profess?"

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -JUNE 27, 1873.

WEAT WE MEAN BY HOME RULE.—A correspon-ter asks us what we mean by Home Rule. He delt asks us what we mean by Home Rule. He systhere is a difference between Mr. Butt's con-systhere is a cheme, and Home Rule as understood. by john Martin; and wants to know of which we of jour and we have a very great respect for beh Mr. Martin and Mr. Butt, but we respectfully bith Mr. Marin and all buy, but we respectfully so that we are not a disciple of either. We firmly hold that every civilized people, have in matters hold that every civilized people, have in matters temporal, the right to make their own laws, and hat therefore, Ireland should not be legislated for ust microsoft ireland, as in Hindoostan. We firmly will that no man can tell the wants of a people best than those who are of that people, and that heter than those who are of that people, and that therefore, English members of parliament cannot how the wants of Ireland's people and legislate for wants as well as Irishmen. Since the day for their wants as well as Irishmen. Since the day the Anglo-Nerman gained a foothold in Ireland he he has held her in leading strings. Her so called Paliament was only a myth-its enactments were inoys made at the dictation of England. For a for years only-from 1782 to the first year of this entury-has Ireland had since her connection with England, an independent Parliament. Even during these short eighteen years, her Parliament was far fom representing her people. The Catholic mil-jons had been and remained disfranchised, and were not represented by it. They had stood in the ranks ithe volunteers, but a vote or a voice in the govenment of their country was denied them. But till, with the raiments of intolerance hanging round it that short ter.n of untramelled Home Rule was not unmindful of Catholic grievances. It passed a Blief Act in 1794, to which it took the united Parfament in England until 1829 to add a consequent intaliment of justice. Manufacture, commerce, free hade, and agriculture began to flourish, and Engish interests in the adverse ratio to decay. It was no wonder that bribery should thrust its golden temptation into the pockets of the representatives of the minority in the Parliament of College Green beffect, the Union. This Union, in the consummation of which the Catholics of Ireland had no share, was the ruin of Ireland. It paralyzed Irish manufacture, turned away commerce from the Irish shores, greatly injured agriculture, and made the country a vast nursery for emigration. It satisfied the pride of Englishmen, in giving them the power the pride of Linghammen, in giving them the power to legislate for Ireland as they would for India; it enriched English merchants, but it has not made England as a nation, any greater.

Our notion of Home Rule is a repeal of the Union, and, consequently, a means to the discontinuing of these evils. We feel cenfident that the relations between England and Ircland will never grow better, but will continue to grow worse as long as the Union is continued. This we say, not because we bink there are not Englishmen in the English Parliament who know of Ireland's just complaints and would like to put an end to them by just legislation, but because we know of the prejudice and the home interests which such men would have to combat, did they lend themselves to such measures. No! Ireland's one hundred and five representatives, even though they represented the whole Irish people, (an never get just laws for their country, while six hundred English and Scotch representatives are up against them. Give Ireland her native parliainternal affairs, and we have no objection to any nominal compact or confederation which may involve a certain right for the English sovereign, that Mr. Butt may advocate. But still we say we are not his disciple, neither are we the disciple of Mr. Martin; in the sense of Daniel O'Connell, we ad-rocate a full repeal of the Union. This is our meaning of Home Rule.-Celtic Index.

