CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. John Pratt, of the Franciscan Order a native of Ireland, died recently at Los Angelos, Cal.

hionsignor Cattini has been appointed papal nuncio at Madrid.

Rev. Bernard Flood, of St. Mary's, Waltham, Mass., was stricken with paralysis in his own church, on Wednesday, the 20th ult., and died in a few hours.

The Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire have abolished the obnoxious religious text in their Constitution which proscribed Catholics from holding any office under the State.

Report has reached us (says the Western News) on most reliable authority that the wife of the Hon. Major William Le Poer Trench, of Galway, has become a convert to the Catholic faith.

In 1795, Maynooth College was established : since then seventy-six of the students were consecrated hishops, and of these more than twenty-one are prelates in the Irish Church. It has given to the world above three thousand priests.

We learn that all the apostate Catholics in Erzeronm, Armenia, have returned the Church and now recognize Mgr. Melchisedechian as their Bishop, to whom they have restored all church properity, including the cathedral, the school-house, and the episcopal residence.-Ibid.

In an address recently delivered by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Conaty. Bishop of Kildare, being an appeal on behalf of the new church of Maynooth, his Lordship drew attention to the fact that since Maynooth Col. lege was established in 1795 it has given no less than seventy-six bishops and more than 3,000 priests to the church.

though we know of several. Of the Vaughan family in England, however, there are seven priests, three of them being in the episcopate, the Bishops of Salford, Plymouth, and the Coadjutor of Sidney. New South Wales.

At Notre Dame, Paris, on Tuesday week, the close of a grand triduum of devotion at the beginning of Advent was celebrated. The procession was followed by upwards of 3,000 men, all carrying lighted tapers. The effect is described as very imposing. The Blessed Sacrament was carried by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his visitation at Dover recently, said :- "The number of conversions to the Romish Communion which have taken place in our lifetime has far exceeded that which has taken place from the Church of England in any other period of its existence, except perhaps, under the Stuarts, when, as we know, things came to a climax, and there was a deliberate attempt to Romanize the whole Church of England."

The Catholic congregations at Highgate, near London, which in 1858 was composed of a tailor and his wife, consists now of some 1,290 Catholics, of whom no fewer than 800 are converts who have been received into the Church by the Passionist Fathers. During the eighteen years of patient toil and selfdenial the community itself increased, and it will soon number twenty-five members. All this time the Fathers were badly housed and insufficiently accommodated. Indeed, the house was formerly a public house known as "The Black Dog."

THE THREE MASSES ON CHRISTMAS DAY .-- On Christmas Day priests are granted the privilege of saying or singing three masses, to represent that Christ came to save those who were before the law, those who lived under the law, and those who are under the Gospel. The Church by the three masses honors in a special manner the three-fold Nativity of our Saviour-His eternal generation, as born of His Father from eternity and before all time, according to His human nature, being born of the Blessed Virgin Mary; and His spiritual birth by grace in the souls of pious Christians.-Mirror.

The Redemptorist Fathers have established a mission at Belleville, the notorious hotbed of Communism, Socialism and Infidelity in Paris. It is under the protection of Our Lady of Perpetual Succor, whose patronage has already been manifested in a marvellous way. In less than a year the Fathers have united in marriage nearly 800 persons who had been living in disorder. Two Societies of the Holy of all those to whom I may have caused a scandal about 200 members, the other of women, far more numerous. Nearly 10,000 persons have been en- of Gratz, in the province of Posen." rolled in the Archconfraternity of Our Lady of Perpetual Succor.

