TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -- OCT. 18, 1872. THE

A HIBDEN TREASURE. The Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland has published some statislogical built of at least as interesting as those with which the Registrar-General periodically favours us. The subject is the quantity of coal lying concealed inderithe soil of this country, whence crops are fading away. There are very few persons, indeed, The have any just idea of the considerable resources of Ireland in this matter of coal. To enlighten them We shall quote the figures which show what an enormous quantity of wealth lies entombed by chill negleot within this Irish land. There are 16,000,000 of tons (net) available for use in the county Antrim. Tyrone offers nearly 33,000,000 tons. The Leinster district, which includes the counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, and Queen's County, offers more than 77,-500,000 tons. Tipperary offers 25,000,000 tons. The south-western district, which includes Clare, Limerick and Cork, offers 20,000,000 tons, and finally the Arigna district in Connaught offers nearly 11,000,000 tons. The whole net tonnage available for use amounts exactly to 182,000,000 tons whilst the whole of the unworked tonnage rises to some 23,009,000 more. Now, we think these are figures which must appeal to all those who are now forced to pay the enormous price of thirty-six shillings a to pay the curves, the pay in the second sec coals were simply brought into the market the coals were supply brought and the country-money would not, at least; go out of the country-it would remain to make the land fruitful, and all it would remain to make the land fruitful, and all it would termine the prosperous. What is the the hope of gleaning the first bounties of the wedded value of this hidden treasure ? The Registrar-Genvalue of this induce. So the value of cattle, as that thickened with the situation. Opinion was divided shows an increase—he does not tell us the value of as to whether the bridegroom were merely bashful worth, as compared with last year. It does not, about an hour and a half a young man of depressed perhaps, come in his way to tell us the values of and anxious expression entered whom the aldered cereals; of which we have lost Two Million pounds or deliberately backward. At the expiration of perhaps, come in his way to tell us the trade in mainted among the spectators immediately pro-the coal we import, and the coal we might produce. mainted among the spectators immediately pro-the coal we import, and the coal we might produce. mainted among the spectators immediately pro-nounced to be the wanted party. He seemed, how-Let us be moderate in our estimate and only say thirty shillings a ton for this Irish coal. In that ease, the quantity of coal we have would represent the enormous sum of Two HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TEREE MILLIONS STEELING. This tremendous treasury, officially reported as "available for us"-now lies buried away unused in the soil of Ireland ! Suppose we were more diffident still and estimated the value at a little over a pound a ton-still that would give us the vast amount of TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS STERLING -all reported "available for use"-but all entombed and unused. Is not this consideration one which must amaze and astound the people. Various persons have spoken of Ireland as a "poor country"but what poor country ever submitted to be called "prosperous" when it had lost two MILLIONS in crops during one year ? And what other country on earth would be called poor when of the most important element of national wealth, it possessed TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS worth, conveniently distributed in the four parts of its territory? What shall call this vast wealth from obscurity? Who shall rescue this enormous treasure from the Dragon of Neglect? As under the Union, nothing has been done-it would appear that nothing can be hoped for without Home Rule. If Ireland managed her domestic affairs, she would not leave this treasury close locked up.-Dublin Irishman.

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The Home Rule movement received unbounded approval a few days since in Limerick and Glasgow. In the latter city three clergymen-representing the Catholic, the Protestant and Presbyterian Churches in Ireland-addressed a large assemblage, contending triumphantly that England as well as Ireland would be materially served by the establishment of a parliament in Dublin; and they also declared that Scotland would be bettered by local legislation. Their arguments appeared to have carried conviction to all who were present, for no one stood up to dispute them.

These deputations from the Dublin Home Rule Association are calculated to be of great service to the Irish national cause. The members who com-pose them explain the nature of-Ireland's demands, and show how this country would be the strength of the empire, instead of its weakness, as she is to-day, if she were governed by her own sons. The want of Home Rule has been the cause of numerous evils. It led to vast turbulence and disorder during the first quarter of this century. It led to the outbreak of '48, and it was the chief agency in impelling the Fenians of '67 to raise the fiag of rebellion.

