

the world. O'Connell was not alone a great Irish chief; he was in the Parliament of England the chief and most potent champion of the oppressed...

"Oh, are there not some of you old enough to remember 1798? Such of you as have not witnessed it must have heard your fathers tell of it. The innumerable and the guilty suffered. The prisons were full. The scaffold reeked with human gore. Terror reigned throughout re-echo through the Royal Exchange...

The lesson that he taught was not alone a great truth, but a great discovery. What Watt was in the world of natural science, O'Connell was in the world of politics. Catholic Emancipation was the first great popular victory ever won by peaceful agitation...

To-day, we repeat, we enter upon the hundredth year which has elapsed since the birth of O'Connell. The 6th of August, 1875, will be the centenary of that event. In recent years a goodly practice has sprung up of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the birth of famous men...

MONUMENT TO CAROLAN.—A monument to Carolan "the last of the Irish bards," executed by Mr. John Hogan, of Dublin, son of the famous sculptor of that name, has just been placed in the nave of St. Patrick's Cathedral, as relief, in the Medieval style. The bard is represented seated and touching the Irish harp...

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ABSENT FROM DUTY.—We print in another page a carefully compiled record of the Irish voting on the recent coercion debate. Some of the lists there set forth will, we doubt not, cause much regret. We allude to the lists of absentees. We need not repeat at any length here what we have written elsewhere...

mention these instances, not as exhausting the list of gentlemen absent with good cause, but as illustrating the unfairness of any sweeping condemnation of all absentees. What we say is, the list is so lengthy, as to be disgraceful, and that explanation ought to be forthcoming in every case if blame is not to fall. Westmeath—a county that ought to be peculiarly sensitive as to coercion legislation—was totally unrepresented in the struggle. If Mr. P. J. Smyth had any stronger reason for absence and mere "pairing" than his being too busily engaged in trying to smash up the Home Rule movement...

IRISH RECORDS.—Although rich in ancient manuscript chronicles illustrating the piety, learning, wit, and patriotism of her people, Ireland has few such records as State papers, charters, and other similar documents, compared with either England or Scotland. Of the eight charters which have been chosen for representation in the first volume of Facsimiles of Irish National MSS., six form part of the magnificent collection of the Marquis of Ormonde, the Hereditary Grand Butler of Ireland, being grants by Diarmuid King of Leinster, Domnall King of Limerick, Earl Richard Fitz Gilbert, William of Braosa, Theobald Walter, and William Marischall, Earl of Pembroke. All these are in excellent condition, Braosa's especially having a very fine seal, and are of great interest if only for the famous historic names mentioned in them. The two other charters are furnished by the Corporation of the city of Dublin, one granted by King Henry II. of England, the second by Prince John, in the third year of the reign of Richard I. The Public Record Office of Ireland is represented in the same series by a fine manuscript of a pipe roll of the 44-46th years of Henry III.'s reign. The remarkable collection known as "the Royal Letters" in the Record Office of England furnishes many specimens. One of these letters, evidently to be referred to the latter part of the 13th century, is from Nicholas Cusack, Bishop of Kildare, to Robert Burnet, Bishop of Bath and Wells and Chancellor of England, wherein he narrates how Gerald Tyrrell, a youth of noble birth and of approved manners and skill in arms, had been taken prisoner in a conflict with the Irish, after all his comrades and his horse had been slain, and himself had been dangerously wounded. His captors had loaded him with chains and cast him into a dungeon, from whence they swear not only never to release him, but devote him to a cruel death, unless the son or a certain Irish noble, formerly a tenant of Hugh, Bishop of Meath, who is detained as a hostage in Dublin Castle, is given up to them in exchange. The concluding part of this letter had unfortunately been worn or torn off. It is dated on the Feast of the Decollation of St. John.—Academy.

