we leave them to settle their system of education; and we desire to be allowed to settle ours without impertinent interference from them. We leave them permaent inches the full of the full of the filest freedom religious freedom, we leave them the full of the full o of thought upon any subject whatever they wish to of thought apout; but we certainly do desire that they will give us perfect freedom to think as we please upon the subjects that vitally concern us. We have upon the subject with them, and we have a strong no desire to interfere with them, desire that they will not interfere with us. Our opponents have not one sound argument to allege in opponents have not one sound the state of signed "Rory of the Hills," which warned him that during the past year furnishes further evidence of favour of their opposition to us; it all comes of he was a public nuisance and might expect, when the prosperity of its local trade. The exports of sheer bigotry, of a desire of ascendancy, of a wish going home at night, to receive some grains of lead norter have increased by come to deprive to cripple our religious freedom, and so to deprive to cripple our rengions recently and the such a rout about freedom had been excited by the honest and impurtial manof thought. We presume to think differently from them about the education of our Catholic children and because we do so they scream to be at our throats. \_Werford People.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF KENMARE.—We regret to announce the death of the venerable Earl of Kenmare, which occurred at his residence in Entonplace at an early hour of Tucsday morning. Thomas Browne, third Earl and seventh Viscount of Kenmare, succeeded to the family honors upon the January 15, 1789, and received his education at S. 1808 with the expedition destined to act against the 1808 With the expension under the orders of Sir Arthur the locality some time before.—Cor. of Dublin Free-Wellesley. He served with the army in the Penin- man. sula for five years, during which time he was only three days off duty, the consequence of a slight wound. His clasps were for Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Salamanca, and his services were further rewarded by the war medal. He was one of the devoted band lade under the command of Sir Thomas Picton, and hade under the command the caused the surrender of and the Court remitted the case for trial at the after Waterloo joined the army of occupation in France. His lordship married, in 1822, Catherine, county Clare, by whom he leaves issue-Valentine, Lord Castlerosse, now fourth Earl of Kenmare, Ellen Maria, and Mary Catherine, married to Mr. Robert Berkely, jun., of Spetchley. The deceased earl was not only a devout Catholic but as the Morning Post has testified in its obituary notice, eminently distinguished for his domestic virtues, for the benevolence of his disposition, and for his charity to the poor. His death will be deplored by a numerous and devoted tenantry, who had learnt to houses; the consequence has been that these places reverence him as a landlord and to love him as a friend. R. I. P.

SCICIDE OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER. - The unfortunate man charged with the murder of one of his ciation of Prayer in the parish of Rathminer, which boon companions at Miltown, within six miles of Tuam, on St. Stephen's night, with a blow of a stool William Breen, until it now numbers over 800 memon the head, the particulars of which as they tran- bers, has had a most salutary effect in checking spired at the inquest held on Friday, appeared in the Irish Times of Yesterday, and who it was reported the drink-shops in some districts used to be filled on made his escape, committed suicide it would appear | the Sunday evenings, and one could not pass without immediately after the unfortunate occurrence, for being shocked in more senses than one; now they the dead body was discovered by the constabulary are deserted, and their former frequenters may be in the water, some short distance from the place seen walking with their families decently clad and where the body of the other man lay.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR .- At the meeting of the Board of Guardians at Lurgan, on Thursday last; the working classes are unemployed, the slightest relaxa-Rev. James McKenna, P.P., chaplain, brought the tion of exertion undoes the work of months, A following case forward for consideration. An orphan victim succumbs to the temptation constantly staring named Hamill, both of whose parents had been Catholics, and who had been baptized and registered before by despair and shame. on admission to the workhouse as a Catholic, and who had attented Mass in the house for a considerable time, was now attending the Presbyterian place of worship. The chaplain, in the presence of the master of the workhouse, learned from the child himself that he would rather go to Mass. Father M'Kenna then examined the register, and found that an erasure had been made in the column registering the child's religion, and the word " Church" inserted. The guardians were also of the opinion that the register had been tampered with, but, after much discussion on the matter, stated that the only reply they could give to the rev. gentleman was, that they had examined the register and found that the child had been entered as belonging to the Church.

