

Preservation Act. He was not, however, prepared to say that the Government saw its way to the entire removal of the proclamation, but he assured the House that the subject of Louth and other places in an equally happy position would continue to occupy the attention of the Government with a view to remove them as soon as possible from the proclamation. Mr. O'Reilly Deane declined to vote on the 9th instant, in favor of Mr. Butt's motion on the Galway Judgment.

The Dundalk Democrat of August 10, says:—"The weather in Dundalk during the week has been extremely wet, and fears are entertained that the corn and potato crops have received some damage. This day heavy rain has fallen."

We regret very much to announce the death, on the 8th Aug., at her residence, Tullamain Villa, co. Dublin, of Mrs. Maher, relict of the late John Maher, M.D., Tullamain Castle, county Tipperary, and daughter of the late John Prendergast, Esq., J. P., of Shamrock Lodge Cahir, a lady beloved by all who knew her; she was particularly kindly disposed to her numerous tenants. We understand that she has bequeathed her landed property and estates to her relatives, but she has not forgotten the many charities to which she was ever a kindly and generous contributor.

New potatoes are selling in Clonmel market at 7d to 9d per stone.

The Clare Journal says of the potato crop in that county:—"It is stated by several persons that the stalk is beginning to decay, and the blight may be expected; but it is, perhaps, forgotten that in most cases it is high time for the leaves to turn at this season of the year."

At the weekly meeting of the Waterford Board of Guardians, held on the 7th August, a letter was read from Major O'Gorman relative to his removal from the bench owing to his having expressed opinions on the Galway Judgment. His letter concluded as follows:—"A pitiable spectacle is now presented in this so-called free country. On the one hand a magistrate of the Common Pleas possesses the privilege of scattering broadcast the most offensive invectives against the religion professed by eighty per cent. of the nation, and of threatening with the direst penalty the devoted prelates who administer the sacred duties of religion. On the other hand, a magistrate of county sessions must necessarily be deprived of his Commission because he finds it impossible to suppress the just indignation he feels at the insult offered to his clergy, and which he maintains, especially under the present extraordinary circumstances, he has a perfect right, as a freeman, with impunity to publicly express. The justice, therefore, of every depravity is on a par with the justice of its consequences which evoked it. The terms used in this conveyance are, however, dissimilar; for they are divested of that which the resolution before condemns, but which the Grand Jurors of several Irish counties, with the true instinct of hatred for everything Catholic, have expressly approved and applauded, low-lived, ill-conditioned, disgusting language and quotations."

An extensive and alarming fire took place in Dunbar on the 8th of August. The handsome establishment of Mr. Walsh, Blackpool, suddenly burst into one mass of flames, vast tongues of fire issuing from the doors and windows of the lower story and reaching far into the front. Fearful was the excitement when it was found that a large quantity of powder and ammunition were in a store attached to the premises, which was intensified by continuous explosions. After some time a larger quantity of powder was removed. All efforts to extinguish the fire were fruitless, until the entire of the premises had been consumed.

At the county meeting held in Waterford on the 8th of August in reference to the proposed line of railway from Lismore, the principal subject for discussion was the intended deviation at Dungarvan. The Marquis of Waterford and the Hon. William Sturt, as directors of the line, fully acknowledged the value of the Dungarvan traffic and the importance of bringing the line as close as possible to the town, and, while the directors declined to bind themselves to any formal engagement with regard to the site for the Dungarvan station, promise was given that the board would do everything they could to accommodate the townspeople, and that the station would not be removed to a greater distance than the line close to the town would involve the construction of a costly viaduct across the estuary, and this was stated to be the cause of the proposed deviation.