No man living would like to see his house taken possession of by another person, and its rule and direction taken out of his own hands. And it is similar with nations. Greece rose against Turkey, Belgium against Holland, Hungary against 4 110 + 1 Poland against Russia, and Canada against England because they were deprived of native rule ; and now all, with the exception of Poland, are orderly and penceable because the hand of the tyrant was obliged to relax its hold, and surrender to them the natural rights which every country possesses, that of directing and managing its own affairs. But physical force is not necessary to achieve a federal parliament for Ireland. All we have lost in the past was forfeited by the use of physical force; and all we have won has been gained by peaceable means. Let us be truthful, firm and unswerving in our labours for our country's welfare, and we are certain to be successful. Along with these grand qualities we must join a firm determination to be united, and to discard all sectarian contentions. These contentions are generally fomented by English statesmen, for the purpose of weakening our powers; but we must make up our minds not to be divided by any artifices England may use in the future to keep up a civil war in this country .---Dundalk Democrat. COAL-SAD DISAPPOINTMENT .- We stated last week that men had been employed to search for coal at Lurgankeel, a couple of miles north-west of Dundalk. Great expectations were entertained that success would crown the efforts of the men who were digging deep into the earth, as tradition had announced that there was a coal mine in the locality; and the people for miles around were hopeful that they would soon obtain a supply of fuel at a reasonable price. Mr. Robson, J.P., agent to Lord Roden, vistied the place, and took a deep interest in the undertaking. The men having been working for several days without success, it was deemed prudent to send to Belfast for a person of much geological knowledge, in order to give an opinion from the carth taken up as to whether it was likely that coal lay underneath. This scientific gentleman examined the place, and at once pronounced that there was no likelihood of coal being found in it, and said that any further attempts to discover coal would be fruitless. After this expression of opinion from a person deeply versed in matters of the kind, it was thought useless to proceed further, and the search was abandoned. A letter on the subject which we publish in another column, states that Mr. Robson was loudly cheered when he expressed his determination to continue the search, if the men were not successful where they were at work ; but the feelings of the people arcund became completely changed when the laborers were ordered to give up working; and they seemed to expect the work should be continued. This was unreasonable. Mr. Robson is the very person who would have pushed on the enterprise if any reasonable hope could be entertained of success; for there is a lead mine not far from the Dundalk workhouse, and some years since he was one of a few who endeavored to form a company to open the mine and work it. But no blame attaches to him for having given up the search for coal, when he found on excellent authority that it was uscless to continue it. The truth is, that without a native parliament to vote a large sum of money for opening mines and providing machinery and all the nccessary implements, very little coal, we fear, will be brought to the surface. These gigantic exertions be brought to the surface. These gigantic exertions The condemnation of the surface of the surface. These gigantic exertions The condemnation of the surface of the surface. The surface of the surface o

task. The best thing that could be done would be to work our bogs. There are hundreds of acres of them within seven or eight miles of Dundalk, and if men were set to work there would be no scarcity. of fuel. Some one should look to it even now, for we are likely to have a severe winter, and if the fuel continues: scarce there will be dreadful suffering amongst the working classes in town and country .-Dundalk Democrat.

A BROKEN BRIDAL .- An incident says the Freeman occurred on Sunday at a southern suburban church, and furnishes one more proof of the mischance which attends the office and affairs of love. Such of the congregation as lingered in the sacred edifice after last Mass were distructed from celestial meditations by the sudden entrance of a bridal party, including the young and interesting principal herself, with a couple of brides-maids and a gentleman or two. They took post at the mils next the sanctuary, and waited. Intelligence of the event to be sure spread, and a section of the neighbourhood soon gathered to witness the most interesting form of annexation which human agency can effect. But half an hour passed by and no Benedict appeared. There was a hitch somewhere, evidently. The young lady and her friends displayed uneasiness, turning at every organist stood by her instrument in the choir, ready pair. The time grew to an hour, and surmise ever, to be only the bearer of a message, and after a hurried conference the young lady and her friends rose and left the church, carrying themselves as composedly as they could through the gauntlet of strange faces, sympathetic or otherwise, which lined their path to the doorway. They entered the vehicles in waiting, and drove away. Against a statementwhich for the honour of mankind we hope to be unfounded-that the gentleman shrank at the last moment from the prospect of his future felicity, must be set another explanation, according to which the unpleasantness was caused, not by any unwillingness on the part of Barkis, but solely by the omission, which it was too late to remedy, to duly notify the clergyman of the ceremony to be performed.