The following is taken from "A Briefe Description of the Barony of Fort, in ye County of Wexford. written for the information of the celebrated Sir William Petty, when making his "Down Survey of Ireland" in the early part of the reign of Charles the Second :- "The Natives inviolablic profess and maintaine the same Faith and forme of Religious divine worshipe theirs first Ancestors in Ireland believed and exercised, which the violent and severe Tempests of persecutions where with all they were frequentlie afflicted. Imprisonments, Loss of Goods, threatened forfeiture of Lands, nor any penal Laws were prevalent to alter: though their conformity would have been a meane and steppe to beneficiall advancement, Ecclesinstical and Civil. They are generallie zealous in their Religious profession, having very many remarkable Monuments extant of the pious zeal and devotion of theire Progenitors, in the aforesaid narrow extent of that Barony [Forth]; wherein ancientlie were creeted, and the precincts and walls yet extant visiblie, of Churches and Chappells, first firmlie builded and richlie adorned for divine service, in the several places or parishes, Catalogue of some of which are hereafter expressed. ( Here follows a List of Fifty-four Churches or Chapels, with the name of the Saints to whom they were dedicated—and these in Forth alone—with the painful and suggestful word " plundered," " demolished," "rainated," "profuned," appended to almost every one of them-" become rainous" being the least. · · · "The native Inhabitants celebrate with singularlic pious Devotion the yearlic festivities, and patron Dayes, as they term them, in the several parishes, in honour of God and his Sainits, esteeming him profunc (if a constant inhabitant) who doth not on such dayes purge his conscience from mortall sinne, be reconciled to his neighbours, and reverentlie receive the sacred Eucharist. On such festivals, they mutually invite theire neighbouring friends and alliance unto theire howses, they cheerfully, piouslie, and civillic entertaine, with variety of the best accommodation the country can affoord; not without incentive facetiousness and Musical Instruments; noe small motive to foment indissoluble union and Amity amongst them. Theyre Apparell is according the Englishe mode, of very fine, exquisitely cottoned cossful at Mr. Joyce's, Killinick, whose shop they frize, comlie, but not costlie. They generally take entered by burning a hole in the door and thereby moderate refection at Morning, Noon and Night, are very vigilant, so that the sunne noe day in the yeare can reflect on or surprise any professed Imbourer on mornings in hed, or sleeping. Having first recom-mended themselves and their designs to the Divine tuition and Direction, they proceed in ordering theire necessary Concerns. . . \* \* \* Averse to Litigiousness, honest, reall, and candid in theire degotiations, affable and hospitious to strangers when Civill, to none voluntarlie injurious, seldom or never any Robbery or Fellony there committed. None see lazy or remiss, but endeavour to acquire a Livelihood and competent Subsistance, see that there is hardly any vagrant native Beggar amongst them

COLLISION DETWEEN A MAIL TRAIN AND A GOODS Thank.—On Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, the night train from Limerick to Waterford ran into a goods train about a mile from Cahir Station. Two passengers were seriously injured.

that is not very impotent."

Claims under the Land Act continue to be brought before the local tribunals, chiefly in the north of Ireland, and some nice points have recently arison, Appeal. A grand banquet is to be given at Lime- coming death. I'll take your life before the end of gretted that the Liberalism of the youth of this ordinary contortion of the limbs, and at intervals not willing that their interests should be damaged.

rick this week to celebrate the return of Mr. Butt, and the occasion will be made use of as a Home Rule demonstration. The Marquis of Hartington, Colonel Lake, and the police superintendents have obtained leave to file special pleas in the actions brought against them in respect of the Phœnix-park affair .- London Times.

Captain Power, Vice-Chairman of the Waterford Board of Poor Law Guardians, brought under public notice at the weekly meeting a threatening letter, signed "Rory of the Hills," which warned him that during the past year furnishes further evidence of or six inches of steel. The resentment of the writer ner in which Mr. Power discharged his official duty. He rend the letter, which he has handed over to the police, and he challenged any person to point to any act of his which justified such a feeling of animosity.