A Lisburn correspondent, writing on the 31st inst., says:—"The greatest delight continues to be expressed on all hands that the Hertford estates have at length become the property of Sir Richard Wallace, a gentleman whose princely munificence has secured for him such world-wide fame. To-day, a meeting, convened by Mr. Graham, Chairman of the Town Commissioners, in compliance with a requisition presented to him, was held in the court-house in this town, for the purpose of making arrangements for presenting an address to Sir Richard, on becoming the owner of this fine property. It is now definitely settled that the agent for Sir Richard Wallace will be Mr. Capron, solicitor, of London, and next to the joy felt as to the new landlord is the delight that at length the Stannus family are to be removed from 'the office,' in which, for half a century, they have ruled with such despotic power."

A correspondent, writing of the potato crop in Fermanagh, says:—"The general appearance of the crop in this county is much better than was expected from the wet character of the season. In some places there are indications of the 'old complaint' on the leaves; but for so far, although it would be idle to say that no fears are entertained, the crop appears remarkably safe, and, with very few exceptions, what is brought to town for sale here seems sound and free of disease."

The Corporation of Derry have adopted a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, praying for the removal of the proclamation which places the town under the Peace Preservation Act.

On the morning of the 5th inst., at an early hour, the dead body of a school-mistress, named Anne Jane Doherty, was found on the pavement opposite a house in William street, Derry, where she had a temporary residence. From the facts elicited at the inquest, it appeared the deceased's mind was not sound, and that, during the night, the unfortunate woman leaped from her bed-room window, and, falling on the street beneath, had her brains dashed out.

MUNICIPAL GENEROSITY.—Received, within the last three years, from the Hon. Henry Edward Butler, 77, South Audley-street, London, the sum of £150 for distribution amongst the poor living on the Mount-Garrett estate, in the parish of Lisdowney. This money has been remitted at the rate of £50 a year—£25 half-yearly. For the same period, much larger remittances have been made half-yearly for the poor living on the estate at Urdford. These liberal and spontaneous charities which this young nobleman wishes to be continued, speak for themselves. They carry with them their high eulogium, and have won for him the blessing of the poor, and good wishes of the happy and contented tenantry living on his father's, Lord Mountgarrett's, estate.—John Quaney, P.P., Lisdowney.—Kilkenny Journal.

MAJOR PURCELL O'GORMAN.—The Board of Guardians of the Waterford Union unanimously adopted the following resolution at their last meeting:—"That this Board desires to express its deep regret at losing the valuable services of Major O'Gorman, as an ex-officio guardian of this Union, in consequence of his having been deprived of the commission of the peace for commenting on the judgment of

Judge Keogh. From the active part Major O'Gorman has taken in the Guardians' affairs he will be more missed to the Union than Justice Keogh would be to the country."

With reference to the prosecution of the Galway priests, Mr. Dowse announces that every facility will be afforded to the accused to obtain full information as to the charges brought against them. The trial may take place during the next Michaelmas term, but we are told, "that depends very much on the parties themselves." The venue will in the first instance be laid in Galway, and probably changed to Dublin on the application of the Crown, "or of the defendants." Mr. Butt has been specially retained for the Bishop of Clonfert.—Catholic Opinion.

Mr. Butt, being in Belfast on the 6th inst., attending a lawsuit at the Assizes, in the evening a large number of his admirers assembled at the Royal Hotel for the purpose of giving him an ovation. On his making his appearance in the streets, they attempted to chair him, but this Mr. Butt declined. However, they collected around him in a large mass, and accompanied the distinguished gentleman to the Fleetwood steamer.

The Northern Whig announces that coal, raised in the county Tyrone, is now selling in Belfast at 12s. per ton.

On the night of the 3rd of August, a most daring assassination was committed in Ballinrobe. Shortly after ten o'clock, the town was thrown into a state of consternation by the report of fire-arms, and an alarm that Martin Tunbridge, a process-server, had been shot on the river side, in the vicinity of the military barracks. Tunbridge had gone towards the barracks with a man named Fahy, and in returning three shots were fired at him. One lodged in the back of his neck, one entered his abdomen, and another made a hole in his hat. He died of the wounds during the night. The constabulary arrested Fahy, and an officer's servant, named Frost, of the 12th Regiment. They were brought before T. W. Kenny and R. Tighe, Esqrs. Fahy was committed on remand, and the soldier discharged. A six-barrelled revolver was found by Sub-Constable Ormsby in the river, three chambers being discharged. The coroner's jury returned an open verdict. Fahy is still in custody.