REJECTION OF THE ROCK OF CASHEL BILL BY THE Lords.-At five o'clock on Monday the appearance of the House of Lords was very different from the usual quiet aspect of the hereditary house of legislature. The Tory benches were crowded. The bishops appeared in numbers in their lawn sleeves, ladies were in the seats at the end and in the galleries, and there was all the appearance of an exciting debate. Their lordships now quietly end their debates before the dinner hour of eight o'clock, and the speaking is short, sharp, and decisive .---Lord Stanley of Alderley moved the second reading of the Rock of Cashel Bill in an admirable speech, the Rock fuil of power and good sense. Lord Middleton moved the rejection of the bill in a speech vigorous and eloquent, denouncing the Roman Catholics as being guilty of usurpation. The Earl of Limerick's speech, which made a deep impression, supported the bill; and the Marquis of Clanricarde, in an eloquent oration, worthy of an old and practical statesman, advocated the rights of the. Catholics of Ireland to the restoration of an old vencrated spot on which they had erected a public edifice. Lord Monck and Lord Granville temporised with the measure. Under the pressure of the dinner hour, the debate collapsed, and the Rock of Cashel Bill was defeated dy 120 to 23. In the minority were the Dukes of Norfolk and Bedford, the Marquis of Clanticarde, the Earl of Devon, Lord Houghton, the ple of Ireland were profoundly interested, but which Ead of Denbigh. The whole scene to an outsider was a melancholy illustration of the depth to which the root of bribery have penetrated. The Church Body will not have it. They will not spend a shilling en it. Yet they lock the door, and will not allow the Catholic people of Ireland to utilize the old fane, and light anew the old altar before which their fathers knelt, and around which they freely offered themselves up a sacrifice for faith and fatherland. This piece of scandalous bigotry will cost the Church a great deal. A ruin on a rock was a small portion of the Church property of Ireland for the Irish people to beg of their conquerors, yet that old relic of the past was, in solemnity, denied them. -Freeman. It is curious that when, some thirty years since, Sir Robert Peel instituted a Board of Charitable Bequests for Ireland, O'Connell imagined just such a case as Mr. O'Keeffe has now furnished the lawyers with. He asked if, in similar circumstances, "the Board would recognize the Popish Bishop's decree, or investigate for themselves ?" The question was serious and that Board decided unanimously that they would simply recognize the decree of the Bishop or other authority. The anticipation of the administrative difficulty, and the surmounting of it, was a decision of the O'Keeffe case in advance. Its reversal now would necessitate the re-settlement of Workhouse and prison chaplaincies, as well as of that his own tale :-- "In order to estimate the success of local matter-the management of the Callan schools. Judge, jury, and a parliamentary majority may unfortunately imitate the ostrich's policy and refuse to recognize a Roman Catholic Bishop; but though they are competent to ignore patent facts they cannot "abridge the power of Rome" by constituting themselves canonical inquisitors. Earl Russell might command ithe Channel Fleet at twenty-four hours' notice to his own (and the enemy's) entire satisfaction, and Mr. Harcourt's friends are equally Capable of plunging into theology at ten minutes' preparation. But should they take the plunge it will prove fatal, for their big bundles of official documents tied up with orange tape, will prevent their teturn to the surface. Our religious social arrangements, our agreements to differ, are the slow growth away by the Society. That the publishers and of centuries; and precedent and reason are in this unhappy Callen case against the bigotry which, hough strong in Parliament and in the Radical constituencies, has not a vestige of argument to fall back upon, however loud it may bluster .-- Catholic. Opinion. At the set of the set and in a second Irishmen are not blind to the reason for combin-

IBISH INTELLIGEN/CE. tional equality; men who are ever willing to put worth of Manchester, late member for Drogheda, their own limbs which they would not endure on offers to give £2,000 to the Trick Eich with the second article which shows how prejudice is among the worst foes of Ireland, observes: It is pitiable to see the havoc that these anti-National anti-Catholic. prejudices are making among us. The Protestants and Presbyterians, looking to England and Scotland for leading, cannot see the inconsistencies that make their conduct a byoword. Their honest but foolish prejudices blind them. It would be impossible for Catholics to entrust the education of their children to such prejudiced educators. We have a right to be liberal-we are bound to be charitable; but we cannot allow liberality or any mistaken notion of charity to supersede the dictates of conscience, or render us indifferent to the good of our country. We think it is a mistake on the part of too many well-meaning, timid Catholics, to shrink from the charge of what is now generally termed Ultramontanism-that is, being influenced in our educational views by the advice of the Pope. We are the spiritual children of His Holiness, and shall we dishonestly put up false colours or meanly raise a neutral flag? "The Great Archbishop of the West, at the dawn of the so-called National System of Education, protested against it as a cheat, and demanded for the Catholics the right to educate their people in their own principles and in their own way. Others thought the plan should be accepted as an instalment, and the majority agreed to give it a fair trial. It has been fairly tried and found wanting. It has not a Prelate in its favour at this hour, and is virtually inoperative save where it is worked on the Denominational plan. There is no use in saying one thing and thinking another. To play fast-andloose with conscience is neither politic nor mauly. Why are Catholics Catholics at all unless they consider themselves to be right ?-and how can they exhibit the sincerity of their convictions so effectually as by never swerving from the principles they