DEFIBERATE OUTRAGE - ROSCREA, TUESDAY. - AS Cornelius Guilfoyle, from Cullinwane, was returning from Moneygull on Monday night some party who had concealed himself or themselves behind a ditch threw one or more large stones, striking him on the mare, succeeded to the lamb, head, which was so seriously fractured that little hopes are entertained that his life will be saved. January 15, 1789, und recorred and Carle Having en- It is said that Guilfoyle made himself obnoxious to Mayor, on account of their exclusion from the Cor-Edmund's, Old Half Green, he sailed from Cork in people who fancied that he had supplied the police with particulars of another outrage that occurred in | memoration. A resolution was passed by the Cor-

Mr. Brownrigg, a solicitor, who was fired at six months ago in Bray, while attempting to serve a notice of ejectment, was defendant at the Bray Quarter Sessions on Saturday in an action at the suit of Green, the person whom he sought to evict. The man was tried for the attempt to shoot him and by the war media. It was one of Badajoz by escaof heroes who entered the Casile of Badajoz by escawas acquitted. He then brought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench, claiming £800 damages, the town. Having obtained his company in the 40th, Quarter Sessions. The jury found a verdict for the the town. The thing obtained the 16th Lancers, and he soon after exchanged into the 16th Lancers, and he soon after exchanged into the 16th Lancers, and plaintiff with £320 damages. The chairman expressed a doubt as to whether he could receive a verdict for more than £40, the sum to which the daughter of Mr. Edmund O'Callaghan, of Kilgorey, jurisdiction of the Quarter Sessions Court is limited, occurred at the farther end of the room, and in less and he complained that the case ought not to have been remitted by the Queen's Bench to an inferior Court.

LOCAL STRUGGLES WITH THE GIANT EVIL .- The Dublin papers record that by the almost superhuman exertions of the Very Rev. Mgr. MacCabe, P.P., and his zealous curates, the people of Kingstown parish have been induced to welcome the Coming of Christ by at least a few days' abstinence from the publichave been nearly empty during the week, and the police magistrates have had little or no business to transact. It is also worthy of note that the Assohas been reorganized and worked up by the Rev. public intemperance in that parish. Until lately respectable in appearance. But whilst the doors of these places remain open on the Sunday when the him in the face, and he is then rendered worse than

A Home Ruler for Mallow. - Amongst those mentioned as candidates for Mallow, in view of a probable vacancy, is Mr. J. G. MacCarthy solicitor, Cork, who will represent Home Rule. It is stated that Mr. Waters will not accept the appointment until his seat is secured.

THE NEWTOWNSTEWART MURDER. - On Sunday a new hedge knife, with a sharp blade 12 inches long, was discovered within 30 yards of the stone under which the first money was found. The handle had been taken from the socket, and the lead melted. £33 in good has just been found. The money is now all recovered.

Alleged Forgery in Limerick. - At the Police Court on Saturday, Williams, the alleged forger, was remanded for eight days by Mr. Moore, The police have as vet discovered no clue to the two men who are said to have arrived by the mail train in company with the accused. They were actively engaged all day yesterday in searching for the notes which the accused had successfully tendered. The total amount discovered on Williams' person and at his lodgings does not exceed £20,000. They are all notes for one pound. The Bank of Ireland issued a notice yesterday, cautioning the public as to the matter.

The vacancy in the representation of county Kerry, caused by the translation of Lord Castlerosse to the Upper House, will probably be contested. A man was waylaid and savagely beaten in King's County, it is supposed in revenge for his having given information to the police in respect of another ontrage. Mr. Waters, Q.C., the recently-elected M. P. for Mallow, will, it is expected, be appointed to the Chairmanship of the County, and a vacancy in the Parliamentary representation will therefore be created.