MONUMENT TO CAROLAN.—A monument to Carolan "the last of the Irish bards," executed by Mr. John Hogan, of Dublin, son of the famous sculptor of that name, has just been placed in the nave of St. Patrick's Cathedral, as relief, in the Medieval style. The bard is represented seated and touching the Irish harp his costume being that of the period of his death, nearly a hundred and forty years ago. The figure and harp are raised on a torse or circular base, and are nearly five feet high. The features of the bard have been reproduced from an engraving by Rogers and an old picture in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy, which, from the likeness, to the face in the engraving is manifestly a portrait of Carolan. The forehead, curling hair, and melancholy smile are stamped on the marble with the utmost delicacy and finish. A bequest was left by the late Lady Morgan for the purpose of carrying out this memorial. The monument, which is fixed in the northern wall of the nave, close to its western extremity, and about six feet from the ground, bears the following inscription:—"Erected by the desire of Sydney Lady Morgan to the memory of Carolan, the last of the Irish bards, Obiit A.D. 1785. Etatis suae an' 68." This work does the utmost credit to the talents of Mr. Hogan, who, having devoted himself to the same profession as his illustrious father, will, we have no doubt, hereafter win additional laurels for himself.

Referring to the report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, the London Times, after stating that "everyone will approve the proposition that Her Majesty should be advised to renounce the prerogative of creating fresh Irish peersages," adds the following remarks:—"The Duke of Richmond demurred to this suggestion when bronched by Lord Courtney, saying that it was an interference with the Act of Union, and the good sense of the proposition may be accepted as established if this antiquated argument is all that can be advanced against it." Antiquated, no doubt it is, especially since the Church Act utterly abolished what was expressly declared in the Act itself to be one of its fundamental stipulations. Yet there are some fools who think it almost treason for the Irish people to propose any interference with a statute which the English Parliament has completely riddled. The Act of Union, it appears, is to be regarded as "a solemn treaty" whenever the Irish people complain of it, but England is to be free to cut it up as waste paper. The Times now treats its provisions as mere rubbish which nobody need regard, knowing well that what is called the Union depends not on that iniquitous and "antiquated" measure, but is maintained by a code of Coercion Acts, an armed police, a swarm of spies, and an army of thirty thousand men. The Act of Union is antiquated and torn to tatters, but yet, and it is just as well to confess plainly that these form the binding links between the two countries.—Dublin Nation.

FROM AN IMPARTIAL ENGLISH VIEW.—As an historian; says the Irish American, Froude has been so sufficiently crushed beneath the heel of enlightened investigation; that a reference to him in that character would, at this day, be entirely superfluous. But here is an article from an English source—the London Saturday Review—which, traveling somewhat out of the customary rut of literary criticism, gives us a faithful pen-portrait of the man, and for that reason we reproduce the picture. The Review says: "Mr. Froude's case is different from that of the most violent and most unfast party writer. We make some excuse for Irish Papists and Irish Protestants speaking of one another. But here is a writer who, with no temptation, no interest in the matter, without the poor excuse of a national or religious rancour, puts himself forward, in cold blood, to defend the evil deeds of one side and to blacken those of the other. What may be Mr. Froude's motives we cannot guess; the only practical result of his labors can be to make old memories and present disputes bitter than they need be. If Mr. Froude wishes to stir up another Irish rebellion, to find new victims for new torturers, he could not take better means to compass the end. He stands alone in modern English historical literature as having habitually applied no small natural powers to a purpose which we can only pronounce immoral. The downward course is easy; the panegyrist of Henry the Eighth has sunk into the panegyrist of 'Flogging Fitzgerald.' If writings so flimsy and inaccurate as those of Mr. Froude live to be remembered in another age, it is something to think that they will carry their own moral condemnation with them. If the man who can jeer over the gibbet of Whittington in one age and the gibbet of Crosbie in another is to find any lasting place in men's memories, it is something to think that the character in which he will be remembered will not be as the defender of this or that doubtful historical or political theory, but in the character which he has chosen for himself—as the champion of evil, the apologist of wrong.

A great fall of rain took place on Thursday, 13th Aug., in Dublin. It commenced at two o'clock, and continued without intermission till ten o'clock at night. During the afternoon there were several peals of thunder. The line of railway from Kingstown to Dublin was flooded that the trains had to run through water which reached nearly to the axles of the carriage wheels. At the Kingstown terminus the gas reservoir was invaded by water, the lights became extinguished, and the station was left in darkness. On Saturday last Jeremiah John Murphy made his last appearance in the Court of Chancery, where ever since the year 1846 he has filled, with eminent ability and credit, the position of one of the Masters in that Court. He was educated by the Jesuit Fathers at Clongowes Wood, having entered the College immediately after its first establishment in 1814. He was called to the Bar in 1828, and has left behind him, in practice on the Bench, no-Catholic who is his senior. He was the contemporary and intimate friend of O'Connell, Shiel, O'Loghlen, Pigot, Monahan, and the brilliant band of unemancipated Catholic barristers. Belonging to a distinguished family of Cork, his deep faith, earnest piety, and ardent patriotism were worthy of their race and name. He entered the college immediately after its first opening, in 1814.—Dublin Cor. of Tablet, Aug. 15.