A later dispatch, dated August 8, states that the constabulary have arrested a man named McDermott, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Tunbridge. It is believed the arrest was made in consequence of a current rumor that the man who shot Tunbridge wore light colored clothes, as McDermott was similarly attired, but apparently in a destitute condition. He states he is from Ballinrobe. He was remanded to petty sessions.

The magisterial investigation into the murder of Martin Tunbridge, at Ballinrobe, concluded on the 9th instant. The County Inspector applied for a remand, stating that he had further information which he could not disclose at present, but which he believed would incriminate the party in custody as well as others. Mr. C. O'Malley, instructed by Mr. Griffin, opposed the application. The County Inspector having made information for a remand, the magistrates remanded Fahy till the following Monday, when the inquiry will be resumed. Fahy was acquitted by the coroner's jury, but is still in custody pending inquiry.

AN APPALING SCENE.—London, Aug. 5.—On Monday, at an early hour, the dead body of a school-mistress named Anne Jane Doherty was found on the pavement opposite a house in William-street, where she had a temporary residence. From the facts elicited at the inquest it appeared the deceased's mind was not sound, and that during the night the unfortunate woman leaped from her bedroom window, and falling in the street beneath had her brains dashed out.

The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Colonel William Cross to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Armagh, in the room of William Kirk, Esq., deceased.

Professor Kavanagh, of the Catholic University, Dublin, has been appointed to the important post of Secretary of the New Civil Service Commission.

HOMICIDE IN THE COUNTY DONEGAL.—On Saturday night two of the Innisholin Constabulary came upon a still and appliances at a place six miles from Innisholin station. The men in charge made a desperate resistance to the Constabulary. One of the latter named Joseph Baker drew his tuckstick and stabbed one of the smugglers named John Harkin in the region of the heart. He died almost immediately. Baker, who is badly injured by stones with which he was pelted, is under medical treatment, and is a prisoner in his own house.

THE POTATO BLIGHT.—We regret to announce that symptoms of the blight have made their appearance in this neighborhood, caused, it is supposed, by the atmospheric changes which we have lately experienced. The season has lately been unusually wet, and the potato tubers have not nearly attained that growth or ripeness generally observable at this somewhat advanced period of the year.—Tham Herald.

The police State prosecutions against a few boys for "pitching fireballs" in the street, in Cong, on the occasion of the cordial and spontaneous welcome accorded to Chief Justice Monahan, have been withdrawn, the parties involved paying the trifling costs of the court, 6d. each.

It is now said that the Lord Lieutenantcy of the county Leitrim, vacant by Lord Granard's resignation, is likely to be offered to Colonel Tennison, Lord Lieutenant of the county Roscommon; and the O'Connor Don, junior member for that county, is spoken of as Colonel Tennison's probable successor.

DEATH OF ALDERMAN HACKETT, CLONMEL.—It is our melancholy duty to record the death of Alderman Hackett, of Clonmel. The announcement, we have no doubt will be read with feelings of sincere sorrow in every part of the country, for the deceased was well known and highly esteemed as a staunch, honest patriot—one who espoused the popular cause and, as a journalist, rendered it valuable service, at a time when to do so was surrounded with much difficulty and considerable personal sacrifice. As one of the most trusted of the friends and followers of O'Connell, Alderman Hackett held a prominent position ever in the foremost ranks of the men who rallied round the Liberator and defended and maintained his policy. After having served in the popular ranks faithfully and zealously for a period of fifty years, our esteemed friend, after a comparatively brief illness, closed his useful and honorable career on Saturday evening, at his residence, Clonmel, in the 76th year of his age, respected by all who knew him, and sincerely mourned by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—Freeman.