FUNERAL DEMONSTRATION IN CORK. - On Sunday last a public funeral took place over the remains of J. F. Kearns, a printer, who was sentenced at the Special Commission, held in this city in 1867, to fifteen years' penal servitude, for his connection with Fenianism. After a detention of two years the deceased became of unsound mind. At the time of the amnesty he was discharged, but his condition compelled his friends to make him an inmate of the Gork District Lunatic Asylum, where he died on Tuesday last. His remains were conveyed to the residence of his friends at Ashburton, where they remained till Sunday last. It was announced by advertisement that he would receive a public funcral in recognition of the sufferings he underwent as a political prisoner, and which accelerated his death. Accordingly, yesterday, at one o'clock a large num-ber of persons assembled at Ashburton, the starting point of the procession. One o'clock was fixed as the hour for the departure of the funeral, but it was deemed better to postpone it to three o'clock, when the places of worship were closed. From one o'clock, however, St. Luke's and the neighborhood became very crowded, while the trades and the working men were assembling and being got into line for the procession. At half-past two o'clock the remains, which were enclosed in a beautiful rady, with national and religious prejudice, to stand solid oak coffin, were placed on a bier drawn by four horses. Thrown over the coffin was the Irish flag, ment. Let her make her own laws for her own a harp and sunburst, and the pall was borne by the internal affairs and we have no objection to any following :---Colonel Rickard Burke, T. Dillon, P. F. Barry, M. F. Murphy, Jeremiah O'Donovan, and Morgan M'Sweeney. The chief mourner was James Kearns, a brother of the deceased, and there followed a general procession, including the trades, with several bands playing the Dead March in Saul .--Amongst the bands were No. 1, Barrack-street, Globe-lane, and the Garryowen brass band, which came from Limerick accompanied by about a hundred and fifty of their friends. Between two and three thousand people walked in the procession, which was witnessed by several thousands more, who gathered along the route of the cortege, which passed down St. Luke's, through King-street, the Parade, South Mall, over Anglesea Bridge, on to the Botanic Gardens, where the interment took place. Mr. J. P. Ronayne, M.P., was present at the funeral in a closed carriage. There was no demonstration at the interment. The burial service was read in

which the immense concourse of people joined, after which the remains were consigned to their last resting-place.--Cork Examiner.

offers to give £2,000 to the Irish Fishery department for the purpose we have stated, if the Irish public will contribute £8,000. The total is to be lent out in small sums, on good security, to enable the fishermen to procure sound lines, nets and gear, and to provide better boats, so that they may carry on their trado at a greater distance from the land. We have stated the case and Mr. Whitworth's generous offer plainly. We now await the national reply .-- Irish Times.

SAD DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINEING .- D. R. H. Wood, borough coroner of Sligo, held an inquest last week on the body of a lad named Patrick Connington, who met his death under the following circumstances :-- " It appears that two boys named Scanlan, on removing two whiskey casks from an. establishment in Sligo, discovered that they con-tained a quantity of whiskey and water. They drank some of this compound and gave a portion of it to deceased, who drank it until he became helplessly drunk. He was removed to his father's residence, and the resident dispensary physician, Doctor Tucker, called to attend him but he never recovered from the stuper, and died on Wednesday morning. The jury found a virdict in accordance with these facts.