New Church.—The Catholics of Guelph are making a vigorous effort to have their new Church roofed by next fall. We have received a beautiful Lithograph of the Church, and the design exhibits an architectural beauty which will bear comparison with many of the finest ecclesiastical buildings on this Continent. The building will be 186 feet long inside, 68 feet wide at the nave and over 100 feet at the transept. It is estimated that the Church, when completed, will cost close upon eighty thousand dollars. When finished the Church of St. Burtholomew-such is to be its name-will add one more monument to the progress of Catholicity in the Dominion.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN CATHOLICS IN THE UNIT-ED STATES .- In Georgia the census shows 5,000 of Irish birth and 26,000 Catholics; in Indiana there are 29,000 of Irish birth and 150,000 Catholics; in the State of Illinois there are 120,000 Irishmen and 400,000 Catholics; in Louisiana there are 200,000 Catholics and 17,000 Irishmen. Even in New York, where there are 530,000 Irish, the Catholic population amounts to 1,250,000. In Pennsylvania there are 235,000 Irishmen and 560,000 Catholics. In short, there are 1,800,000 Irishmen in America, and 6,000,000 of Catholics. Of course it is indisputable that the large majority of Catholics are of Irish birth or descent. But if we once begin to enquire who were the ancestors of American citizens, we shall soon find that there are no real Americans except the Indians. Even these figures do not convey a correct idea, for we know to our sorrow that there are Irish Protestants not a few .- Sentinel.

Dr. Falk is trying another dodge for bringing the fortress to ruin. Having found out that the Cutholic press is made, by Pope and bishops, a useful channel for communicating with the faithful deprived of their pastors, all editors publishing papal briefs or episcopal letters will be prosecuted forlisten, ye people-unlawfully participating in episcopal function or exciting the Prussian people to a resistance to the existing laws! Half a dozen of editors have already been condemned to various fines for this new offence, and others are to be tried for it. For refusing to turn, what is called in the United States, "State's evidence," liev. Dr. Kantecki, chief editor of the Euryer Posen, has been arrested; and if he perseveres in his refusal to betray the correspondent who furnished his paper with the circular of the post director of Brienberg, concerning Cardinal Ledochowski's correspondence, the conscientious editor will be retained in prison sine die-at least as long as the public prosecutor shall think it proper.

PROTESTANT TESPINONY TO PRUSSIAN CATEOLICISM. -The Evangelical Bundesbote, summing up the lamentable condition of Protestantism, considered as a source of religious life, and as disclosed in the recent discussions of the Prussian Association for Home Mission, says: "The Roman Catholic Church has in this matter for outstripped us. She

Even the Culturkampf has rather tended to promote in the Roman Church the growth in their head and members of a well-disciplined, united spirit. Not the least foundation for this effect is to be found in the fact that the Roman Church has understood how to seize on all classes and portions of the popular life, on all the interesting questions of the day, on all the claims and necessities of the time. She does not content herself with referring the faithful to their everlasting home, and bidding them find consolation in Heaven, nor does she adjourn the solution of every social question to that distant land,"

On Sunday, November 26th, in the chapel of the Propaganda College, His Eminence Cardinal Franchi, Prefect of the Propaganda, assisted by Mgr. Howard, Archbishop of Neocusares, consecrated Mgr. Persico, Archbishop of Siconia in partibus. The new prelate will be Vicar-Apostolic of Aleppo, and Delegate-Apostolic for Syria. He has already spent twenty years in the East in the most arduous labors of the Apostolate, and to a great zeal and knowledge of the character and customs of the people amongst whom he will labor, he unites a profound acquaintance with their lazguages. During the solemn ceremony the French Ambassador, Baron de Baude, with the members of his legation, assisted in a tribune in the church. Besides these, many distinguished Fathers of the Order of Observants, of which the newly-consecrated prelate is a member, as well as a number of friends, were present on the occasion.

Two more Catholic universities have lately been opened in France-one, for the West, at Angers, the other, for the South, at Lyons. These universities, as our readers remember, owe their existence to the law on superior education passed last year, by which university degrees were made accessible to those educated in private establishments as well as in the government colleges, and besides a share Three or four priests in one family is remarkable, allowed to the free colleges in awarding degrees. The Radical Minister of Education (M. Waddington) tried some months ago to upset this salutary law, but was defeated in the Senate; and since then the Catholic universities have felt that they would have no longer to fight for their existence. This is what the Bishop of Anger said in his address on opening the Western University :-

"You may have full confidence in the stability of our institutions. Catholic families repose their best hopes in these universities, and their support will be the source of our strength."