THE LAW OFFICERS AT FAULT.—In the face of such an array of talent as the Attorney-General for Ireland, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, the Attorney-General for England, and the Solicitor-General for England, it may be presumptuous in us to deliver an opinion, but we think that they have combined to fall into an error in the construction of an important statute. The Attorney-General for Ireland, told the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, that by section 9 of 26 Vic, c. 29, read with section 16 of 31 and 32 Vic, c. 125, a statutory duty was cast upon him, as Attorney-General, to prosecute certain persons reported against by Mr. Justice Keogh for undue influence and intimidation in the Galway election. Let us inspect these two sections. Section 9 of 26 Vic, c. 29, enacts that, where an election committee has reported to the House of Commons that certain persons have been guilty of bribery and treating, and where it appears, by the report of any commission of inquiry into corrupt practices at any election made to her Majesty and laid before Parlia-

ment, that certain persons named by them have been guilty of the offences of bribery and treating, such report, with the evidence taken by the commission, shall be laid before the Attorney-General, with a view to his instituting a prosecution against such persons if the evidence should in his opinion be sufficient to support a prosecution. Section 16 of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1863, declares that the report of the judge in respect of persons guilty of corrupt practices shall, for the purpose of the prosecution of such persons, in pursuance of the section above cited, have the same effect as the report of the election committee therein mentioned, that certain persons have been guilty of bribery and treating. Taken together, these two sections confine the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecutions for bribery and treating. Three times over do these two sections repeat the words "bribery and treating" to exhibit those two offences as the only two offences in respect of which this particular statutory duty is to arise. Yet the four law officers of England and Ireland vouch themselves as authorities for the position that these two sections command the Attorney-General to prosecute persons reported for undue influence and intimidation. Prejudiced people might suspect that such a blunder is at least convenient. "Undue influence" is by section 3 of 17 and 18 Vic, c. 102, a misdemeanour. But as there is no statutory duty cast on any one official to prosecute persons for that misdemeanour, a Government prosecution of the persons reported against by Mr. Justice Keogh would be instituted on Government responsibility. The construction put by the four law officers on section 9 of 26 Vic, c. 29, and on section 16 of 31 and 32 Vic, c. 125, would relieve the Government of the odium of prosecuting by casting the burden on the statute and by representing that the Attorney-General is in prosecuting simply doing what, by the special terms of the statute, he, as a *persona designata*, must do. Such a suspicion, however, is rebutted by the general attitude assumed by the Government on Thursday night, and we can only therefore regard the labourer explanation rendered by Mr. Dowse on Tuesday night as a mere superficiality. So long as an attempt is made to bring justice home to the offenders, it is, so far as the public interest is concerned, not very material whether the Government or a particular officer initiate the proceedings. But that is no reason why a wrong interpretation should be put on an Act of Parliament, or why we should not do our best to expose the error.—The Law Journal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the Liverpool Weekly Advertiser, in his last letter, in noticing the presence of Monsignor Capel at all the aristocratic gatherings in London, goes on to say:—"That Catholicity is spreading among the higher classes of this country is a fact of which any one may obtain evidence for himself by visiting certain of the Catholic churches in London. Let him take three—say the Pro-Cathedral at Kensington, the Oratory at South Kensington, and the Jesuit headquarters in Farm Street. If there be a 'function,' or even an ordinary holiday service, he will find a line of splendid equipages outside, and well powdered footmen about the doors. Let him enter and look at the congregation, and he will see among them numbers of many of the greatest families in England. If no 'function,' or other service be going on, let him look up the names on the seats, and if he is not already acquainted with Roman Catholic statistics, he will be greatly surprised at the titles borne by some of the pew renters. Very gross exaggerations on these points were indulged in by those who are always trying to make out that Mr. Gladstone and one-half of our public men are 'Jesuits in disguise'; but all exaggeration being put aside, there certainly is enough going on all around us to show that the aristocratic bias has been taken off from Roman Catholicism in this country, and that it is not now unfashionable to worship with Dr. Manning or the disciples of Ignatius Loyola. Many Catholics thought that it was a mistake of the authorities at Rome to make Dr. Manning Archbishop of Westminster. Those persons now admit their mistake. He has given their religion an influence in English society such as they had not hoped to see it attain in his life time. He is a leading man everywhere, whether on the same platform with the Prelates of the Church of England, or as a guest of the Conservative Lord Mayor of London. When he is present at a debate in the House of Lords, he stands close to the Episcopal benches, and the Right Rev. Prelates converse with him before the assembled Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland assembled."