EMIGRATION .- The desire to flee from the "old country" instead of waning seems to be increasing. On Monday the number going away by the mid-day trains completely blocked up the platform of Enniskillen station, so that it was with difficulty the porters and officials of the company could move about. Most of those who left came from Leitrim and Cavan, and were going to friends on the other side of the Atlantic who had paid their passage, and sent ship certificates io this country instead of cash. -Cor. of Daily Express.

A Galway correspondent, writing on May 28 says: -" The outpour of emigrants from this portion of the conatry exceeds by half the number which left for many years, or at least an equal number is scarcey remembered by 'the oldest inhabitant.' The first three days of each week finds our terminal station here crowded with sightscers from an early hour in the morning anxious to take a last fond look of their dearest and oldest friends."

In the O'Keeffe case the time for applying to set aside the verdict which would have expired to-day was extended until Wednesday next, when the full Court will sit to hear an application for a new trial. The charge of the Chief Justice is still keenly criticized.

The Freeman having made inquiries is satisfied that there was no foundation for the statement on which it commented, that the ship carpenters of Belfast were at all concerned in the last riots in that town. There is, therefore, an end to the actions for libel by 1,200 plaintiffs.

Mr. Kirk, High Sheriff of Armagh, was on Saturday killed at Richmond, near London, by his horse taking fright. The groom, who accompanied him, was seriously injured.-Times.

A woman has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment in Belfast for seditious language in the street, and another for attempting to rescue her, has got a fortnight.

It is stated from Enniskillen that several members of the constabularly force in various parts of the country are throwing up their positions, with a view to emigrating.

Sir Robert Kane has resigned the presidency of Queen's College, Cork, and it is rumored that a Protestant, and an Englishman, is to succeed him.

The Irish peasantry are beginning to form an Agricultural Laborers' Union to co-operate with that of England.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that the total number of persons who emigrated from Ireland last year was 78,781, of whom 46,741 were male and 32.040 female emigrants.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

COMMUNISM .- THE INTERNATIONAL .- A meeting of 26 delegates styled in the programme "the second annual congress of the British Federation of the International Working Men's Association," was opened on Sunday in a room of the Manchester Mechanics' Institute. Citizen Samuel Vickery presided. The following motion was proposed by Citizen Rouge (of Nottingham), seconded by Citizen Tyler, and dopted, not, however, without two dissentients and one protest against its language, as likely to bring the association into disrepute and give the governing powers reason for interfering and imprisoning its members :-- " Considering that the International is a militant association, and that its members, though united by the bonds of solidarity, in view of universal peace and brotherhood, should not hesitate to take up arms for the defence of their rights if duty or necessity commanded it; that, consequenty, our association can be justly considered as the nternational army of workers; that every army must have its flag to serve as a rallying point to the soldiers who compose it; and considering, on the other hand, that the red flag is the only one which is emblematical of the principles and objects of the International, for the red is the symbol of the blood of the people shed for the cause of liberty and progress, while the single colour represents the unity of the human kind and the abolition of classes; that all other flags, whatever be their origin, have been sullied by the reactionary parties-the Congress declares, first, the red flag is proclaimed the flag of the British Federation; second, that each section of the British Federation is invited to provide itself with a red flag, on one side of which shall be inscribed the names of the association and section, and on the other the following motto :-- 'No duties without rights, no rights without duties;' thirdly, the Congress invites all federations, sections, and groups of the association to propose to the next general Congress the proclamation of the red fing as the flag of the International, and the adoption of the red card as the universal card of membership in the International." The protest as to the language of this resolution was answered by Citizen de Morgan, who said he would be glad to see the red flag adopted, as it would serve to frighten the timid away from their ranks. He only wished the governing classes would interfere and send some of them to prison, as it would rouse the people throughout the country. A resolution was also adopted, on the motion of Citizen Murray, declaring that the emancipation of the working classes must be brought about by themselves by the exercise of political power, and enjoining on the Federation that, since the political power of the country was monopolized by the upper and middle classes, the common enemies of the working classes," it was necessary to establish "a new political party separate from and opposed to all existing parties." The Congress was again continued on Monday, but the greater part of the day was occupied with the private discussion of matters of administration. In the afternoon and evening the number of delegates in attendance was 19, Citizen Vickery presiding. A young lady was also in the room. Citizen M'Dermott, of the Manchester Central Section, moved, and Citizen Weymann, of Manchester Foreign Section, seconded, a resolution declaring that the possession of the land is the inalienable right of the people, and that the people, having been deprived of the land through the fraudulent devices and tymnnical usurpation of the govorning classes, are justified in enforcing the restitution of the same by any means that circumstances may place within their power, and recommonding that this association use every means in its power to propagate the idea of the nationalization of the land. and endeavour by every possible means to bring

