

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Catholics of Flushing, N. Y., met in St. Michael's Church on Feb. 13th, and subscribed over one thousand dollars in a few minutes towards erecting a Catholic School. There is much credit due to their Pastor and themselves for such a good beginning; in so small a Catholic population, where there are few men of wealth it is a most generous offering. —*Boston Pilot*.

In the parish of St. Mary's, Troy, the Catholic School under the care of the Sisters of Charity and Brothers of the Christian Schools have eight hundred pupils. The public schools have 2,000 and receive \$24,000 a year of the State funds, while the Catholic schools do not receive one cent. Is this justice, or is it not gross bigotry and State tyranny? —*Ibid.*

CONVERSIONS.—At St. Mary's, Wigan, Mrs. George Baily was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. J. Hardman, C. C., of St. Mary's, Standishgate, Wigan. —*Catholic Standard*.

On the feast of St. Francis Xavier, the Privy Councillor, Chevalier d'Olszewski de Potrisen abjured the errors of Protestantism, and was received into the bosom of the holy Catholic Church. He had prepared himself for that important step, by deep studies of the Catholic doctrines during several years. Such conversions give to the Church ample consolations for the loss of corrupted members, such as the Achilles, Gavazzis, &c. —*Tablet*.

The Princess Wasa, the mother of the Princess Carola Wasa, has, like her daughter, become a convert to the Catholic Church. Her abjuration took place lately, at Moravetz. —*L'Ami de la Religion*.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH PARTY AND THE "NATION."—In the course of an elaborate and comprehensive article explanatory of the views advocated upon many public questions by the *Nation*, Mr. G. C. Hoey writes as follows:—"I firmly believe that Ireland is stronger in her influence upon England this moment than she has been at any hour since the Union; stronger in her narrowed but incorruptible opposition; and stronger because Mr. Keogh and Mr. Sadleir have been bought. For that experiment has most ludicrously and notoriously failed. The Irish party has not been dissolved. The Irish people have given no quarter to the traitors. Every Irish constituency is on its guard against them. Let my Lord Aberdeen find them seats as he has given them offices, for there is none so mean on this side of the Channel. One frank word of explanation I may, perhaps, be permitted to express here of the relation which the *Nation* desires to occupy to the Irish Church, and to such religious questions as of necessity daily fall in its way. This is not a polemical journal—it never was. I believe it never will be. I, of course, mean no disparagement to that lofty mission which engages in the defence of the Church here, in France, and in America, some of the most brilliant, accomplished, and profound intellects of the present time. But the *Nation* was projected to unite all sects upon the common basis of our nationality, and to that mission it faithfully abides. True it is that the piping times of sectarian peace, fortunately or unfortunately, have gone by. Polemics and politics constantly clash and intermingle in public affairs now-a-days; not here alone, but throughout the universal world, and the journalist is constantly crossed by topics of native and foreign interest which present themselves in aspects that invoke him to speak according to the faith that is in him, or not speak at all. I know but one way of speaking with truth and courage when Catholic interests are in peril, or when Catholic interests can be served; and that way is according to the spirit and the letter of the Church in which I was born."

The breach between the Tenant League and the friends of tenant-right in the north is becoming wider. While the *Nation* on the one side, and the *Banner of Ulster* on the other, are indulging in mutual recrimination, Mr. Sharman Crawford recommends a more practical and decided course of action on the part of his northern friends—namely, the formation of a committee, or body distinct from the League, to watch over the interests of the tenants and the progress of Mr. Sejmunt Shree's measure in Parliament.

AMENDMENT TO NAPIER'S LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.—In the Committee on the Tenant's Compensation Bill of Mr. Napier, Mr. Henry Drummond is to move the following amendments after clause four:—

"A. Every tenant who shall prove that he has built any houses, barns, or homesteads, or drained or fenced any land within twenty years, or that he has purchased any building, or paid for any buildings, drainings, or fences, from the predecessor in his occupancy, shall be entitled to be paid for the said buildings, drains, or fences.

"B. That, in order to receive payment for the same, the said tenant shall, within two years from the passing of this act, claim from his landlord or other persons to whom he pays his rent, the value of the said buildings, drains, and fences, and also send a copy of his claim to the nearest stipendiary magistrate.

"C. That the said stipendiary magistrate shall, on receiving such a claim, direct the county surveyor to value the same, and the said stipendiary magistrate shall order the whole of the amount, or such part thereof as he deems equitable, to be paid by the landlord, or other persons receiving the rent, to the claimant.