The Daily Express is responsible for the announce ment that immediately on the opening of Parlia ment Mr. Gladstone will nip the Home Rule agitation in the bud by a formal statement that his Government will never, under any circumstances, accede to the desire of the Irish people for a federal arrange ment with England

The police have received information of the presence of a gang of robbers in this county, and o several depredations committed upon shopkeepers, which are all attributed to the same gang. About a fortnight ago at Three Bullet Gate, New Ross, the house of a woman named Byrne was robbed. A Ferns, some days later, an attempt was made upon the house of Mr. Chapman, baker and grocer. The burglars burned in his shop door a hole large enough for the hand and arm of a man to pass through, hoping by this means to remove the iron bar by which the door was fastened, but in this they were unsuccessful. Later still a similar attempt was made on the shop of Mr. Delaney, of Castlebridge, also without success. The thieves were more sucremoving the fastenings. Mr. Joyce has lost some few shillings in silver and coppers, and some trilling articles of clothing. How the robbers contrive to burn the hole in the door remains undiscovered .-

Wexford People. THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER MR. KELLY. - Some doubts having been expressed in local papers as to Sub-inspector Kelly having been fired at, or that he had received threatening letters, Mr. Kelly has published in the Limerick Reporter the following extracts from six threatening letters he received while in Limerick:—"Kelly, we will give your blood to drink. There is some bullets for you." (A coffin, &c.) "Kelly, you villain, you will not have time to say the Lord have mercy on me. "Prepare yourself for death"-" Before long we shall take revenge." (A coffin.) "Kelly, you are a great ruffin-make your will and your grace with God. Your enemy a Limerick man" "now, you sir you won't know anything until you be blown to pieces." "Kelly, you have a bad chance—you don't know the minit you'll be shot in the middle of the day as well as at night we will be the cause of your death." "I must which will be probably brought before the Court of take up my pen to drop you a line regarding your tion were almost convertible terms; and he re- dancing in the same frenzied manner, with extra-

November-be prepared-I am your murderer," &c. Evil Tree - Evil Fault. - A labourer named Thomas Neal, residing at Fentop, near Hanley, went home drunk on Christmas morning. His wife upbraided him, and reminded him that he had a child lying dead in the house. Another child, three

years old, then bogan to cry, whereupon he struck it with his fist so severely as to cause its instant death. Neal has been apprehended.

A return of the shipments from the port of Dublin total number being 181,901, of which 134,273 were shipped from Guinness. The shipments of whisky, notwithstanding the high duty which it was predicted would crush the trade, were six times as great last year as in 1864. They amounted altogether to 3,254, and comprised 6,649 barrels and puncheons, 452 hogheads, and 4,317 quarter casks. There has been an increase also in the exports of flour, oats, and oatmeal. The shipments of cattle have not been so large, owing, no doubt, to the restrictions rendered necessary by the fear of disease,

but the shipment of pigs have more than doubled. The Secretary of the Apprentice Boys of Derry has served a notice of action for damages against the poration Hall on the occasion of the late comporation at their meeting that no oficial notice should be taken of it. An inquiry was demanded to ascertain by what authority the police took possession of the hall and of Walker's monument on that day. The Mayor said he blamed himself for giving an order to the keeper of the hall to give up the

FALL OF A COURTHOUSE.—At the Kiltyclogher petty sessions held on January 2 there was an unusual number of cases on the books for hearing, and consequently a great number of people in the court, which is held in a large room over the market house, and continues for the entire length of the building. Shortly after the commencement of the proceedings a sudden succession of loud noises as of forms falling time than it has taken to describe it about 150 people were precipitated below; the greater part of the flooring and joists having given way under the dense mass of people. The most indescribable confusion arose between the moanings and agonizing shouts of the people who had fallen through with the deering and the people who remained above on that portion which had not yet given way, but no one know if their own turn was not coming next, and there was apparently no escape from being either maimed or killed. Fortunately, however, the other part remained unmoved, and by means of ladders all were in a short time extricated from their perilous position. It was difficult to find out how many people had been injured, but it was stated there were only ten persons maimed, six of them it is believed seriously. Fortunately no one was killed. The magistrates had to adjourn to a room opposite the courthouse. A year has not yet elapsed since the Land Act