Citizen de Morgan moved, "That this Congress, recognizing as a right that the present ownership of land originated in fraud and conquest, the people have a perfect right to demand the immediate resumption by the State (as the custodian of the rights | are indolence, licentiousness and superstition. of the people) of all lands, mines, and rivers. But, as a matter of conciliation, it suggests that the land be purchased from the present owners at an equitable rate, and let to the people either for private or co-operative cultivation; no person or co-operative company to have more land than he or they can personally cultivate. The rents of the land to bear all the burdens of taxation." Citizen Farrell, Birkenhead, seconded the motion. A delegate said it was altogether foreign to his principles to enter into a compromise with thieves, and, therefore, he did not support Citizen de Morgan's proposal. The discussion was carried on between four or five delegates for about three-quarters of an hour. The chairman then announced that he had received a note signed by four gentlemen, suggesting that the debate should close, and he would take the vote of the meeting as to whether it should be concluded or not. A majority decided for its termination. On a division on the motion and amendment before the meeting, the latter was negatived, and Citizen M'Dermott's motion carried. Citizen Barry, on behalf of the British Fed val Council, moved,-"That, considering the law of inheritance is unjust and unequal and immoral, and creates and fosters classes, enriching the wealthy and impoverishing the poor the Congress pronounces in favour of its total and immediate abolition." Citizen Weymann seconded the motion. Citizen M'Dermott moved an amendment that the Congress defer the consideration of this question until the previous resolutions are genorally adopted by the sections, and that the subject he left in abeyance for the present. Citizen Alfred Days seconded the amendment, which, however, was rejected in favour of the resolution. The Congress afterwards adopted, by 9 votes to 3, a resolution of the Federal Council, to the effect that considering the instruments of production are indispensable to the creation of the means of life, are themselves created by the working class, and that their appropriation by the idle classes enables these classes to lictate to the working classes the very conditions of their existence, the Corgress proclaims the necessity for the appropriation by the State of all instruments of production. The following resolution was also passed :--- " Considering that the national credit rests on the wealth-producing power of the country ; considering that the working class are the sole producers of wealth; considering that industrial cooperation is in some degree a means to the economical emancipation of the working class; considering that the use of the national credit would facilitate co-operative industry, the Congress declares the right of the working class to the use of the national credit for the purposes of co-operative industry." The Congress adjourned till next year at Birmingham.

man a state comment of the

THE RESULT OF TRADE COMBINATIONS .- We are informed by one of the leading firms in the steel trade that within the last few days letters have been received from the United States countermanding a large number of orders on account of the high prices which now prevail. These orders are being placed in America, and both manufacturers and workmen in England are likely to feel the effects of the grasping policy which has been recently pursued by too many coalowners as well as by the best paid artisans. The result of that policy has been an advance of price which is quite as prejudicial to the interests of this country as are the beavy protective duties on the other side of the Atlantic-of which we have all been complaining so loudly. The increase of our exports of iron and steel has recently been at a diminishing rate, and it is high time that the question how far we are driving trade from the country should be carefully considered by mine-owners as well as by workmen.-Sheffield Telegraph.

