Knox County.