SUBDUE DEATH.—Very much regret was felt in Ennis, Co. Clare, on Sunday morning, 9th Aug., at the announcement of the sudden death of Mr. Robt. Magrath, stationer and general haberdasher, at his residence, Church-street, Ennis.—R.I.P.

THE STRIKE IN BELFAST.—The correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, writing from Belfast on Sunday, says:—"It is with great satisfaction I report that change is taking place in the attitude both of mill owners and operatives, and that there is now a disposition to have an amicable settlement of the serious dispute which has lasted so long. Yesterday the mills completed their fifth week of idleness. It is understood that the employees are willing to return to their work on the following terms—namely, the immediate introduction of the 56 1/2 Hours Bill, which would not otherwise come into operation, till the 1st of January next, with a corresponding reduction in wages. The reduction thus effected would be equivalent to five or six per cent. The mill owners have arrived at no formal decision on the subject of the proposal, but it is believed there is a disposition on the part of several of them to agree to these terms, provided the mills over the country would place themselves on the same footing. Negotiations on the basis thus mentioned are at present going on between masters and workers. The destitution which prevails in Belfast is very great, although, strange to say there were not nearly so many mill girls seeking alms in the streets last night as there was on the previous Saturday. The Relief Fund continues to administer some little assistance to the more distressed operatives. A meeting was held yesterday evening in Lurgan, having been convened by the following placard:—"To the rescue!!! Help in the hour of need! Working people—male and female—go to the meeting of sympathy in the Mechanic's Institute at five o'clock this (Saturday) evening. Your brethren and sisters of Belfast are now in a death struggle! Clouds of darkness cluster round them! The lion of famine is let loose upon their homes! Tyranny and wealth are combined to subdue and enslave their noble hearts by hunger and privation! They make heroic resistance. Assist them in their fight. A deputation from the Strike Relief Committee of Belfast will address the meeting and implore your aid. A collection is to be made and the proceeds are to go to the millworkers' Relief Fund." The large additional force brought into Belfast in consequence of the disorderly proceedings on Thursday 30th of July, still remain here, but their services have, happily, not been as yet required. By the adoption of a system of three "reliefs," instead of four, a greater number of the permanent town force is kept constantly in the streets. The strike still continues in Lisburn and Gilford, but it is to be hoped the terms referred to above will lead to a settlement all over the North.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED IRISHMAN.—A despatch from London announces the death of John Henry Foley, the eminent sculptor, the mention of whose name at once brings recollections of some of the most classic and best known statues in England. He was born in Dublin in 1818, and after receiving a thorough art education he went to London, and contributed to the art exhibitions there his first works, "The Death of Abel" and "Innocence," attracting universal attention in 1839. His fame was secured the following year, when he produced the marble group "Ino and Bacchus," which was bought by the Earl of Ellesmere for a heavy sum of money. Other well-known works followed rapidly and won him renown, until he was chosen as one of three sculptors to execute the statues for the new palace at Westminster receiving commissions for "Hampton" (1847) and "Selden" (1853) in St. Stephen's Hall. The bronze group, "Lord Hardinge and Charger," sent to Calcutta, was so much admired by the English public that a requisition signed by hundreds of the first names in art and literature was presented to its author, expressing a desire to see its duplicate erected in London, in proof of the capabilities of an English sculptor. In 1858 he modelled "Caractacus" for the London Mansion, and was elevated to the rank of member of the Royal Academy. His diploma work from "Comus" followed, and from that time the demands upon him for portrait and monumental statues were so numerous as to leave no opportunity for the prosecution of his earlier ideal studies. He is better known, however, by his colossal statue of Prince Albert on the national memorial in Hyde Park, and also, the group "Asia," a composition of fine figures in the same work, two commissions which were especially assigned him by Queen Victoria. The great statue of Foley's genius, it is said, will be the monument to Daniel O'Connell, on which, he had lately been working. It is to be erected at the foot of Sackville