Sorry indeed should we be to inculcate severity in punishment, but on one point of magisterial discipline we would be firm as adamant. There can be no grosser crime in the domestic life of a nation than adulteration of food, and to those who indulge in such offences we would deal out justice almost untempered by mercy. We have laws amply sufficient for checking such adulteration, but traders laugh at them because they know the magistrates never dream of punishing offenders with imprisonment, when a fine can be imposed instead. In France they manage these things differently-and better.-The Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police has just sent two coffee adulterators to prison for six months, and twelve retail dealers to a month apiece. Had these men lived in England they would have been fined a triffe, have paid the money, and walked away laughing, to devise further nefarious schemes for making up the sums in which they were mulcted,-Catholic Times. We clip the following able little paragraph from the Spectator .- The new ecclesiastical laws of which Prussia is so proud were promulgated in the Official Gazette of Thursday, and now at last the Church of Prussia is a mere department of the Civil Service, and that in a sense in which it would be absurd to say the same of any other State Church in the world, except, perhaps, that of Switzerland, which is being modelled on the same type. On the same day the Times correspondent telegraphed from Berlin that the German State Council (we suppose the council of German princes, or Bundesrath, is indicated) had determined unanimously to expel the monastic orders of "the Redemptorists, the Lazarists, and the Congregations of the Holy Ghost and of the Most Holy Heart," " as coming under the law against the Jesuits." We have a very indistinct conception what the latter and apparently mystical orders really are, but surely the Redemptorists are about as closely connected with the Jesuits' as the University, of London is with the Royal Artillery, both being institutions under the Crown, and not otherwise connected at all. It would be more manly to make the observance of the Roman Catholic religion in Germany penal at once. That is evidently the goal to which cautious advances are being made.

mitted at one of their annual meetings :---- 'The large number of professors of religion who take no interest in worship indicate a sad sad need of the influ-ence of the Holy Spirit • • • The evils here The ignorance of the larger part of church members as to the fundamental facts and doctrines of the Bible is very great. \* \* \* The public sentiment as to impurity of speech and conduct is very debased. Sorcery has for four years been increasing in this district. • • • Many of the remaining church members are apparently dry branches. Licentious. ness more common than in former years. \* \* • A general apathy pervades the Church. • • • The whole population (of the Island) are under the influence of sorcery, and some deaths undoubtedly occur from superstitious fears. We may as well have a ninth witness, and this shall be the Rev. Dr. Anderson, Secretary of the Congregational Missionary Society. He tries to make the best of the case by showing that, as bad as they are, the Sandwich Island Protestants are not so very much worse than the New England Protestants. 'The piety (?) of Hawaiians,' says he, 'differs from that of New England Christians more in circumstances than in reality. They have their easily besetting sins; ours, as a commercial people, are covetousness and luxuriousness ; theirs, licentiousness and intemperance.' Yes, they are all ' tarred with the same stick.' Protestantism-the child of the Devil-does the works of the Devil everywhere."

CAPT. JACE, STOKES AND GEN. DAVIS,-What beautiful ideas General Davis has about justice. He says that he thought it would be better to avoid the expenses of the farce of a trial and hang up the Modocs at once. Is it such an unusual thing in the United States that a murderer has to wait six months for his trial? Stokes killed Fisk eighteen months ago, and we may say his trial has not begun. If he was treated according to General Davis' method, what would Davis say? But then there is a difference between Capt. Jack and Stokes. There is, indeed. and "the biggest rascal of the two is not the one The Modocs have no respect for civil you think." justice. Have we, when we see that a man can saw and burn up a man with impunity? The views of Davis will be stigmatized as infamous by the civilized world .- Courrier des Etats Unis.

A Mrs. Earhart, of Germantown, Ohio, has been arrested, with her son, charged with having poisoned during the past twenty years her father, two of her children, her son's wife and two of his children, and burning her uncle's barn about five years ago. She is about seventy years of age, wrinkled, gray and ugly, and utterly refuses to be interviewed by any interpreter. The bodies of her supposed victims will be disinterred next week, and further horrible developements in confirmation with the dark hints thrown out against her will be awaited with the utmost impatience.