The Feast of St. Ignatius Loyola was celebrated at the Jesuits' Church, Farm Street, London, with special observance. The Archbishop of Westminster was present, as well as many of the clergy.

At Birmingham, a hairdresser named Rimmer was fined 25, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment with hard labor, for stealing a quantity of hair from the head of a girl who went to have her locks dressed.

THE PURCHAS CASE.—The writ of suspension *ab officio et beneficio*, was served personally on Mr. Purchas on Sunday at Brighton, before the commencement of Divine service. The suspension notice was afterwards fixed on the Church door. Mr. Purchas is now suspended from the income of his living as well as from his duties.

THE JESUITS.

(To the Editor of the Tablet.)

SIR,—I must beg that you will forgive my intrusion upon your valuable space; but, at this time, I myself, in common with many thousands of Englishmen, feel my indignation intensely aroused in defence of the first principles of right and liberty. I am no Roman Catholic, still less am I a Jesuit; but I am an Englishman, and in common with my fellow-countrymen, I am in love with liberty, in every true sense of the word.

The present outrageous attack upon the Jesuits in Germany is an insult to this enlightened age, and to our boasted civilization. But it is more than this; it is a daring attack upon the rights, homes, and liberties of helpless and unoffending men. It is an outrage upon every honest man's sense of honesty and right. Unless the subject is taken up warmly, promptly, and determinedly, what guarantee have we but that the diabolical principle of robbery and oppression, having been, as it were, legalized, shall not spread; and then a man's house is his castle no more. The rights of ownership even cease. The principle, once established, may be easily applied in quarters where it is least expected. Neither can we then reasonably raise our protest of indignation surprise and fury. Now is the time. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." This principle, if once sanctioned, as in the case of the Jesuits, may, through the schemings of Eristian Churchmen, be mooted with regard to Dissenters at home, or against Ritualists, or any party whom they might pretend were plotters against the State and State institutions. The very idea, sir, causes a smile on the lip of the reader. Very well, then, how can we but be indignant as well as astonished that the robber Bismarck can dare, in the light of our European day, to commence the proposed barbarous and wholesale injustice against a set of harmless and (in the opinion of many) useful men? "Oh, but these Jesuits are plotters against the Empire!" A few priests! The "Empire" must be a poor flimsy thing, indeed, if a few popish priests are able to shake it.

against the oppressor, of right suffering from tyrannical might, we must be up in arms, not for them, but, for ourselves, our dearest principles, our own hearths and homes. "But the Jesuits are such dangerous designing people!" So are plenty of other folks, English lawyers, for instance, but we should be very sorry to have them all robbed and outlawed. Besides this, the 19th century is quite capable of defending itself against the Jesuits without stooping to persecute, harass and rob them. Why, sir, surely the whole thing is an invention! Impossible! An enlightened Government in the 19th century about to perform such a piece of lawless villainy! Such an egregious, disgraceful scandal in the eyes of Europe. Why, they would scarcely dare do such a thing in China or Japan now-a-days. If any people are bound to take the matter up, it is the English, by means of our representative Government. By our Government, let us pretty plainly inform Prince Bismarck of what the British Lion feels, as he looks at his cowardly and disgraceful proposal with regard to the Jesuits of Germany, their persons, their goods, and chattels.