came into force, and we cannot yet form a full estimate of the extent to which it is likely to affect the condition of the country, but it has done enough already to warrant confident expectations of its ultimate success. At a meeting of the Statistical Society, at which Mr. Justice Lawson presided, an interesting paper on the subject was read by Mr. Heron, M. P. He gave an analysis of the measure and its results, from which he drew most favourable inferences. The first result of it has been to give an effectual check to the issue of notices to quit. and in many counties to stop all evictions except for non-payment of rent. He thought that the second part of the Act, which is intended to facilitate the purchase of land, has been too short a time in operation to enable one to judge of its probable effects; but the principle has been carried out at the recent sale of Lord Waterford's estates. The total amount of loans issued to persons purchasing their farms under the Land Act up to December, 1871, is 97,-829/. The amount applied for and now under consideration is 28,4331. He remarked that the agrarian crimes consequent on evictions had almost ceased. For the first six months of 1871 the number of agracian offences in Ireland was only 242. Many of these so-called agrarian offences arise from disputes between tenants and labourers to the right of cutting turf and as to rights of way. He thought that a further development of tenant right was required, the nature of which he intended to state in another paper. The chairman said he was one of those who thought that the interests of landlords and tenunts were bound up together and he concurred with Mr. Heron in thinking that, while great benefits had been conferred upon the tenants by the Land Act, the rental of the landlord was better secured by it, and the fee-simple of his property was worth more than when the tenants were in an unsettled state and no one knew what might happen. He thought it would be premature to form any decided opinions yet as to the operation of the Act, but it was encouraging to see that there was but a small amount of litigation, although it had been prophesied that every court in the country would be filled with land cases .- Times.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17 .- Cardinal Cullen energetically protests against making education wholly secular and calls had been issued, signed by influential citizens, to signify the opposition of the Irish people to any measures having this object in view.

Messrs, Tydd and Walsh, the bank clerks, who vere fired at receatly whilefdriving from Borrisokane to Nenagh, appear to be recovering very slowly from the effects of their wounds, and some anxiety is still felt respecting them. On Sunday last prayers were offered up on their behalf in the Roman Catholic chapel of Nenagh, and as Mr. Tydd is a Protestant this is a more marked expression of public sympathy. In other chapels meetings were held after Divine service, at which resolutions were passed expressing indignation and horror at the outrage, and opening a subscription list for such information as may lead to the detection of the guilty parties.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

A CATHOLIC BISHOP ON LIBERALISM .- The Right Rev. Dr. Goss, the Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, visited St. Michael's, West Derby road, on Sunday for the purpose of holding a confirmation service, and preached the sermon at morning Mass. In the course of his sermon the bishop alluded to the Catholic Church as a "revived church," and said he called it "revived" because they had been what the world called "emancipated," and they were supposed to be free, though at the same time they had always to stand on their guard, for those who professed to be their friends the most liberal party in the constitution, were liberal because they had separated themselves from the Protestant Church, which was too Conservative, as the Protestant Church separated itself from the Catholic Church because it was too Conservative. There, therefore, could be no real alliance between Liberalism and the Catholics, because Liberalism was even separated more from them than the Established Church of the country; and though the Liberals might be willing to take their in her extraordinary treatment of her text, and the hands and dance round the Established Church until they had toppled it over, there could be no permanent and sincere alliance between them. In saying this he did not speak of what was termed Liberal politics, but he spoke emphatically of what was called Liheralism, of which perhaps there was little in this country, but of which there was much on the Continent, where Liberalism, and atheism and revolu-

country was fast turning into revolution. There, there- uttering gurgling, choking sounds from her throat, would not hesitate to trample underfoot the Catholic Non-conformity.—Liverpool Mercury.