A CUNIOUS DISCOVERY --- That the Prophet Jeremiah was an Irishman is neither generally known nor is the affirmation likely to win any considerable assent. We find in a contemporary whose sobriety we have no reason to doubt-the Jewish Chronicle-that Mr. B. Bartnett, a Hebrew scholar, contends that the Prophet with the ramnant of the tribe of Judah, migrated to Ireland, and was no other than the celebrated Irish reformer and law giver Ollam Fodhla, The prophet brought with him the Fia-Fail, or Stone of Destiny, which was subsequently conveyed by an Irish prince to Scotland for coronation purposes, and centuries afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey by King Edward the First, since which time all the Kings and Queens of E.gland down to Victoria have been crowned upon it. This stone Mr. Bartnett says, was that which was originally kept in the sanctuary of the first temple at Jerusalem, and was known as ' Jacob's Stone,' being none other than the stone directly apostrophised by King David as 'the stone which the builders rejected,' but which was destined for peculiar honours. Mr. Barnett's essay, says the Chronicle, has at least the merit of being very curious and very learned. We have no doubt it is very curious, and to say that it is very learned' is often synonymous with saying that nobody understands what the writer is at. The Stone of Destiny used to be in Fingal's Cave or thereabouts ; and if there were nothing else to throw doubt upon the discovery now announced by Mr. Bartnett this would be sufficient. The dementia which in recent times has bored the world about particular stones and cockle shells had no place in the foibles of the ancients; and that a boulder should be carried by any man from Judah to Ireland is on the face of it, a most improbable suggestion.

THE NEW LICENSING ACT. - A difficulty having arisen in the interpretation of the New Licensing Act, the following circular letter was issued from the Under Secretary :--Dublin Castle, 14th Sept., 1872.

gentleman was expected to officiate. It was rumoured that a demonstration was to be made by an anti-Ritualistic party and a large force of police was in attendance, but the service was permitted to pass off without any attempt at disturbance. The Rev. Mr. Maturin was not present, but it was observed that the service was carried out in exactly the same manner as before, not one of the practices condemned by the Archbishop having been abandoned.

THE CALLAN SCANDAL .- The Rev. R. O'Keefe, who had been represented as telling his audience at Callan that he had an interview with Mr. Gladstone, and was very shortly to be reinstated in the management of the schools and the chaplaincy to the workhouse, writes to the papers to explain that this was not at all what he said. His confidence was not founded upon any assurance given him by the Prime Minister, but on the eternal necessity of things. He must be reinstated, because the commissioners had "no right" to remove him; and they had no right to remove him because he was not even "prima facie suspended;" and he was not prima facie suspended because he was " charged with no crime and cited to no court." The confusion of ideas between "prime are excellent weapons to use on shore; but until facie" suspension and just suspension is curious ; the notification of a sentence by the authority which passed it would be, one would have thought, sufficient prime facie evidence that that sentence had been passed.

THE RINDERPEST .- The Dublin Gazette contains an Order in Council with reference to the rinderpest. It forbids the landing in Ireland of cattle, goats, kid, or swine from Germany or Great Britain. It also forbids the landing of sheep, rams, or lambs from Germany or England, or from Scotland, unless the Scotch importer makes a declaration that the sheep are Scotch sheep, and have never been out of Scotland. The landing of undressed or raw skins, hides, horns, hoofs, &c., from Germany, or Great Britain, is forbidden, except in case of Australian, Indian, or South America hides, horns, &c.