street, Dublin, on the north side of Carlisle-bridge, on the south side of which stands the statue of Smith O'Brien. The statue of Moore is at the end of Westmoreland street, a short distance from Carlisle bridge and within sight of it; while a few steps farther, in front of Trinity College, are the statues of Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith. Dublin knows how to honor great Irishmen. The N. Y. Herald says of the late Mr. Foley:—"Many of the works on which he was engaged remain unfinished. So jealous was he of his reputation that no press of orders could induce him to permit faulty work to leave his studio. It was one of his great merits that he never degraded his art to a trade. Although he received very liberal remuneration for his works such was the care he bestowed in finishing them that he made less money than artists who enjoy not a tittle of the patronage he did. No British sculptor achieved so great or lasting popularity in his time, and none labored harder to deserve the patronage showed upon him. If the work of this artist had a fault it was that of warmth and sympathy. The prevailing tone of his mind was coldly classic, and at times his art was hampered by conventionalism, but it was always pure and faultlessly correct. In this he differed essentially from his great rival, MacDowell, who was full of poetic feeling, but restive under the formal traces of classicism. His works are full of nature, but lack the careful finish which was a distinguishing feature of Foley's work. The genius of this artist received ample recognition in Continental countries; he was one of the three British sculptors—MacDowell, Lawlor, and Foley—who were awarded prizes in the Great Paris Exhibition. Gifted with refined taste, considerable invention and great executive skill, he was to the last year of his life a close and earnest student of nature and ancient art. Indeed, his respect for Grecian sculpture was carried to the point of reverence. The death of this remarkable man will leave in the ranks of British art a gap which will not easily be filled.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON TEMPERANCE.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, Archbishop Manning addressed about 5,000 persons assembled on Tower-hill, London, in the cause of total abstinence. At the back of the van which served as a platform, some teetotal banners were displayed, and there were three temperance societies' bands on the grounds. Several Catholic clergymen and some leading Catholic tradesmen of the East end supported the Archbishop. Dr. Manning, in an address of some length, pointed out the wonderful progress which the temperance movement had made within the last year or two amongst the Irish Catholics of London. He took particular pains to scan the newspaper police-court reports, and he was glad to say he missed the Irish names with which cases of drunkenness used to be so frequently associated. He begged of the women especially to take the pledge. It was a hard thing for a working man to arrive in his home and find his wife "in beer" to find no fire in the winter, no comfort, to find everything which would lead him to plunge into the path of temptation. At the conclusion of Dr. Manning's address about 400 men, 50 women, and a good many children, knelt down and took the pledge.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF UNITED BROTHERS, LEEDS.—A delegate meeting of the Catholic Order of Odd Fellows took place last week in Leeds, and was numerously and respectfully attended. Through the kindness of the Rev. Father O'Dwyer, Mount St. Mary's, the library of the Young Men's Hall was placed at their disposal. Delegates were present from most of the principal centres of the Irish population throughout England where branches have been established, and the utmost harmony and good feeling characterised the proceedings. One important decision arrived at was to abolish all signs, ceremonies, &c., and to conduct all their proceedings free, open, and above board. It was generally felt that everything in the least degree approaching—though that only on the surface—to societies not acknowledged by the Church was out of place in any association of Catholics. It was also proposed, and unanimously carried—"That the name of the Lodge be changed from 'The Catholic Order of Oddfellows' to the 'Catholic Order of United Brethren.'" The society is making steady progress, and if only conducted with economy and circumspection will attain great success.—Catholic Times, Aug. 14.

PROPOSED CATHOLIC HALL FOR LONDON.—The Catholics of London are desirous of following the good example set them by their brethren in Liverpool by giving every encouragement to the erection of a Catholic Hall under the direction of a limited company. The capital is fixed at £10,000, which is to be realised by 10,000 shares of £1 each. It is not made a matter of necessity for the shares to be paid at once, but it is agreed to accept instalments of 2s. 6d. at intervals of not less than three months. It is very necessary that a building of this description should be erected in the centre of the metropolis. The proposed Catholic Hall would meet all requirements—for in such a building the Catholic body could transact their public business, as well as hold temperance demonstrations, meetings, entertainments, &c.