CATHOLICISM IN SCOTLAND. - Some interesting statistics respecting the actual strength of Catholicism in Scotland are contained in "the Catholic Directory, Ecclesiastical Register, and Almanae for 1872," compiled by the Rev. W. A. Johnson, secretary to Archbishop Manning. Scotland has been divided into three coclesiastical districts—the castern, the western, and the northern-each of which is subject to a view apostolic. Thus the eastern district-the 16 eastern counties of Scotland, from the south side of the river Dec to the Stewartry of Kirkeudbright Court the opening argument for the defence is still inclusively, is presided over by the Right Rev. John Strain, Bishop of Abila, vicar apostolic, who has under his jurisdiction 67 priests, 79 public churches, terest does not dag. The Court-room is crowded chapels, and stations, three communities of religious men, 7 communities of religious women, and 1 col- The defence say they have three hundred witnesses lege-viz., St. Mary's, Bluirs, Aberdeen. The western district includes the shires of Argyle, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Lanark, Renfrew, Wigtown, the Hebrides or Western Islands, and the southern part of Inverness-shire. It is subject to the episcopal supervision of the Most Rev. Charles Eyre, Archbishop of Anazarba, Apostolic Delegate for Scotland, and Administrator Apostolic, who has under his jurisdiction 119 priests, 103 public churches, chapels, and stations : 5 communities of religious men, and 7 of religious women. The northern district, comprising the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, Cromarty, the northern parts of Inverness-shire, the shires of Moray, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland, is ruled by the Right Rev. John Macdonald, Bishop of Nicopolis, as vicar apostolie; and under his jurisdiction there are 35 priests, 40 public churches, chapels, and stations, and 6 communities of religious women. It appears that during the past year the number of Catholic elergy in Scotland has increased from 207 to 225; the number of public churches, chapels, and stations remains the same-222; the number of communities of religious men has exactly doubled, being now 8 as compared with 4 last year; while the number of communities of religious women has increased from 1s to 20. At present there are in England, Wales, and Scotland 1,824 Catholic clergy; 1,227 public churches, chapels, and stations; 72 communities of men, and 238 communities of women. Last year the numbers were - 1,758 clergy, 1,169 public churches, chapels, and stations; 59 communities of men, and 236 communities of women.

Mr. Gladstone's Policy for the Coming Session -The Loudon correspondent of the Daily Express states that Mr. Gladstone, on the opening night of the session, will make a clear and decisive definition for the most in Convention in the Hall of the Transgoura-tion of the position which the Imperial Government tion Society, corner of Mott and Productives, New York is prepared to assume with regard to the Home Rule | Cop. on the First Sanday in Figure, at three o'clock, agitation in Ireland, and the correspondent anticipates that if it be sustained, as it probably will be ing a general Union on the plan of the State by the general opinion of Parliament, it will render Unions, new working with such good effects in our all the efforts of Mr. Butt and his friends to secure neighboring States, and also in the interior districts any support in the House of Commons utterly futile, of New York State. The Premier's object in making an early declaration of the views of the Government is to anticipate the debate on Mr. Maguire's motion, and to make the position of the Imperial Government with reference other their delegates could assemble in general to Home Rule clear and unassailable. The same Convention at a central point, without the loss of correspondent alleges that a kind of political survey time or expenses, which connection, with the more of Ireland has been made during the last autumn at the instance of a section of the English Liberals, with a view to ascertain the character and force of the agitation, and that the report of their spies tion under a Metropolitan Catholic State Union; - three young English politicians unknown to and we are assured that such a Union would be refame"-is that the movement " is neither genuine | cognized by the National Convention (at Baltimore nor spontaneous: that in so far as there is any reality about it, it is inspired by no high national of a "State Union," including the privilege of spirit, but simply by antipathy to England, and that the demonstrations which have been held in National Catholic Temperance Union, to be estabits favour are hollow and artificial in their character. Lished as a bond of Brotherhood for us all. They do not think the movement has got any real ! hold on the Irish people, and that, if treated firmly