An outrage, believed to be agrarian in its character, occurred on Sunday night, when John Houraghan, the owner of a farm near Dunmanway, was fired at from behind a fence, and wounded in the back so severely that he is not expected to recover. Three of his relations have been arrested on suspicion. One of them was formerly in possession of the farm, and was evicted from it, and the present man put into it .- Times Corr. Sept. 23rd.

The quantity of coal in Irish coalfields available for use was estimated by the Royal Commission at 182,-230,000 tons, of which about 16 millions tons are at Baliycastle, County Antrim, 32 millions in Tyrone, 77 millions in the Carlow, Kilkenny, and Queen's County district, 25 millions in Tipperary, 20 millions in Clare, Limerick, and Cork, and 10,800,000 in Connaught (Arigna district).

The value of tenant-right in County Londonderry is illustrated by the fact that the tenant's interest in a farm on the Somerton estate, a few miles from Coleraine, and containing 47 acres, the rent being £26, 3s. per annum' was sold last week for £630. IRIBH COAL.-The mail steamers between Holy-

head and Dublin have now commenced to use Irish coal,

GEORGE F. THAIN .- This notable is at present in Cork. He threatens Liverpool with a visit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROTESTANT HOBBOR OF PERSECUTION .- The recent outbreak of the Times and its correspondents on the subject of the Massacre of S. Bartholomew is but a new proof that Protestantism is still what it was in its beginning, and that it is in vain to look for truth or candour from its popular champions. Of Dean Stanley we desire to speak with all possible respect ; but when he suggests that the leaders of the Protestant Churches have generally condemned the persecution of Catholics, we must be excused if we can hardly regard the idea in a serious light. It is true, and we thankfully acknowledge the fact, that there are many noble exceptions; men who really feel that horror of persecution which all Protestants so loudly profess. But it is equally true that no single disability has ever been removed from Catholics quite spontaneously ; and that there has not been a single act of persecution directed against the Cath he imagines that if the lead ers of the Protestant

secution of a religion there, could not be averse, under favourable circumstances, to persecuting the same religion here. On the contrary, they would be so much the more desirous of persecuting the Catholic religion in England, as we may suppose them to feel a greater tenderness and love for the welfare of their own country. Indeed, in their address they thank the German persecutor for "the

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encouragement" which they find in his example. The Times too has been endeavouring to fan a flame by its monstrous articles on the Massacre of S Bartholomew. These articles were not written without a purpose. Though they may have been indited in the interest of Prince Bismarck with a view to justify his persecution of German Catholics in the eyes of the English public, they were, nevertheless, directed to kindle religious hatred at home,-Tablet, HOT-WATER ORDNANCE .- It is astonishing what beneficial effect a good, steady flow of water has upon an armed crowd of political agitators. During the Chartist rows in England a heavy summer min cleared Trafalgar square in a surprisingly short space of time. Fire engines and a good supply of water lately we had never heard of water-hot waterbeing used for defensive purposes at sea. The Indian Daily News, however, assures us that a steamer has been lately turned out by the government steam factory at Kidderpore to do special duty at the Andamans, supplied with this rough and ready means

of defending itself against waterthieves. The engine-room space, which takes off considerably from the cargo-carrying capacity of a steamer, has in this instance by a simple but ingenious arrangement of the boiler been reduced to a minimum. By another novel contrivance the jet of hot water rejected by the boilers and jerked out at short intervals from the sides of all screw steamers can in the case of this vessel be utilized for the purpose of giving a warm reception to any wild men of desperate convicts who might be tempted to visit her unannounc-

ed. The charge of this new piece of ordnance is, of course, scalding hot, and a continuous -shower can be kept up ad libitum, calculated to tell severely on any suspicious bare back or bald pate that may have the misfortune to be near enough to come within its range. "Had the 'Cashinere," reflects the Indian Daily News, that was recently attacked by the Arab pirates, been armed with two or three of these hotwater mitraillenrs-one on the break of the poop for instance-the breaking open of the quarter hatch etc., would not have been proceeded with as cooly as it appears to have been." Even when the rascale were "shoving off" with their plunder, a liberal and well directed charge from a gun of this description would at least have made their subsequent identification a very simple matter indeed.