THE COMING PILGRIMAGE.—Preaching on this subject in the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, on Aug. 16, the Very Rev. Monsignor Patterson contended that pilgrimages were based on laws which the Scriptures and society had always recognized. No Englishman could view without reverence the tomb of Shakespeare or Sir Walter Scott, and if it was with similar feelings that the faithful paid homage to saints. As for the "cheap philosophy" that miracles were impossible, because of the natural laws of time and space, his answer was that God was above all law, and he referred in proof of this to the numerous miracles recorded by the Fathers of the Church.

HOME RULE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.—THE PRESTON BRANCH.—The usual weekly meeting of this branch was held at the Hall, North road, on Sunday evening when there was a good attendance. Mr. Sharrock, a Lancashire man of the right stamp, proposed that the reports of the meetings should be published in the Catholic Times, and the motion was carried unanimously. The quarterly meeting will be held next Sunday, when officers will be appointed, &c., and it is hoped the members will muster in force, as there is certain business of great importance to be laid before them.

BANQUET TO HUGH HEINRICH ESQ.—A banquet in honour of this worthy and much respected gentleman is announced to take place on Monday next. Mr. Heinrich is the Secretary of the Irish members of Parliament, and has done much in his official capacity, to further the question of Home Rule. The leading members of the London Home Rule Confederation recognising his services, have determined on inviting Mr. Heinrich to dinner. The event is looked forward to with much interest by the friends of Home Rule, and is expected to give an impetus to the movement in the metropolis.

ORMSKIRK BRANCH.—A crowded meeting was held by the members and friends of the Ormskirke branch on Monday evening last. F. Murphy, Esq., solicitor, presided. Mr. P. Ryan moved the first resolution:—"That it is expedient and just that Irishmen should have the control of their own affairs, and that Home Government is the only remedy for Irish grievances." The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Crumpleholme, an Englishman, of Preston, who in a most logical manner argued the Home Rule cause. Mr. McShane then proposed:—"That the best thanks of this meeting be returned to Isaac Butt, Esq., Q. C., M.P., and his colleagues, for their services in the Home Government cause." He begged of Irishmen to show, as their proof of love to Ireland; to come

forward and enrol themselves as members of the branch. Mr. McNicholl seconded the resolution, and it was also spoken to by Mr. Latham an Englishman, who begged of his fellow countrymen to visit Ireland before they form decided views upon Irish questions. Votes of thanks to the chairman and speakers terminated the proceedings. Many persons signified their intention of joining the branch.—Liverpool Catholic Times, Aug. 14.

THE END OF THE SESSION.—Parliament was prorogued on Thursday week by commission. The Queen's Speech, a pretty long affair of no fewer than nineteen paragraphs, says never a word of Ireland, save in stating that the pressure of business has prevented the measure for re-arranging the judicature of England and Ireland from being passed into law. After opening with a word of thanks for the annuity to Prince Leopold, the Speech buds forth in the most commonplace allusions to the Brussels Conference, the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, the war in Spain, the treaty with Zanzibar, the Indian famine, and the status quo on the Gold Coast. The domestic subjects touched upon in a similar watery strain are reduction of public taxes, health of factory employes, and the Acts which concern the Scotch and English Churches. This is a singularly meagre record for a session full of sound and fury. And not a word about the publicans who put the Tories into power. Ungrateful Mr. Disraeli.—Nation.

A VERY BROAD HINT.—Sir Andrew Agnew was famous for giving broad hints. Having for some time been pestered by an impertinent intruder, it was one day remarked to the baronet that this man no longer appeared in his company, and asked how he contrived to get rid of him. "In truth," said the baronet, "I was obliged to give the chiel a broad hint." "A broad hint," replied the friend, "I thought he was one of those who could not take a hint." "By my faith, but he was forced to take it," answered Sir Andrew; "for, as he would not gang out by the door, I threw him out of the window."

A JUVENILE HABITUAL DRUNKARD.—A boy of 13 years, named Andrew Hoy, has admitted, before Bailie Muirhead, at the Edinburgh Police-court, that he had created a disturbance in the vicinity of Hill Place. The superintendent of police stated that the case was a particularly distressing one, as the boy, who could neither read nor write, had become quite a drunkard, his mother having to feed him with liquor. As he thought the boy a fit subject for the reformatory, the bailie delayed the case that the ordinary report might be prepared.