and judiciously, it will gradually wither away." PROGRAMME OF THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.-It is as well to know exactly how far our enemies are prepared to go. The new year's programme of the although we do not think that this Society represents the real danger which. Catholics will have to meet except so for as it may ally litself for this particular purpose with the persecuting Atheism of the future. With reference to the Irish cducational claims, the Alliance lays down the principle that "Popery does not revel nuchecked in one province of the enquire under the tacit consent of an Imperial Parliament without the detriment of all the rest." Therefore these claims must be resisted to the uttermost. Nor must any assistance be given to Catholic schools either from taxes or from rates. "The Mass ought not to be set up at public cost either in prisons or in workhouses." No "extra charges" are to be levied on the rates for Catholic industrial schools. Convents and religious communities are to be thrown open to inspection, and the spirit of the laws of mortmain stringently enforced. All this is strong and bitter enough, but the most violent and impertinent piece of interference is perhaps the following. Canonical obedience, the Alliance thinks, is an unlawful compact. We need "stringent provision against unlawful oaths such as these of Bishops, and unlawful compacts, like the engagements to canonical obedience rendered by priests in conformity to those oaths." When we have added that the Protestant Alliance demand that all ecclesiastical censures employed to interfere with freedom of the press, or of speech, or of election, shall be restrained by statute -fancy, if it were possible, an Irish Bishop prosecuted for suspending a priest who wrote to the papers against Catholic doctrine-and that the seal of confession shall not be allowed to cover evidence, we shall have come to the end of this promising contribution to the cause of religious liberty and to the pacification of Ireland.—Tablet.

VERY "PECULIAN PEOPLE"-The Morning Advertiser states that one of the arches belonging to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, in the neighbourhood of Walworth road, has been fitted up in a rough-and-ready sort of way as a chapel, by a proestant sect calling itself "Peculiar People," this dreary, earth-flavoured vault the members of the sect hold their meetings. The "chapel" is fitted with rising benches and a platform. Between this elevation and the seats is a space partially occupied by a bench-like table, whereon the members of the congregation place their hats and honnets, while the remaining portion is appropriated to the "dancing," an initiatory ordeal through which, it seems, the Peculiar People" have to pass prior to becoming pure Christians." The service in this chapel, as witnessed upon one occasione, was conducted as follows :-- Upon entering, the "brothers" and "sisters' saluted each other by kissing, and, divesting themselves of hats and bonnets, all took their places. A hymn was now sung, and a "brother" offered up a prayer that possessed the qualities of length and peculiarity"-at all events, of grammar. This ended, a leading sister discoursed to the meeting, taking for her subject a part of the book of Revelation. The main feature of the "sister's" oration consisted still wilder statements respecting her own peculiar condition of existence. During this discourse a boy was seized with the frenzy, for which provision was made in front of the platform. He commenced by making the wildest plunges and most absurd kicking, falling on the floor as if wholly under some uncontrollable influence. A girl was also seized by a like mania; she pulled off her boots, and commenced

fore, could be no alliance with Liberalism, because This boy and girl continued for some time to disport these who had separated themselves from the Esthemselves in this fashion, occasionally clapping tablished Church because it was too Conservative their hands, until the girl fainted. During the whole of this performance the "sister" discoursed Church, which surpassed the Protestant Church in unmoved, and her auditors listened, apparently un-Conservatism as much as Protestantism surpassed disturbed by the "dancers" proceedings. As the service drew to its conclusion other boys and girls, joined by women, commenced similar gesticulations and maniacal exercise. These "sisters," not content to dance alone, dragged "brothers" on to the dancing ground, divesting them of coats and boots, that the furors of kicking and leaping might be indulged in without incumbrance.

The Tichborne case continued to attract a large share of public attention. The claimant's case is growing weaker. The one hundred pounds of Tichborne bonds have declined to eighteen pounds. In going on, and is likely to endure another week. In every day with spectators, the majority of high ranks. and revelations of an extraordinary character are to be keoked for.

Carnonic Statistics.-From the new edition of the Catholic Directory just published, permissu superiorum, for 1872, we learn that in the ranks of the Peerage of the three kingdoms the Catholics can reckon one Duke, (Norfolk), one Marquis (Bute), eight Earls, four Viscounts, and 20 Barons, the list ending with Lord O'Hagan, the Lord Chancellor for Ireland. Besides these there are 40 Catholies in the baronatage, six Catholics in her Majesty's Privy Conneil, and 3s in the House of Commons, all of whom, with the exception of Lord Robert Montagu sit for Irish constituencies.