The following amusing correspondence has just passed between the acting managers respectively of an eminent London west-end theatre and an eminent London west-end milliner-"Sir :--If you are now issuing any complimentary orders for your theatre, may I ask you to circulate a few through me for the ladies and gentlemen of our house? B doing so, you may rely upon them being used by fushionable and well-dressed persons. I hope you will pardon the liberty I have taken by writting to you, and trusting the suggestion may meet with your approbation, 1 am, sir, yours obediently,-... The following answer was forwarded by return of post :-- " Sir:-- If you are now issuing any complitary black silk dresses may I ask you to circulate a few through me for the ladies of this theatre ? By doing so, you may rely on their being made up fashionably, and worn by ladies of good appearance and figure. I hope you will pardon the liberty, but, trusting the suggestion may meet with your approv al, I am, Sir, yours obediently,-...

We are now raising from our English coal-nits nearly one hundred and ten millions of tons of coal annually. Of this quantity we are exporting to our colonial possessions and foreign parts about ten million tons, reserving nearly a hundred million tons for our home consumption. Not many less than one hundred thousand steam boilers are in constant use in these islands, producing steam-to blow the blast for smeltin the iron ore-to urge the mills for rolling, crushing, and cutting with giant power-to twirl the spindle-and to urge the shuttle. For every purpose, from rolling cyclopean masses of olic Church in our day which has not been received | metal into form, to weaving the silky textures of with delight, and defended with every artifice of in- the most filmy fineness, steam is used, and this genuity by the immense majority of the organs of steam is an exact representative of the coal employ-British Protestantism ; and simple indeed must he ed, a large allowance being made for the imperfechuman machinery.ons of

Joseph and Mary were two very good people, who lived fur away from London, and I am going to read to you about their son (reads slowly verse I. of the chapter)."

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Ragged Arab (not accustomed to observe much ceremony)-Please sir, who's that?

Teacher (aghast, and wishing to gain time)-

Arab-That there Jesus.

Teacher (aside)-[How can this question be answered in an undenominational sense? This is the religious difficulty, full blown. If I say " a good man," that will hardly do, for I know several of the boys are the children of the Church people and Romanists, and if I say " the son of God," that won't do, for Tommy Markham is a Unitarian, or, at any rate, his parents are ; besides, such a dogmatic statement is sectarian.] (Aloud.) I will explain all about Him when I have finished the chapter.

Continues to read. The class listens with various degrees of attention until the 11th verse is finished, and then-

A Boy-Please, sir, who's Mary ? The mother of the little baby, wasn't she?

Teacher-Yes, she was His Mother.

Boy-Oh ! and what does " wusshupped" mean ? Teacher-It means paying great respect, kneeling lown and bowing, as we should to God.

Another Boy (better taught than boy No. 1, and umping at once to a sectarian conclusion)-Then that there haby was (lod, sir?

Tommy Markham (stoutly)-No, that he wasn't? Teacher-Silence, boys, the lesson cannot go on if you talk and quarrel. (Struck by a bright idea): You know that a great many people believe that He was God; but some do not; but we must not quarrel because we do not all think alike.

First Boy (disagreeably curious)-Well, but what to you think, master ?

[Terrible dilemma | Teacher hesitates. At length, lesperately]---

I think He was God,

Boy-Don't yer know it? Teacher (aside)-[Perverse youth ! Post take his

juestions and him too! If Pil known what "nesectarian" teaching involved I'd sooner have swopt a crossing. What will the Board say ? Why, the very essence of our principle is to know nothing and think anything. But you can't make the boys rea-son.] (Aloud)-My dear boy, it is very difficult to what we know. I can only teach you what I sav think, and teach you how to be good and do what is right, and obey all that God tells you to do in this Holy Book.