The Gazette de France looks upon the prospects of this university as excellent.—Landon Universe.

Cardinal Simeoni as Secretary of State, to which office he was recently appointed by Pius IX., has had many illustrious predecessors besides the great Cardinal whom he succeeds. The title "Secretary of State" dates from the time of Pope Pius IV., who appointed his nephew, Charles Borromeo, to this dignity. In former times, the ministers of the Roman Church had the title of primicerius (premier) of the Holy See, Secretary Apostolic, and Defender or Rector of the Roman Church. At the beginning of this century, Pius VII., appointed to this charge the celebrated Cardinal Gonsalvi, who resigned in 1806 and was succeeded by Cardinals Casoni, Dora-Pamphili, Gabrielli, and Pacca. In 1814 Pius VII., reappointed Cardinal Gonsalvi, who held the office till the death of that saintly Pope, which took place the 20th of August, 1822. Leo XII had successively for Secretaries of State, Cardinals Somaglia and Bernetti. Pius VIII, Cardinal Joseph Albani; Gregory XIV reappointed Cardinal Bernetti, who was succeeded by Cardinal Lambruschini of happy memory. Pius IN has had for Secretaries of State Cardinals Gizzi, Ferretti, Bafondi, and from the 20th of March, 1848, to the time of his death, the late lamented Cardinal Autonelli.

"Old Catholicism" is progressing backwards, as they would say in America. At Berne, in Switzerland, an Old Catholic faculty of theology was added to the university two years ago, and this faculty now counts exactly eight students the, six Swiss and two Germans. This supply will considerably exceed the demand, if we judge by the smallness of the few congregations in Germany, and by the constant return of apostates to the fold of the Church. Thus, we find in one of the latest numbers of the Germania the following recantation:-

"I hereby declare that I deeply regret my tem-Family have been formed, one of men, comprising by my action.—C. Johannes Nepomucenus Kufliski, formerly incumbent and vicar of the Catholic parish

On the other hand, an Austrian priest called Russek, of Ustron, in Silesia, who had gone over to Protestantism last October, has lately asked to be admitted again to the Church. He cannot have been much pleased with his new faith, or else he would not have abandoned it so soon .- Ibid.

The clergy under Cardinal Manning's Archiepiscopal Control says the London Times, are now 1,828, serving 1,076 different public churches, chapels, and missionary stations, showing an increase during the past ten years, (since 1867) of 414 under the former head and 62 under the latter. There are now 18 Archbishops and Bishops in England and Wales, against 16 at the former datenamely, a Cardinal Archbishop and 12 Suffragan Bishops, two auxiliary or coadjutor Bishops, and one Archbishop and two Bishops who are retired. In Scotland, during the same period of ten years the churches and chapels have increased from 103 to 239, and the priests from 193 to 260. In the Archdiocese of Westminster the religious communitics of men are 17, just the same as they were in 1867; but during the same period the convents of women have increased from 27 to 40, almost all of whom are engaged either in teaching the poor schools, or in nursing the sick, or in reformatory work. The Roman Catholic peers, including Irish peers and peeresses in their own right, are 36, and in two cases the heirs to their titles are in holy orders. The Roman Catholic baronets are 48, and there are seven Catholic members of Her Majesty's Privy Council. The Roman Catholic members of the House of Commons number 50, all of whom sit for Irish constituencies.

CATHOLIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—There was a good attendance at the Hall of the C. L. A. last Tuesday week, it being the first meeting after the election of the officers and Board of Directors for the ensuing year. Excellent addresses were deliver. ed by the president, chaplain and the newly elected officers-bearers, all evincing a spirit of devotion to the interests of the Society and of true loyalty to the Holy Mother Church under whose auspices the Association organized at the commencement of last year. The Auditor's report was presented, showing the funds to be in a healthy condition and that the progress made during the year was very flattering, there being a large amount of the requisite property for such an institution, including a very valuable library, acquired, without incurring debt. The membership now comprises some two hundred and is constantly increasing, but it was urged on all present to put forth increasing effort until every Catholic of the city was enrolled therein The young men and boys were especially urged to join and avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the Association for improving their condition morally, mentally and socially. We congratulate the C. L. A. upon the result of the past year, and wish them every success for that upon which they have now entered. Hamilton Evening News.

"FATHER TOM" ON THE JEDITS. -We all know enemies of the Catholic Church. This is how they joined the Fenian Brotherhood only to denounce transition was complete; and that the first soon as possible.

extract being taken from one of his recent lectures: -When the glorious sons of St. Ignatius-the magnificent Jesuits—went down to South America to evangelize the native Indians, the hostile tribes with their chieftains lined the river banks, hideous in their war paint, and stood ready to send the poisoned arrows into the hearts of these holy men. They would not listen to them. They would not open their heart to their influences, until at length upon a certain day these Jesuit missionaries were upon the river in an open boat. The banks on either side were lined with angry and inflamed warriors thirsting for the blood of the saints, when one of these children of God took a musical instrument and began to play sweet chords, and the others lifted up their voices and sang. Sweetly and melodiously they sang, voice dropping in after voice, as they sang the praises of Jesus and of Mary. The woods resounded to their peaceful chant. The very birds upon the trees hushed their song that they might hear, and the savages threw down their arms, rushed with their naked bodies into the river, swam to the boat, and listened with captivaed hearts to the strains of music. And thus upon one-third of the whole population, Mr. Pim the wings of song, did the Divine Faith and the traces the radical change in the number and the exgrace of Christianity reach the savage, rugged breasts of the Indians.

DOCTOR NEWMAN ON THE SPREAD OF INFIDELITY. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Newman, preaching at the Birmingham Oratory on Sunday morning on "Approaching signs of the end of the world," said that ever since he grew up, wherever he had been, he had had this one lesson imprinted on him by holy men, that the aim of the world was to exalt knowledge over religion. Before he was a Catholic, as well as at present, he had always seen that the world kept more and were putting forward more knowledge and the benefit which came from knowledge as the thing which was necessary for the world. They wanted to supersede religion; they did so without knowing it 50 years ago; but now their eyes were opened they saw that they wanted religion. There seemed to be no doubt, humanly speaking, that as years went on there would be more and more a spread of principles of unbelief or Atheism, or a denial of God. These poor men were so beguiled and deceived, and the deceit was so strong that even the elect were in danger. It was now getting greater strength, and he did not see that there was any help for it except by the prayers of the Church. There was no human way by which they could stop that torrent of infidelity which was threatening them so much, and of the existence of which they ought to be made perfectly aware. The literature of the present day was very specious and plausable in argument. Perhaps Catholics were not so clever as these men, who had drawn informdtion from so many sources, and put forward so confidently, that it was only through God's grace they were not all deceived. The religion of the present day was one of self-idolatery and utterly destructive of all faith and of hope of heaven. Thinking much of these things in the course of, he might say, 50 or 60 years, he could not help looking with great axiety and distress and pity on the generation before us. He believed a most dreadful combat, a most awful conflict, between the powers of good and evil was now coming upon us in the next generation, and that there would be a great temp-tation to give up the Holy Catholic Church.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The proprietors of the Dublin Nation are about to publish the poems of R. D. Williams in book