I can trust myself to ramble no more. Nor have I a right to trespass on your patience further. If Mr. Gladstone and our Liberal Government have any true British "go" in them, as the boys would say, it will not be difficult to make them speak out our views and our ideas upon this subject. Such a principle must not find a precedent in 19th Century Europe.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

NOT A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE DECADE OF LANCASTER.—This vacant office is stated to have been offered by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Bright, but, "much to the Premier's disappointment," that gentleman has declined it courteously but emphatically. "Though nominally a sincere, duties are attached to the distinction sufficient, in the hands of a conscientious politician like the member for Birmingham to involve anxiety as well as official labour. These the right hon. gentleman is not at the present moment prepared to accept; although his health is sufficiently re-established, he is afraid of a relapse, which might prevent him carrying out his cherished idea of resuming his Parliamentary duties next session.—Birmingham Daily News.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.—A collision occurred on the North-Western Railway on Monday night.—The express train from Liverpool ran into the 10.40 train from Birmingham at Cauden Town, smashing in the windows of several carriages, and scattering the glass on the platform in all directions. One passenger was very seriously injured, not having spoken up to one o'clock. Several were also bruised and cut about the head, and it is feared, more than seriously injured. Medical aid was speedily called.

On Saturday a serious collision occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, on the Agecroft coal siding between the Clifton Junction and Pendleton near Manchester. A coal train had been detached on the siding, while a passenger train passed. A signal was made for the coal train to move, which it had not sooner done than the driver, seeing the Manchester and Blackburn Express coming at full speed, reversed his engine and jumped from it. A tremendous crash followed. One carriage was smashed to pieces, and the line was closed for several hours. Three persons were killed, and several others injured. The traffic was sent round by the Blue Pits, on the East side, and on by Wigton on the West side.

A GALAXY OF ANNIVERSARIES.—The Archbishop of Westminster once described the present period of the year as containing not merely the occasional occurrence of the feast of some great saint, but as a perfect galaxy of anniversaries. At many other seasons there is a feast, but though it recalls to us one who "shines as a star for all eternity" yet it is often solitary. The close of July and the opening of August bring back the feasts of a brilliant cluster of such stars, and the Archbishop's description is therefore singularly appropriate.

On the last day of July is commemorated the great Saint Ignatius Loyola, whose spiritual sons have lately been marked out for the honor of renewed persecution. Since the memorable day in 1534, when the Jesuits commenced their glorious career, they have always been the objects of the world's unrelenting hatred. Shrinking from no danger, by no difficulty, they have nobly sustained the brunt of the battle. Boldly opposing open enemies gently pointing out the errors of mistaken friends, the results have been as a strong bulwark of the Church. No wonder, then, that the feast of their great founder should rouse the gratitude of the whole Catholic world, firstly to God for having sent such a man, and, secondly, to Saint Ignatius and his disciples, for the glowing fervor and the indomitable courage with which they have nearly three centuries and a half waged war against the enemies of truth. The iron-willed minister who is politically the real emperor of Germany may dream that it is given to him to crush the glorious "company" under his despotic heel, but time will prove his delusion. High though he may be, higher than he have in many lands similarly sought to work their wicked will on the sons of Loyola, and have all been baffled. The rack and the scaffold had no terrors for men on whose hearts were engraven the sublime words which have sustained them in a conflict which demanded forgetfulness of self. Those words—"For the greater glory of God"—indicate at once what the Jesuit fights for and why the Jesuit conquers.

Two days later the Church of God commemorates the founder of the Redemptorists, St. Alphonsus Liguori. Perhaps among all the names that adorn the calendar of saints there is not one which tends to kindle deeper feelings of religion than that of St. Alphonsus. The work of the redemption of captives, with which the disciples of St. Alphonsus have been so honorably linked, gives the Order peculiar claims to the best sympathies of the heart. St. Alphonsus came at a time when men required to be roused to renewed vigor in the good cause, and nobly did that great Saint discharge the duty imposed upon him by God.