"D. That, if the landlord or person entitled to receive the rent has no means of paying the said amount, then the tenant shall be entitled to hold the lands rent free for such a number of years as shall suffice to liquidate the whole of the sum ordered by the magistrate to be paid him, all other claims and liens on the land notwithstanding; and the said stipendiary magistrate shall determine the number of years for which the land shall be so held, according to the actual rent which the tenant is then paying, and during which he shall remain in possession without paying rent.

"E. That the said landlord, or other person to whom the rent is so paid, shall upon receiving the said claim, notify to the said stipendiary magistrate, within six calendar months thereafter, whether he consents to pay the value of the said buildings, drainings, and fences, and, if he fail to do so before the expiration of a further period of six months, the stipendiary magistrate shall proceed in the manner before prescribed."

IRISH ELECTION PETITIONS.—The petitions withdrawn are those against Mr. Butt, for Youghal; against Messrs. O'Brien and Bland, for the King's County; against Lord Edwin Hill and Mr. Kerr, for down; and against Mr. Brady, for Leitrim. These will be followed in a day or two by several others which the Tories had lodged purely for the purpose of annoyance. The first Irish election committees that will be struck are those of Newry and Waterford county, on the 21st and 23rd inst. respectively. —*Freeman Correspondent*.

ATHLONE ELECTION.—THE BURNERY CASE.—Notice of trial, for the assizes of Mullingar, on the 3rd March, has been served on Mr. Edward Lynch, of this town, by R. C. McNevin, Esq., Solicitor, Dublin, requiring him to stand his trial on a charge of bribery, preferred against him by Martin Williams. The most eminent counsel have been retained to conduct the prosecution; and Mr. Lawes, the opposing candidate at the last election, has been subpoenaed to attend as a witness at the trial. Proceedings have also been instituted against Mr. Lawes himself, for the recovery of £500, on the charge of bribery. —*Athlone Sentinel*.

THE LATE CARLOW ELECTION.—A copy of the "Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons" contains a petition of certain electors of Carlow against the return of Mr. Alexander, on the score of bribery, treating, intimidation, and other illegal practices. The petition, after setting forth that persons had received money from Mr. Alexander's agents, or been otherwise induced to abstain from voting, proceeds to aver:—"That before, during, and after the said election, John Alexander did, by himself, his agents, friends, and partisans, directly or indirectly, give or provide, or cause or knowingly allow to be given or provided, divers expenses incurred for meat, drink, entertainments, and provisions, to and for divers persons, for the purpose of corruptly influencing persons to give their votes in the said election for the said John Alexander, or to refrain from giving their votes for the said John Sadleir, or for the purpose of corruptly rewarding divers persons for having given their votes in the said election for the said John Alexander, or for having refrained from giving their votes for the said John Sadleir; that extensive, systematic, open, and notorious bribery, treating, and corruption, were practised and carried on at the said election, with a view to the election of the said John Alexander, and the said election and return of the said John Alexander were procured by means of such bribery, treating, and corruption; that at the said election divers electors for the said borough were compelled, by violence, threats, intimidation, and force, practised by the friends, agents, partisans, managers, and committee men of the said John Alexander, and by other persons, to vote for the said John Alexander, or to forbear to vote for the said John Sadleir; that, by the above and other undue and unlawful means, the said John Alexander obtained a majority over the said John Sadleir, and procured himself to be returned to serve in Parliament for the said borough of Carlow; that such election and return were and are wholly null and void, and the said John Alexander is incapacitated to sit in Parliament." The petition concludes with a prayer that the election of John Alexander be declared null and void, in consequence of the evil practices fore-said. —*Dublin Telegraph*.