IRISHMEN ARROAD -At present the governorships of Canada, Victoria. Ceylon, New South Wales, Hong Kong, South Australia, Mauritius, Western Australia, Griqualand West, Malacca and the Falkland Islands are held by Irishmen. They thus hold the only two colonial governorships of £10,000 per annum and two out of the three governorships

the firm of Guinness & Son's the well-known her glorious song—her heart-thrilling music—her brewery men of Dublin, and that on his advancing science—her immortal art? From your retirement his brother E. C. Guinness who becomes books—where lie imprisoned the Thoughts of the retirement his brother E. C. Guinness who becomes books—where lie imprisoned the Thoughts of the the sole owner of the brewery, drew a check in Living and the Dead—do Voices come, this holy payment of his brothers interest in the firm, for Christmas time, telling foreign stories in alien scone Million pounds sterling. There is only one cents—and not one kindly native Voice to cause other instance in our memory where a check was drawn for so large an amount, by a private firm, viz: when the banking firm of Flood and O'Brien -both Irishmen-drew their check on the Bank of Nevada, for Five Million Dollars.

The Dublin Irishman has the following :- A plain Scotch body"-one Mr. Ramsay, M P .- has sold a number of our countrymen in Scotland He obtained the votes of 600 Irishmen on faith of a promise to support Mr. Butt's Home Rule motion in Parliament, was elected in consequence, and accordingly did not support it, but voted against it, and had the hardihood to declare that he would continue voting against it Mr. Ramsay simply bid to obtain a seat in Parliament. Mora! for Irishmen in Great Britain: Put not your trust in the promise of Scotchmen-or of Englishmen either. Yes, and the Editor of the Irishman might also say without being much in error,—Put not your trust in the majority of Irishmen—so-called—who seek to represent your interest in l'arliament.

Most of our Irish readers know of the infamous characters of the bad Beresfords, who were so long identified with the Established Church of Ireland. It will, perhaps, interest them to know that there was one of them-and he a Protestant Archbishop of Armagh-who was an exception to the family rule. An interesting note in the last number of The Irish Monthly, edited by Father Russell, a Jesuit. says: "If we were asked to name a member of the same family, as a striking set-off against John Claudius, we would name his cousin, the late John George Beresford, Protestant Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland. No one who had once seen him could ever forget his handsome face and truly noble appearance. He was a man of discerning mind and generous feeling, and showed these qualities in the way in which he ruled his see, and in his relations with his clergy. The large revenue he derived from the Church he employed chiefly in its service. He contented himself with his fortuna and died not rich. On his cathedral choir he spent £700 a year, the expenses incurred by the publication of a valuable antiquarian work were defrayed by him; and he built at a cost of £11,000, the Campanile in the grand square of Trinity College; Our late venerated Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon had the sincerest esteem for Archbishop Beresford, and one occassion, when speaking of him, he said: 'He is a large-hearted, large-minded man, and each night in prayer I ask God to preserve his life, and to prolong the term of his benevolence and charity.'

THE POLITICAL PRISONEUS—VISIT TO O'BRIEN AT CHATHAM.—On Tuesday week, the 26th December, O'Brien was visited at Chatham prison by his mother, accompanied by Messrs. Collins and Ryan of Loudou. The formalities and precautions were of

is-who can deny it?-the Church of the people, are referred to by the eloquent Father Burke, the the Feniaus. O'Brien learned with great satisfaction that Dion Boucicault had undertaken to carry out a wish of Sergeant McCarthy's relative to the education of his children, and it is probable that by this time McCarthy has heard the news also. After the allotted time of twenty minutes, the visitors were obliged to withdraw, having had the consolation, however, of seeing that O'Brien was not weaker fellow-prisoner. The interview between mother and son was most affectionate, but it is pleasing to know that poor Mrs. O'Brien was able sufferings of her son .- United Irishman.