A boy (interrupting, sans ceremonie)-Did God write that there book ?

Teacher-Yes, and He tells us what we are to do to get to Heaven; and His Son came, as you see as a little child, and when He grew up He preached and told us how we ought to love one another, and all we ought to do to lead a good life.

Boy (interested)-And was he a wery good chap? Teacher (a little shocked)-Ves, of course, you now He was-[pauses; his haste had almost betrayed him into a dogmatic explanation, and the forbidden word "know" had actually passed his lips.]

Another Boy (with vexationsly retentive memory -You said afore, master, that He was God, and the gent'lemen wusshipped Him-was He reely God? Teacher (boldly, taking the bull by the horns)-

Boy-And did God's mother wusshipp Him, too, master?

Teacher-You must not call her the Mother of -finterrupts himself; recollects that it is as sectarian to deny to the Blessed Virgin the title of Mother of God as to bestow it upon her ; continues ; res, she worshipped Him too; but I want you to learn about the things that He told us to do.

Another Boy, (doggedly)-But we wants to know first who He be, 'enuse we ain't to do what jist a nobody tells us; only if that there gentleman be flod, there's somethin' it it, 'enuse I've 'eard parson' say, rt old school, where I was once, that what God said was all right

Teacher (aside)-[Certainly that poor Arab has got the root of denominational education. It is, I begin to think, a failure to attempt the teaching of morality without first making manifest what that morality is based upon, and the moment you come to that you are in for denominationalism at once.] (Wipes his brow and continues)-

Of course, my boy, you must know why it is right to tell the truth and do what is right, but then if I tell you God commanded all this and trend what His Son said about it, there is no need for troubling so much about-about-Boy (interrupting)-Oh! but I likes to ax ques-

GENTLEMEN,-Doubts having arisen with regard to the construction of the 12th and 78th sections of " the Licensing Act, 1772," a copy of which was recently forwarded to you, I am directed by the Lords Justices to state for your information that the law officers of the Crown have given their opinion, that if a person convicted in a penalty, under the first clause of the 12th section, as found drunk, and does not thereupon pay the penalty, it is recoverable by distress and sale of the goods of such person, and imprisonment is to be awarded only in default of disteess; also that under the 78th section, on every day except Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving, all public-houses must be closed in a city or town, the population of which, according to the last Parliamentary census, exceeds 5,000 at 11 o'clock p.m.; and clsewhere at 10 o'clock p.m.-I am, gentlemen your obedient servant, The Magistrates in Petty Sessions. T. H. BURKE.

It appears from the Irish Agricultural Statistics published this week that still the tendency is towards turning tillage into grass land, and so making more and more room for cattle, and, consequently less and less room for human beings. The first great fact is that there are fewer acres by 134,915 under crops this year than there were in 1871, and the decrease is observable in exactly those crops which do not go to the support of cattle-namely, in wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, and flax; there being an increase in turnips, mangel wurzel and beet root, cabbages, parsnips, and other green crops. The second great fact is that there is an increase of tens of thousands in the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs this year showing an increase of £282,781 when compared with that of 1871. The third fact is almost a corollary of the other two. It is that the emigration returns for the first seven months of this year show an increase of 5,840 persons over those of the corresponding period of 1871. Ircland, to all appearance, is rapidly becoming a vast sheep walk .- Nation. .

A largely-attented meeting to protest against the A largely-attended incoming in provide and flag of Ireland recent Warnings to the Irishman and Flag of Ireland M.P., and Mr. Smyth, M.P., were present. Mr. Martin sent a letter of apology. Mr. Smyth said the act contemplated the personal responsibility of the Lord Lieutenant in scizing journals for alleged seditious writings. Mr. Butt described the act as a piece of he most arbitrary tyranny that ever disgraced the worst Government in the world. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were adopted.