The wicked of Chicago have discovered a new windle. An old hat, which would be costly at 4s. is packed in a box and taken to the residence of some gentleman whose name is in the directory, at an hour when the gentleman is not at home. His wife is informed that her husband has purchased a" hat, has paid \$1 on it, and wishes her to pay the remainder, which she does. When the busband comes home at night there is trouble and some profane language. At one house the lady, having no money gave an order on a neighboring shop for \$4.50. This the sharper raised to \$14.50, took it to the shop, and received the monay. Some people may think that the people of Chicago had better be looking out for another fire.

The trial of Dr. West, the Dover doctor who killed negro, and then cut off his head and skinned the body, with the apparent intention of destroying the identity of the murdered man and leading it to be inferred that it was the doctor who was dead, has terminated in a verdict of acquittal without the jury leaving the box. The ground upon which the jury came to this conclusion was that the act was in their opinion committed in self-defence. Feeling against West at one time ran high, but the verdict was received with much satisfaction, the opinion being expressed that "it would have been rather rough upon the prisoner to hang him for killing a nigger !"-Guzette.

DIVORCE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE .- In four counties of New Hampshire more than one hundred and eighty miserable married couples were made happy by ob-

IRISH BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT .- The Freeman of Tuesday says :- Last night three important Irish measures were dispatched with all possible brevity in the " painted chamber." The Dublin University Tosts Bill received the Royal assent, and Trinity is launched on its new career as a fourth Queen's College. The Peace Preservation Act also passed through its final stage and a country, peaceful, tranquil, and un-disturbed as any in the world, is saddled with a new and oppressive coercion code. The ready alacrity with which the House of Lords adopted their absurd and unjust measure is now a matter of record, and that august assembly last night exhibited at least equal alacrity in defeating a bill in which the peounhapply roused the lightly slumbering fond of English bigotry. This measure was the Rock of Cashel Bill, by which it was proposed to restore to its original purpose, as a temple of the Most High, the most interesting and one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical piles in Europe. A scheme more just more innocent, less calculated to wake a suspicion or provoke dissent, was never yet introduced. And yet it was complacently resisted by 112 votes to 23 in the House of Lords. The record of this year's Parliament, the story of the Irish University Bill, of the Peace Preservation Bill, and the Rock of Cashel Bill, will not soon be forgotton in Ireland. They are strong evidence of the fact that the Parliament of England has departed from that new and generous policy towards Ireland on which it was at one time fondly hoped it was entering.

BIBLE SCATTERING.—We have been amused by the April report of the Hibernian Bible Society. A retrospective gentleman, a Rev. Mr. Robinson has taken the trouble to ascertain the total number of Bibles distributed in Ireland by the society since the year 1804. He puts the total down as 65,000,000 ! Not content with this evidence of his powers in the science of enumeration, he fairly paralyses the unlearned reader by further calculations of wondrous profundity and extent. Here language fails us, and we are compelled to allow the rev. gentleman to tell this prodigious distribution, you should reflect that, if each volume were only six inches broad, it would take a book-shelf one thousand miles long to hold them. If each volume were half a pound weight, they would weigh fourteen thousand seven hundred tons. If any body had the patience to undertake the counting of them, and if ho were to work ten hours a day, and six days in the week (and that is more than Lincolnshire tradesmen are willing to work) counting six copies a minute, he would come to the end of his task in seven years." Thus Mr. Robinson calculates or estimates the success achieved by the Bible Society, not by the number of " converts " made in Ireland (thank God they cannot boast of that) but by the number of books dispersed and thrown printers, trunk-makers and buttermen, regard this as an unqualified success is very possible, and, after all, it is something in the nature of an achievement to put employment and, moncy-in-the way of the working men.-Catholic Opinion.

THE DEEP SEA FIRMERIES .- Would it be possible to raise in Ireland the sum of £8000 in order to seation on the part of the Dissenters, Secularists Pres- cure the noble donation of £2,000, and thus to form League," sgainsf Iriph Catholic.demands for educa-l ermon for all time to come? Mr. Benjamin Whit- the one already arrived at on the preceding night. different Pretestant missionaries -American-sub- in the place. League, "gainst Irish Catholic demands for , educa-1 erinen for all' time to come? Mr. Benjamin will a loss of the state o

The number of readers of the British Museum Library within the last ten years has actually decreased in the face of an enormously increasing population. While in 1861, the number of readers was 130,410, or 49 for every 100 of the population of London, in 1871 there were 105,006, or only 32 for every 100.