> IRELAND AS SHE WAS AND AS SHE IS .- Mr. Pim, of Dublin, lately addressed the Irish Statistical Society on the social and industrial condidition of Ireland since the famine years. He shows a decrease of population between the first appearance of the famine in 1846 and the close of 1875 of somewhat more than 3,000,000, the estimated population at the latter day being 5,313,980, as against 8,375,000 in 1846. Concurrently with this diminution of one-third of the whole population, Mr. Pin tent of agricultural holdings, a change that demands

careful study.		}	
Holdings of acres.	1841.	1875.	
1 to 5	. 510,436	69,098	ì
5 to 15	252,799	166,957	
15 to 30		137,669	
Over 30		160,298	;
Total	691.202	1875. 69,098 166,957 107,669 160,298	1

The cottier and small farmer tenements decreased by the action of the famine from 310,436 in 1841 to 88,083 im 1851, and have since steadily declined to 69,098. Almost every homestead in this decrease of about 249 000 tenements represents a family of from tive to six persons, or a population of from a million and a quarter to nearly a million and a half souls. The holdings of from 10 to 5 acres decreased to 191,854 in 1857, and have since steadily declined; while when we turn to holdings of from 15 to 30 acres we find an increase between 1841 and 1851 of from 79,342 to 141,311, with only a trifling decrease during the last twenty-four years. The holdings over 20 acres increased from 48.62. in 1841 to 149,090 in 1851, and have since steadily increased to 160,298. These figures indicate a radical change in the occupation of laud in Ireland. But, although the consolidation of small holdings has thus taken place, it is remarkable that while those from 30 to 200 acres have constantly increased, those upwards of 200 acres have gradually decreased since 1861, showing that holdings of medium extent are deemed the most convenient as well as the most profitable.

CHRISTMAS,-Stand by the Cause of Ireland, in

this holy Christmas time-if you hope that the tidings of great joy" which rang from the heavens, of old, shall one day welcome you there. For the Cause of Ireland, is the elevation of her People in Faith, in Morals, in Intelligence, in Patriotism—in all that purifies, all that ennobles, all that strengthens, all that exalts. Faith, whose guide is Hope, and Charity, greater than both, which thinketh no evil-these sanctify the inner hearth where burns the life of man and makes its flame as the flame of incense. In their name, do what you may to abate, uproot, and cast forth the Evil Spirit of Intolerant Hate which so long darkened our island, and now stands, poised on its extremest verge, with wings outspread, to leave it in fell despair. Stand by your country, in her moral warfare against the debasing vice which brings men to the ground, and leaves them there—living corpses, spiritually corrupt and corrupting. Where the furious reveller rolls past, to wreck rulu, and crime-there goes an enemy of Ireland, whom do you, true Irishman! avoid. Stand by your country, in her eternal struggle against ignorance-once forced on her for long and perilous years by English Lawgivers, and English Laws We notice by our late exchanges that Sir Arthur Guinness, M. P., has retired from the firm of Guinness, M. P., has retired from -still to be combatted as an agent of Tyranny and you to thing of a Past made glorious by your Forefathers, and of a Future which yourselves may make great? Stand by your country, not alone proud of her, but as patriots of whom she may be proud. This generation has already won its knightly spurs. It must not leave its pennon drag to the ground, but hold it aloft, throughout the time of weary waiting and hope deferred. Let the days as they pass, mark no loss, note some advance. It requires an effort to hold our own. As the tried and true servants of our Nations's sacred cause rejoin those who have gone before them-see to it that there be youths to step forward so that the vacant places of Men shall be filled by Men. O, Youth of Ireland! be earnest, and love your country-be faithful, and serve her-be strong, and save her. She needs all that you can give of intellect, of heart and of soul-and deserves it all. The grave, the prison, and the foreign shore testity to her claims and increase them by the added claim of suffering and martyrdom, Remember then, O remember those whose Christmas shall not be merry, nor whose New Year happy, if the will of foemen can prevent it, and ennoble by the memory of selfsacrifice, and the example of patriotic virtues, your sanctification of this high and holy Festival -Dublin Irishman. THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY .- MISS STOKES ON THE