A MELANCHOLY CASE OF DROWNING. -- Another melancholy case of drowning has just occurred in the Suir a few yards from Waterford. A man named Carroll, accompanied by his son, went to bathe on Tuesday near Bilberry. Shortly after entering the water, the elder Carroll suddenly sank. His son dived after him, but did not succeed in catching him. Deceased leaves a large family behind him. The river was dragged for the body, but up to the time of telegraphing it has not been recovered.

The condemnation of the Rev. Mr. Maturin for

Churches where once thoroughly alarmed by any

great number of conversions to the Catholic faith, they would hesitate for one moment to imitate their spiritual ancestors," and employ whatever means might be necessary to stop the movement. We need not add that they would persecute under some false pretence-that is of course.

On one point Dr. Stanley and the Times are at direct issue : the one asserts that the massacre and the Papal sanction are things of the past, while the other suggests that both might be repeated to-mor row. We will put a question. Who are they who at this hour give most honour to great persecutors Certainly not the Catholics. Neither Simon de Montfort, nor Torquemada, nor Queen Mary's Ministers, nor Philip of Spain, nor the Duke of Alva, nor Charles IX., nor the Guises, nor Louvois, nor even Pope Gregory XIII., are held in any exceptional honour among Catholics. But the Protestant per secutors are the heroes and saints of Protestantism the men who are supposed to have been specially

called by Almighty God to reform the world. Cran-mer and Latimer, Elizabeth and Cecil, Coligny and Knox, Cromwell and Milton, Lord Russell and William III., are almost idolized to this day. Lati mer, in a letter still extant, described his own preaching at the burning of a fellow priest, as " playing the fool after my customable manner when Forest shall burn;" but this and other like traits does not prevent his being held in the highest reverence. even now. Elizabeth, also in a letter still on record proposed the assassination of the Catholic Queen of Scotland; yet, because she violently overturned the Catholic religion in England, her name is glorified to this day. Oliver Cromwell, after massacring every priest who had taken refuge in Drogheda, gleefully wrote :-- "all their friars are knocked on the head"; but if any Catholic should suggest this fact as a reason why Cromwell should not have a statue, who would listen to the objection ?- Tablet.

The zeal of Catholics for an organization of their numbers is being gradually kindled throughout the country. Such displays of the Protestant spirit of intolerance and persecution as are being exhibited in Germany must stimulate the Catholics of this country to draw together in peace and charity for self-protection. England has always been a borrower from the German school of thought, and we have abundant evidence that she will continue to be so Only a few days ago Mr. A. Kinnaird, M.P., presented an address of congratulation to Prince Bismarck upon his persecution of the Catholic Church. That address was signed by the Bishops of Worcester and Ripon, the President of the Wesleyans, and a

number of other ministers who are in full agreement on the subject of persecuting Catholics. These gentlemen are our countrymen. The views they and professing upon their lips, when it suits them to do so, the doctrine of religious liberty, they do not hesitate to invoke penal laws against Catholics and to exterminate their creed and their worship by the employment of physical force. We do not say that England will follow in the steps of Germany, and persecute Catholics in this country. But we know with certainty that there are not wanting those who

-Robert Hunt, F.R.S.

The London Times, in view of the great increase of drinking in England, exclaims; "Among all the writers, all the talkers, all the preachers, all the workers, all the names we see daily blazoned in the roll of English fame, are there none that will set about to abate this nuisance and scandal-our national drunkenness ?"

Canon Trevor, writing in the Record on the controversy between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the heathen," says-" I learn from Professor Garcin de Tassy's 'Revue Annuelle' of Hindustani Literature for 1871, that there is actually a subscription on foot in Bombay to build a pagoda in London for the worship of Vishnu and Siva?

Mr. Mechi sums up the result of the harvest in a letter to the Times. He says he is no alarmist, but he believes the people of Britain will have to pay for foreign corn, in quantity and price, fifteen to twenty millions sterling more than in good wheat season.

The price of coal has again advanced. The minng companies of Belgium are not able to execute the orders they have received to send coal to this country, in consequence of the scarcity of miners in that country.

Acts of incendiarism are become so frequent in various parts of the English agricultural regions that the farmers have been obliged to form themselves into vigilance committees for the detection and summary punishment of the offenders.