The Lord Lieutenant has given this week, in his reply to a deputation of the Chamber of Commerce, Dublin, another assurance of his hostility to the centralising system, which would go to abolish the office of Viceroy. After thanking the deputation for their congratulations upon his appointment, his Excellency said:—"I hope that your expectations as to my future conduct in the administration of its affairs will not be disappointed. I can at least assure you that it is my steadfast purpose to encourage the exercise of skill and industry, to discountenance all political and religious animosities, and to execute justice with firmness and impartiality. Your opinion on any question relating to the trade, the industry, and the general interests of Dublin, is assuredly entitled to great weight. My belief that the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant would be highly inexpedient is therefore strengthened and confirmed by what you say on the subject." In reply to an address, on Tuesday, from the Royal Irish Academy, his Excellency took occasion to express his desire to encourage the study of Ireland's antiquities—a pursuit in which the *Telegraph* also feels a becoming interest. Earl St. Germans said:—"The study of ancient records, and of the remaining documents of antiquity, is a useful and important, as well as an interesting one. Fully to understand the present, it is, indeed, necessary to have some insight into the past. If this be true when said generally, and of any country, it is especially true when said of Ireland, on the character of whose people the past has left so many traces. As the official visitor of your academy I shall willingly co-operate with you in carrying into full effect the intentions of its founder, and in thus promoting science, polite literature, and the study of antiquities in Ireland." At the Lord Mayor's banquet, on Thursday night, his Excellency reiterated his hostility to the abolition of the Viceroyalty. —*Telegraph*.

The Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, has been engaged for several days in hearing a case of libel, between the Rector of the parish of Churchtown, county Cork, and his Curate. The case of action is a libel, or, rather, a series of libels, by the former against the latter. It seems that a certain Sir Edward Tierney possesses the presentation of the living—that the plaintiff, Mr. Macdonogh had been "grinding" for the bar, the army, or any other profession that luck might offer, when the death of (we understand) the learned and benevolent Dr. Traill, the translator of Josephus, (and who died whilst tending the poor in the famine), placed in the hands of Sir Edward the reversion of Protestant sons, and Catholic Tithes, in the fortunate parish of Churchtown. The plaintiff, being cousin "germane" of Sir Edward, he received an intimation, that an "Established" business was about as good way to "fix it" as any other profession his versatile genius could adopt; but, it being necessary to provide for the "spiritual wants" of the naturally large congregation, which a State Church in Cork has to accommodate, Sir Edward installed an elderly gentleman, named Lucius George, in the rectory, to keep the place warm for cousin Macdonogh, who at once proceeded, to use a Cockneyism, to read "like bricks" for the apostolic office, of which Sir E. T. held the key. But, oh, disappointment! When "holy orders" had been obtained, and all was ready for induction, Mr. George manifested a most inconvenient longevity, and obstinately refused a demise of any description. So the patron of the living was fain to compromise the matter, by fastening, as curate, the rector in *pelle* upon this individual in possession. A queer pair rector and curate seemed to be; and libels and recriminations fell, thick as the snowflakes

this last week, upon man and master. The libels were of a flagitious kind—the rector accusing the curate of malversation of funds, of eaves-dropping, and, graver still, of puseyism, and of having had the undaunted effrontery to speak with un-Protestant respect of the ever-blessed mother of God. In his examination, Mr. George expressed his sorrow for some of the libels; but said they had been drawn from him by sayings and writings of the plaintiff. The case altogether is only worth mentioning for the opportunity it affords of observing upon the economy of the "Established Church," not only in the south, but almost every where in Ireland. The incumbent of the parish in question, (Mr. Lucius George) resided in the city of Cork, and, as it would appear, at a club-house—the parish being twenty or thirty miles distant. The curate lived in the parish, or its immediate vicinity. The value of the living is four or five hundred a year. The curate's wages were £120. He had all the business, such as it was, to execute. The parties quarrelled, because each one thought—and, rightly, we have not a doubt—that one could manage affairs just as well as two. Incidentally, it appeared that the congregation amounted to about twenty; sometimes fewer, and sometimes no one at all. For the sustentation of the sinecure rector, this parish has been fined, as if under the whiteboy-Act, for many years. The rent-charge amounted to four or five hundred pounds. And what was the name of the parish?—Skull!—Skull, in the famine years, the head-quarters of pestilence and starvation! The proprietors in the parish, therefore, had not only to pay poor rates, but the "Church" also. There were not, at the utmost, more than twenty or twenty-five Protestants in the parish—men and boys, women and girls. The remainder were Catholics; and these, of course, though perhaps not directly, had to pay the sinecure parson—to them an entire stranger, and, from the nature of his calling, an enemy. During the trial it was stated that the collections were on a par with the number of the congregation—the latter ranging from twenty down to a nullity; and the former, on one memorable day, to twopenny half-penny, on which occasion the plaintiff accused somebody of having forestalled him in the possession of a "fourpenny bit," which his own brother had invested in the collection-box, for the purpose of experimenting on the honesty of the rector and his officials. So the case stands at present.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.—Mr. Timothy Feely, the student who hissed the National Anthem at Colonel Layard's lecture on Friday week, and who was sentenced by the magistrates at petty sessions to a month's imprisonment with hard labor for his assault on Mr. Murphy, has been deprived of his scholarship in the college, and rusticated for a year. —*Galway Vindicator*.—It is said that the sentence of the magistrates have been remitted by the Lord Lieutenant.