THE PRICE OF COAL.—Regarding the price of coal, the Commissioners of Customs in their report say:—"No housekeeper needs to be told that coals have been dearer, nor need it surprise him to learn that the economical law that increase of price checks the demand has naturally diminished the quantity exported. He may, however, bear the increased cost with more resignation when he reads that our customers abroad have had to pay more in money, at the rate of 26.3 per cent, for less in quantity, at the rate of 4.4 per cent, for this commodity.

ENTORAL PRIVILEGES.—A case of great importance to newspaper proprietors was decided by Vice-Chancellor Little, at Liverpool, on Wednesday. Mr. John Vaughan, editor of the Liverpool Leader, had been summoned before the registrar to answer questions as to the sources of his information for articles which appeared in the Leader with reference to the Civil Service Association. Mr. Vaughan refused to disclose his informants, taking the responsibility of the article upon himself, and after many adjournments and long arguments on both sides the Vice-Chancellor decided that he was not bound to answer the questions.—Tablet, Aug. 15.

IMPROVISED BY A PROTESTANT BISHOP.—The late Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce having been deified to find a rhyme to Timbuctoo, immediately uttered the following:—

Oh, would I were a Cassowary,
On the plains of Timbuctoo!
Soon would I eat the missionary,
Cassock, bands, and hymn-book, too!

FIRST SESSION OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—The result of the first Session of the 21st Parliament, which commenced on the 5th of March and ended on the 7th ult., has been the production of 95 public statutes, against 81 of the session last year. Of local Acts there were 200, against 253 of the previous year; and nine private Acts, against two of the year 1873.

When the police "have a clue" to a murder in this country it is well known that all chance of discovering and capturing him is over, and there is a general understanding that the "clue," if it leads anywhere, points in an opposite direction to the object of pursuit.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE NEWCASTLE COAL TRADE.—At a conference of coal-owners at Newcastle on Saturday 15 Aug. the owners intimated that they would on October 1st make a reduction in wages of 15 per cent.

VALUE OF CITY PROPERTY.—Messrs. Hards, Vaughan, and Jenkinson, of Moorgate-street, have recently sold by private contract the freehold premises, 9 and 10, St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap, and 27, Love-lane, in the rear and in connection with the same, forming one block, and covering an area of about 3,600 square feet, for the sum of £15,250.—London Tablet.

UNITED STATES.

CATHOLIC GROWTH IN THE SOUTH.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Freeman's Journal says:—"Complaints are alleged of the lack of conversions in the South. Such complaints are unjust, as they are untrue. Comparatively there are, and have been, more conversions in the South than in the North. I heard Bishop Gross say he made more converts in Georgia in five months than he did during his stay of two years in New England. The South will owe its conversion not to immigrants, but to the establishment of numerous monasteries of missionary priests. How can Catholic immigrants settle in districts where the Catholic Church is unknown? Their conscience forbids it. Catholics, clergy and laity, hail with joy the initiatory steps taken by some of the bishops for the establishment of missionary houses."

NOTRE DAME, IND.—At Notre Dame, Ind., on Saturday, Aug. 8, Right Rev. Bishop Gilmore, who has recovered sufficiently from his late serious illness to be able to perform the ceremony, raised to the dignity of the priesthood Revs. J. M. Hunt, C. Cheveraux, J. Klute, H. Kollup, and H. Dermer. Father Hunt goes to Newburgh to take the place of Father Gallagher, whose failing health obliges him to seek rest; Father Cheveraux goes with Father McMahon, of Elmore, to the Cathedral, Cleveland; Father Kollup goes to Elmore; Father Klute goes to Defiance, and Father Dermer to St. Malachi's, Cleveland, West Side.—Western Watchman.

CATHOLICITY ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.—The N. Y. Herald says:—"Within the limits of Manhattan Island there are present upwards of forty Catholic churches, and a number of others are in course of erection, so that before the end of the present year it can safely be stated that there will be fifty Catholic churches in the city of New York. When it is considered that these edifices equal, and in many cases surpass, in beauty of architecture the churches of other denominations, the members of which are both wealthy and powerful, the comparatively poor Catholics of New York deserve all the praise that they receive from those opposed to them in religious belief.

The Holy Father, by his Eminence Cardinal Franchi, acknowledges, with the greatest thanks, the receipt of 20,000 francs from the Archbishop of Cincinnati. He sends his blessing to all the flock, but especially to the contributors. The letter is dated 3rd August.—Cincinnati Telegraph.