"Conscience money" amounted last year to £7,132. nearly-double the sum received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the previous twelve-month.

A so-called " converted Romanist" of the name of M'Corte has lately been gaining admission into pulpits, in Stirling " on false pretences."

UNITED STATES.

" UNSECTABIANISM."-SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF A TRACHER IN A MIXED SCHOOL .- We find the following, says the New Orleans Morning Star, in our San Francisco contemporary, the Pacific Churchman, taken originally from the London Church Review, an organ of the Church of England. The editor of the Churchman remarks, that " with some changes it will equally apply to some of our un-sectarian schools." As far as the Churchman goes against un-sectarian schools in this country, we are with it. This seems to be one scene taken from others. Considering that it conveys a good argument for us, our readers will excuse the term "Romanism," thrown in as a reproach. We quote :

The schoolroom of a board school. Time : the hour of religious instruction. Bible to be read and explained without inculcating the dogmas of any particular denomination. Teacher certificated, unsectarian, highly conscientious. Class consisting of children from thirteen down to six or sevon, and of various grades, from respectable poor to gutter dear sir, you don't know you alarmed me." children. School room and teacher span new. Teacher a little nervous; children-some looking curiously about them, some disposed to Ioll and idle, some attentive. Teacher opens the great Bible and begins to read St. Matthew II., as being a narrative to seventy-five shots were fired, and several persons likely to interest the auditory, and easy to explain wounded, but none so far as heard of killed. The in an undenominational sense. First, however, a

tions, and it ain't no sort of use you telling us it's wrong to lie-nobody at 'ome ever told me that-if yer don't say who said it, 'cause I ain't bound to mind what you say, is I?

[Teacher checks the indignant, "indeed you are" that rises to his lips, arrested by the terrible and conscientious thought whether it be not a new and strange form of denominationalism for the teacher to make his own dictum infallible in matters of morality. Would not this be to elevate into a living, personal dogma, an unsectarian teacher ?--a singular clash, surely. Teacher shivers at the bare idea. Soliloquizes : How can I meet this knock-down reasoning? These Arabs are so rebellious, so perverse; why must they ask to many questions, and require to know the why and the wherefore of everything? (Glances at the clock.) Ah! thank my stars, the time is almost up! but this dodge won't do every time. I'm afraid ! I shall have to give up the whole things as a bad job.] (Aloud :) We have only five minutes more to-day, lads, so you must let me finish the chapter without asking any more questions.

(Boys relapse into indifferent silence. ' Curtain falls.)

STOP My PAPER.-Every publisher of a newspaper has heard this tremendous order from offended subscribers, imagined by the offended to be as dangcrous as a stroke of lightning, but in reality more harmless than a mosquito bite. A good story is told by the Philadelphia Post of Mr. Swain, the former proprietor of the Daily, Ledger. By his course on some public question, on which different persons had different opinions, Mr. Swain had offended a number of readers, one of whom met him on Chestnut street, and thus accosted him :

"Mr. Swain, I've stopped the Ledger."

"What is that, sir ?"

"What is that, sir r" "I've stopped the Ledger," was the stern reply. "Is it possible?" said Mr. Swain, "my dear sir, what do you mean? Come with me to the office." And, taking the man with him, he entered the office at Third and Chestnut streets. There they found the clerks busy at their desks ; then they ascended to the editorial rooms and composing rooms, where everything was going on as usual; finally they, doscended to the press rooms, where the engines were at work.

"I thought you told me you had stopped the Ledger," said Mr. Swain. "So I have," said the offended subscriber.

"I don't see the stoppage. The Ledger seems to be going on."

"Oh! I mean to say-that is that I-ah-had stopped taking it." "Is that all !" exclaimed Mr. Swain. "Why, my

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7 .- A riot occurred about ten o'clock to-night on the corner of Pifth St. and Broadway, between a Fourth ward Greeley torchlight procession and a lot of colored people, in which fifty accounts of the affair by eye-witnesses are very don-