THE DUBLIN HOSPITAL GRANTS.—The guardians of the South Dublin Union have memorialised the Lord Lieutenant, praying for a restoration of the full amount of the grants to the Dublin hospital. They have also passed the following resolution:—"That a number of pauper inmates, not exceeding forty years of age each, who have been inmates of this workhouse for a period of not less than two years, and who have been residents in the South Dublin poor law district during the last eight years, be selected for emigration to Australia, and that application be made to the government for a portion of the money subscribed by the colonists to aid the above object."

We are rejoiced to find that we were in error as regards the Messrs. Beers, and that, as far as they are concerned, there never was the intention on the part of the present Government to invite them again to sit on the bench of justice. We wish we were in a position to say as much as regards Lord Roden—an individual still more notorious, as an Orangeman, than either of the Messrs. Beers. —*Dublin Telegraph*.

EMIGRATION.—A respected friend, writing from the west of the county Waterford, says:—"The people are emigrating by hundreds. First the people were evicted by hundreds; they went off to America, and are now remitting money to a large amount, to bring off the other members of their respective families who remained after them. On last Wednesday, over 150 persons left, and to-day nearly as many. All these are determined to remit money next year, to bring out the remaining few." —*Limerick Reporter*.

A Kilkenny paper states that the recruiting in that city has resulted in a large accession to the 61st Regiment.

Anxiously as the frost was looked for, we are now beginning to get uneasy at its continuance—and reasonably enough. Little, comparatively, has been done in the fields since the 1st of December, and this is the 19th of February. "The Distemper," we are glad to find, is subsiding; but sheep are suffering to a fearful extent. We fear we shall have little wheat in Ireland this year. Happily, the time for sowing other cereal crops has yet to come, and we hope it may come speedily. The potato will be late, in any case; unprecedently high, prices of meat may be looked for in early summer; and from the prevalence of north-east winds, coals may be 20s. per ton, in Dublin, on Monday next. —*Dublin Telegraph*.

Tramore Railway has commenced in good earnest. Friday, (Feb. 11,) 260 laborers were engaged upon it. An additional number of hands have also been placed upon the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway.

The *Mayo Telegraph* states, as an evidence of "there is a good time coming," that the poor law guardians of Castlebar were enabled on Saturday, the 5th inst., to give cheques for £560 to their creditors. The Sphinx is delivered by our Castlebar contemporary as follows:—"We shall make no secret of it—the condition of the farmers has much improved lately—they have been in the receipt of high prices for every article of agricultural produce—wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, turnips, and other vegetable crops paying them liberally for their labor. Again, the prices obtainable for sheep, horned cattle, and swine, have exceeded their most sanguine expectations."

Owing to the tranquil state of the county of Roscommon, the authorities have signified their intentions to remove forty of the constabulary force.

On Monday night, February 4th, as Messrs. Slevin and O'Keefe, of Nenagh, were going home, a shot was fired from behind a ditch, and a bullet lodged in the collar of the horse. It has been ascertained that the shot was intended for a Mr. Bourke, who has lately taken some land, on which a man named Ryan had been lately evicted. Having a suspicion that an attempt would be made on his life, Mr. Bourke did not pass the road that night, as was expected. Ryan and his servant boy are in custody.

SUSPECTED MURDER OF A SON BY HIS FATHER.—A man named Hoskins is in custody at Bantry, charged with the murder of his son by strangling him, in the absence of the rest of the family. The elder Hoskins said to be an Orangeman, and his wife, who is a Catholic, reared the children in her own religion. On the return of the mother and daughter they found the younger Hoskins dead on the bed, on which was also lying an Orange sash, with which it is supposed the crime had been committed. A coroner's jury merely returned a verdict of "Suffocation"—a finding which has not satisfied the authorities.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