In last night's Gazette official notification appears of a Knighthood conferred upon Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, late Chief Secretary of Victoria.—Times.

## UNITED STATES.

The Brooklyn Catholic Review, in commenting on the "Fruits of Protestantism," gives an illustration of how Christianity is flourishing in the Sandwich Islands, fostered by the missionaries sent only from Puritanical New England : "What are the fruits of Protestantism? We see what they are in our own land-but what are they in other countries? Let Protestants themselves answer. The New England missionaries undertook the Christianization of the Sandwich Islands, and what did they make of them A land in which the people wasted away from the effect of an all but universal licentiousness; a land where the communicants of the Protestant churches. accustomed to pray extempore in their meetings, and to expound,' ' united with their religious profes sions immoralities too gross to name among Christians, the practice of sorcery, and the worship of a host of dij minores'; a land where 'the maternal sertiment was so low that the majority of children died. from mero neglect.' It is a Protestant writer from

taining divorces in the year 1872 and the four first months of 1873.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS .- It has been very justly observed that, where it not for female society the beginning of men's lives would be helpless, the middle without pleasure, and the end without comfort ; but if all women were like what Mrs. Stanton suggests they should be, in the following extract, neither the beginning, middle nor end of man's life would be even endurable. We sincerely pity the man united to a woman who can rave in this manner:

"Let women assist themselves now as they never assisted themselves before. Let them take care of their own interests. They have too long let their benevolent instincts work toward the Church and men; let them now attend to themselves. Let the churches alone; don't carpet churches, don't have fairs to deck them with painted windows; don't give your ministers donation parties ; put all your energies into earnest work for your own emancipation. Make a social resolution. Carry the war, if need be, into your own families; let the baby go without bibs, the husband's shirts without buttons, the home without care, until the men give in. When they find their comfort depends on allowing us the ballot, they will wheel into line and give it to us. Women have too long petitioned and begged of men; let them now make a siege and carry the war into their homes. It is coming to that, sirs, and it is going to be a dear piece of business for you. We are going to vote—peaceably if we can but with war if we must.'

By all means, "let the baby go without bibs, the husband's shirts without buttons, the home without care, until the men give in and allow women to carry the war into their homes," or, in other words, to blight its happiness and blast domestic peace and virtue for the sake of obtaining what, at best, would be a very questionable privileg. Let home beneglected; let women, instead of striving to make it bright and happy, insist on obtaining what such persons as Mrs. Stanton are pleased to call their rights, and they will find, when perhaps too late, that men, instead of "wheeling into line," will become disgusted with married life, and that the consequences will be to women simply degrada-tion and ruin. Let women attend to their legitimate duties; let them manage their household, educate their children and secure the affection of their husbands, bear with their bnsbands, bear with their infirmities and strive to make them better and happier men, and then they can claim their just rights and leave the redress of their many grievances which they undoubtedly suffer to the good sense, intelligence and generous consideration sure to follow from the examples and teachings of Christian mothers.-- Western Catholic.

Maine is supposed to be kept free from temptation and much evil by the Prohibitory Law. An article in the St. Stephen Journal says : "Rum is again in the ascendency in Calais, so much so that it is a common occurrence to see women drunk and disorderly on our principal street. Only last Sunday two women, whose names could be easily produced were so intoxicased and abusive that Marshal Carlyle was obliged to lock them both up; and a few days previous a man and woman, arm, and arm, were seen staggering through this city, yet we do about the speedy realization of the same." The whom we are quoting; and he is not our only with not wonder at this when we consider the fact that chairman said this resolution was not in advance of. Here are extracts from the reports of seven rum is allowed to be sold in every calcon and sharty whom we are quoting; and he is not our only wit not won ler at this when we consider the fact that