Another couple of days pass over and St. Dominic rises before us. We are borne back over many a stormy century, till we stand in imagination in the presence of that brave champion of the Church, who began his labors more than six hundred years ago. Like his fellow-countryman, St. Ignatius (for they were both Spaniards), St. Dominic had the honor to earn the bitter hostility of the enemies of the Church. Nobly he fought in the terrible conflict, and nobly have his sons continued to bear aloft the banner of truth. In many ways have the Dominicans rendered honor to the cause. The Dominican, St. Thomas Aquinas, gave to the world that great work of Christian philosophy which at the Council of Trent was placed beside the Sacred Volume. The Dominican, Las Casas, crossed the ocean that he might dive into the bowels of the earth and mitigate the sufferings of the captive toilers in the mines.—Dominicans (Frn Angelico for instance) have given to art some of its most wondrous triumphs, and have shown what exquisite skill may belong even to the calcimated monks. Greater than all, we have only to turn to the annals of the penal days and we shall see how many Dominican martyrs went fearlessly to torture and to death in defence of our persecuted faith.

Two other anniversaries occur about this time, telling us of men who, though not in the same rank as those we have named, did good battle, each in his own department, against the enemies of the Catholic Church. The orator of Cardinal Wiseman (who was born in Spain of Irish parents, early in August), contains many most valuable lessons for us all. His dignified bearing in 1851, when even the highest dignitaries of the state ignobly forgot all respect for themselves and for the offices they held, won for

him an honorable place in history, and exerted the admiration of many opponents. His literary power placed him in the very front rank of the writers of his age, and enabled him to wield a weapon which few of the enemies of the Church ventured to encounter.

O'Connell too belongs, by his birthday, to August. It is now very nearly a hundred years since amidst the hills of Kerry that great man was born, who was destined to write his name indelibly on history. No matter who suffered wrong, O'Connell strove to right him. He labored to break the chains of the negro, and to destroy the ascendancy which kept down the Protestant Dissenter. We need not tell how he conquered in the glorious battle for the political liberty of Catholics. Well did he earn the honorable title bestowed on him by Pope Pius IX., who named the illustrious Irishman "The great hero of Christianity."

Yes, we have indeed just passed through a "galaxy of anniversaries." It is given to few men to do what those we have named have done, but we can all do something. Let the humblest amongst us be comforted by the thought that the honest and faithful performance of duty, be the sphere of action ever so unimportant in the eyes of man, goes not without its reward.—London Universe, August 10.

UNITED STATES.

DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN.—CORNER STONE OF NEW CHURCH AT HEWLETT'S STATION, L. I.—SOMANY ROMAN Catholic churches now deck the island, that almost every village has its church and Pastor. From almost every Railroad Station we can see a handsome spire surmounted by the dear emblem of our redemption. This is, indeed, gratifying to the Christian eye and soothing to the Christian heart.

Hewlett's Station is no longer behind hand in this respect. This pretty village was the scene of annual stir and bustle on Tuesday, August 26. The morning and mid-day trains from the city and neighboring watering-places, brought with them numbers of interesting and kindly folk to witness the corner-stone laying of the Church of St. Joseph, the name of the new church. Among them arrived the Very Rev. Vicar-General of the Diocese, who, in the unavoidable absence of the Most Rev. Bishop, conducted the beautiful ceremony. Over a dozen clergymen in cassock and surplice assisted, chanting litanies and reciting the appropriate psalms. Among them, earnest and active, was the Pastor of the new Church, Rev. A. Donnis, whose kindly and cordial conduct won him many friends that day. The stone laid and the procession over, Very Rev. Mr. Turner addressed the assembled multitude in very touching and powerful words. He said the new edifice was to be a house of prayer, of sacrifice, of sacraments to be administered. There nothing defiled should enter. There the Holy of Holies was to be offered up as a sacrifice propitiatory for the living and the dead. From that sanctuary religion would shed its hallowing influences on the prayerful congregation, who would show by their lives that the religion of Christ is a religion of sterling truth and un-compromising morality. Urging the people to realize the necessity of materially assisting in the structure of the House of God, he closed his beautiful discourse.