DEFENCE OF LONDON.—Orders have been issued to place Tilbury Fort in a good state of defence, and with this view a full company of artillery, consisting of 5 officers, and 134 non-commissioned officers and gunners, are to be quartered there. The pensioner depot for convict guards is to be removed forthwith, to make room for the artillery. The fort mounts about ninety guns of heavy ordnance, and has at all times been considered of importance for the protection of the metropolis from a sudden attack. —*Naval and Military Gazette*.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—A further augmentation of this distinguished regiment will take place by the addition of three battalions. There are no lack of recruits for the occasion. —*Kentish Mercury*.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—There seems no longer any doubt as to the intention of the government to raise volunteer corps under certain restrictions, and we believe that the services of several will be accepted in a few days. In the summer there are to be camps of instruction formed, and the militia will, during the encampment of the line regiments, be followed to occupy the vacated barracks. Lord Hardinge seems resolved to put the force at home into the best state of discipline, and by assembling the corps to give them the habit of moving together. Camps of instruction have long been needed by our army at home, and we rejoice to hear that this defect in our system is about to be remedied. —*Naval and Military Gazette*.

Lord Aberdeen has declared that Government will neither propose nor sanction any measure for the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A CLERICAL DEFAULTER.—A large parish at the extreme end of London has been lately deprived of the services of the rector under very peculiar circumstances. The rev. gentleman had, for some time past, been engaged in railways speculations to a large amount, and these adventures turning out unfavorable, he has disappeared, and is said to have taken refuge in Brussels. His defalcations amount to upwards of £11,000, and a composition has been offered to his creditors of 6s 8d in the pound. The value of the living is £800 per annum, exclusive of the large parsonage house and pleasure grounds. The living has been sequestered. Several persons in the parish will be great sufferers, amongst others one person, who, just before the rev. gentleman decamped, lent him £100. —*Observer*.

SCENE AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—A scene of considerable excitement occurred on Friday morning in the Stock Exchange and vicinity. It appears that a Rev. gentleman named Hope has for some time past been practising, with some success, upon many brokers, not excluding those of the highest standing, and at length, when a heavy loss occurred upon his operations, he entirely repudiated the transactions. The losses which his agents will thus have to pay amount, it is stated, to about £12,000. The amount of his profits upon previous transactions is at the same time stated to be considerable. On Friday morning he renewed his attempt, but his intended dupe had got an inkling of the character of his customer, and by a ruse got him within the precincts of the Stock Exchange, when he was speedily seized, and a large quantity of flour having been procured, together with a due proportion of decayed eggs, the Rev. culprit was well bespattered. In that woful guise he was marched under an escort a considerable distance up Old Broad-street, and pilloried against the church as an example and warning to evil-doers. —*Morning Herald*.

A CAPITAL JOB.—The washing the surplices of the parsons of the parish of Marylebone cost the parishioners £83 14s. last year. One would suppose their reverences could well afford for cleaning their own garments, without taxing the unfortunate inhabitants for such a paltry purpose.

PROTESTANT MARRIAGES.—An assault case came before the Birmingham magistrates last week, which like the majority of Matrimonial squabbles, would have been simply interesting in the eyes of those immediately concerned, but for a legal curiosity which was brought to light in the course of the hearing. A young fellow named Wm. Charles Capas was charged with assaulting his wife. In giving her evidence, Mistress Capas mentioned that her husband was not living with her, but was "leased to a young woman named Hickson." This being a species of contract unknown to the magistrates, further inquiry into the matter was made, when it was elicited that a regular legal document had been drawn up, by which Capas and Hickson bound or, as they termed it, "leased" themselves to each other for the term of their natural lives. The "lease" was produced in court and read. The girl Hickson was present at the time of the alleged assault. On being asked about the "lease" she admitted that she signed it, and stated that it was drawn up by Mr. Campbell, the lawyer, who told her at the time she signed it that if Capas' wife gave her any annoyance he would put in that paper as evidence. She moreover said that the paper was signed at his office, and that she believed Mr. Campbell charged £1 15s. for drawing it up. The magistrates fined Capas 2s. 6d. for the assault, and commented in very strong terms on the document which had that day been brought before them. —*Stratford Mercury*.

THE SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.—In a case before the Justice of Peace Court, held in Banff last week, out of six persons concerned, only one individual, a woman, could sign her name.

EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE OF FORTUNE.—The *Devonport Telegraph* gives a remarkable instance of the vicissitudes of fortune, in the case of one of the stokers on board H.M.S. Valorous, who, a few days ago, was waited upon by a legal gentleman, and told that he was entitled to the Earldom of Stockport, with an income of some £34,000 per annum. It is said that the hero of this 'romance of real life' immediately departed for London, in company with the gentleman alluded to, in order to complete the necessary arrangements previous to taking possession of his enormous wealth and 'new born honors.' The property has been lying in the Chancery Courts for several years.