A mass meeting in support of Sir Charles Dilke is advertised for the 5th of February, the day before the opening of Parliament. As no hall of sufficient capacity can be obtained, the meeting will be held in Trafalgar Square.

## UNITED STATES.

METROPOLITAN "STATE UNION,"

Call for a Catholic Temperance Convention in New York City on the First Sunday in February.

To the Catholic Total Abotin new Societies of the Archdisease of Now York, and Counties of Kings, Queens Soffick and Richmond:

The parochial societies of the above district, including the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Sunolk, Richmond, Westchester, Ulster, Sullivan, Rockland, Dutchess, Putman and Orange, are respectfully invited to appoint each, three delegates

time or expenses, which connection, with the more distant parts of the State, would entail. Their geographical location and similarity in many other respects, would insure harmonious and effective acon February the 22nd.) as entitled to the full rights "transfers' to any part of the Continent under the

Believing that the strong and weak societies alike would be benefitted with us, as has been the case with our neighbors, on all sides, where these State Unions have been introduced, we carnestly invite every Catholic Parochial Temperance Society, in the above named counties, to send in their delegates Protestant Alliance is therefore worth noting, and have a voice in framing the Rules of the Metropolitan Catholic State Temperance Union of New

> The present action is taken by us with the knowledge and approval of our respective pastors. Our object is to make our movement more effective for its special object by having its direction in thorough accord with the views of our priests and prelates, and we hope to have the approval of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, and the Right Rev. Bishop of Brooklyn. In order to succeed in this, the Convention must endeavor to deliberate with calmness and wisdom;-we therefore trust that all delegates will approach this work in a truly Catholic

We carnestly request the Reverend pastors of the district to attend the Convention, and aid us in placing our State Union on the proper basis, that t may, from its inception, prove beneficial to our religion and our race, and acceptable to our spiritual

Thos. J. Cronan, Pres. Catholic Temperance Convention of New York County.

Thos. Roilly, Pres. Catholic Temperance Convention of Kings County. Patrick Nutley, Pres. St. Columba's R. C. T. A. B.

Society, New York City.
John C. Hurley, Pres. Young Men's St. James' R.

C. T. A. B. Society, New York City. James Keyes, Pres. St. Anthony's R. C. T. A. B.

Society, New York City. Stephen Walsh, Pres. Holy Innocents R. C. T. A. B. Society, New York City.

Alex, Patton, Vice Pres. Transfiguration B. C. T. A. B. Society, New York City.

T. J. Cronin, Pres. St. Joseph's R. C. T. A. B. So-

ciety, New York City.
Thos. J. O'Connor, Pres. St. Paul's R. C. T. A. B. Society, Brooklyn, Kings County.

John C. Finnan, Pres. St. Joseph's R. C. T. A. B.

Society, Brooklyn, Kings County. James Malloy, Pres. Assumption R. C. T. A. B.

Society, Brooklyn, Kings County. Nicholas Woods, Pres. St. Patrick's R. C. T. A. E.

Society, Brooklyn, Kings County.
William Sherlock, Pres. St. Malachy's R.C. T.A.B.

Society, Brooklyn, Kings County, John O'Neill, Pres., St. Mary's R.C. T.A.B. Socie-

ty, Williamsburgh.
Patrick Reilly, Pres. St. Peter's R.C. T.A.B. Socie-

ty, Haverstraw, Rockland County. John B. Richmond, M.D., Pres., St. Mary's Temper-

ance Benevolent Society, Clifton, Staten Island. Several other societies have taken favorable action, but the names of their presidents have not as yet been forwarded. Delegates are requested to report the P. O. Address of Pastors and officers, membership and other particulars of their respective so-

cieties. Homce Greeley lately recommended the prairie farmers of Minnesota to utilize the strong winds which prevail in that section to do some of their work. They declined, urging as a reason that Congress would levy a prohibitory tariff on the wind as being of foreign origin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- A delegation from the Cape Cod fishermen this morning called upon the President for the purpose of having a conference with him in reference to that portion of the treaty pertaining to the fisheries. After stating their objections to the treaty and the damaging effect it would have upon them, the President replied that he was in fayour of such measures as would protect them, as he was