The church is 36 by 80 in dimension, and in height, inside about 32 feet. It is of Gothic style, and the design is Mr. Thomas F. Houghton's, of which young gentlemen it was facetiously, and we hope truthfully, remarked on that day, that besides being architect of St. Joseph's Church, he bids fair to be architect of his own fortune. The ground on which the church is located is the donation of Mr. Daniel Longworth, Hewlett's Station, whose Catholic heart is in the work. Sheriff Kelly generously took round the basket, which we saw was well filled. Pleasant and good-humor characterized the dinner which was given by the generous pastor.—Catholic Review.

MR. STEDMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF DANIEL WEBSTER'S OLD HOME.—Edmund C. Stedman has visited the old home of Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, and thus describes some of its features in a letter to the New York Tribune:—"The mansion, a long, low, cross-roofed wooden pile, has been so often pictured that I need only speak of it as owing its attractiveness to an appearance of having grown foot after foot, by alteration from some old building, and of not having been made brand-new and at once; to the long piazzas, where roses and the Virginia creeper wander at will; to the peaked gables; lastly, to the indefinite feeling one derives from it that here has been a sturdy presence of manhood in the past, now gone forever, but leaving its latent individuality stamped upon the less transitory inanimate objects which surrounded it. "We are what suns and winds and waters make us; but here nature is as Webster transformed it. The house grew with him; the trees, except the 'white apple tree' and the famous elm, were planted by his hand; and the rolling acres, the unbroken lawn, are the impress and reflection of the man himself. The elm under which Mr. Webster used to place his chair, and was painted sitting in country farmer's garb, differs from any specimen of New England's royal tree that I have ever seen. The trunk is of the largest, but the limbs shoot out not far from the ground, and, whether by art or by nature, are trained to cover a circle of 100 feet in diameter, drooping low, so that the tree casts a shadow beyond that of any Windsor oak, and enshrouses you like a banyan. The great limb has yielded to a recent blast, and touches the ground, with leaves still green upon it. As in a scriver, smitten in defense of the mansion had sunk his wounded limb to earth, the tree still holds up its head proudly, and wails out the tempest's onset with its unharmed branches."

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE, who takes official precedence in the Hierarchy of the United States, is Dr. James Roosevelt Bayley. His Grace is a convert, and belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families in the United States. He has been for nearly twenty years Bishop of Newark, during which time he has covered the State of New Jersey with monuments of his zeal and energy in the shape of numerous and exemplary clergy, beautiful churches and chapels, and excellent ecclesiastical seminaries, and some 40 or 50 institutions of learning or charity. The Diocese of Newark, though by no means the richest in the States, appears as the largest contributor to the "Society for the Propagation of the Faith." It was the prayer of the late Archbishop of Baltimore that Bishop Bayley should be his successor. He will be welcomed in Baltimore as heartily as he will be regretted in Newark. His Grace, who was consecrated Bishop at an early age, is still in the full vigour and activity of life. It is a curious circumstance that the actual hands of the English and American Hierarchies should both have been Protestant clergymen in early life.—London Tablet.

The Rev. Dr. Stone's last discourse was upon the following question:—"Is the present life, considered by itself, desirable?" It is impossible to consider it by itself; the presence of Dr. Stone must always be taken into account. Considered with reference to him and his works, it most certainly is not.—San Francisco News-Letter.

About one thousand acres of cotton will be raised in California this season. The receipts of the United States Government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30th, were about \$375,160,506.90, and the expenditure \$277,517,952.07. Excess of receipts over expenditures, \$97,642,554.83.

The demand for opium in the United States is alarmingly on the increase. Last year the statistics of the exports from Smyrna show that of the entire amount to Europe and America, 560,000 pounds, the United States took 280,000.