ROUND-Towers.—The secretary read for Miss Stokes, honorary member Royal Irish Academy, an exceedingly interesting paper on the styles of early Irish architecture, illustrated by some five hundred photographs of stone forts, early and decorated Irish churches, and round-towers, which were displayed around the walls of the meeting-hall. Her observations were founded on the drawings left by the late Dr. Petric. Miss Stokes divided the series into two heads-buildings without cement, whether pagan forts or early Christian monasteries, and cemented buildings, whether churches of one chamber, those of the Romanesque style, or ecclesiastical towers. She pointed out that, rude as they were, there were circumstances about their constructionthe marvellous fineness with which huge blocks were, without mortar, fitted into compact masses, and the fact that tools were manifestly used in raising the materials-that made her hesitate to associate them with mere nomadic tribes. The cement of the earliest Irish builders largely contained seashells and sand; the walls appeared to have been dry-built and the composition poured upon them and allowed to filtrate through from the top, until at last they arrived at the method of laying stones regularly in mortar. The use of the chisel was introduced not only before the Anglo-Norman invasion, but even before the arrival of the Christian missionaries. She attributed the change in ecolesiastical architecture to the position of greater the same suspicious and vigilant kind as in the stability attained by the Irish Church in the sixth case of Serjeaut McCarthy. About twelve o'clock and seventh centuries. The transition to the Rothe visitors were admitted into the well-known barricaded room where O'Brien stood. The poor Brian Boru. Turning to the ecclesiastical towers, fellow looked in strong health and showed that Miss Stokes concluded that they were built after even the hardships of prison were unable to destroy the Irish became acquainted with the use of ceby one of his comrades, in the regiment who had largest number of them were built before this make some other improvements in the building as

of the touth century. To the list of Irlsh round-towers she added the names of the churches to which they belonged-a precaution rendered necessary in a country that still holds its ecclesiastical towers to be of pagan origin. As to the primary purpose for which these towers were built—whether as campanili (or signal likely to succumb to the prison rigours like his towers) or as houses for bells, Miso Stokes was of opinion that the first intention of the builders was for strength of defence, though bells were certainly hung in them. She looked upon them, therefore, to control her emotions in order not to add to the as of half military half ecclesiastical origin; they were altogether closed in; their small doorways were evidently furnished with double iron doors, thirteen feet above the ground, evidently for pro-tection against forcible entry; and the openings were mere loopholes commanding the entrances than opes to scatter the sound of the bells. Miss Stokes went into an interesting historical discussion of the external causes that led this defensive character in the towers raised beside the Irish cathedral churches. At the close of the ninth centuary, when Ireland's language was developing and her schools the most frequented in Europe, the country became the battle-field of the first struggle between paganism and Christianity in Western Europe, and in the first years of Scandinavian invasion a number of those round-towers simultaneously sprang up beside the churches most liable to he attacked. Two other series of those towers Miss Stokes traced to the renewal of the wars with the Norsemen, and, finally, to the Norman invasion. She classed the ages of the round towers, therefore, within three periods, from 80° to 927, from 973 to 1013, and from 1176 to 1278. The paper was il-Instrated by frequent reference to the splendid series of photographs around the walls, which will be, we understand, open to public inspection in the Academy for a few days. Mr. R. Garston, proposed that the best thanks of the Academy be given to Miss Stokes for the splendid series of photographs. He expressed his satisfaction that Miss Stokes had acknowledged the Scandauavian and Norman intluence on Irish architecture. Dr. O'Donovan seconded the vote of thanks. The Secretary corrected Mr. Garston's impression that Miss Stokes meant to attribute a large Scandinavian or Norman influence to Irish architecture. On the contrary, her theory seemed to be that a native Romanesque style developed itself spontaneously in Ireland (hear, hear). An interesting discussion followed, in which the Rev. Professor O'Mahony, Professor Thooney, Mr. O'Nelll, and the chairman took part. All the speakers agreed with Miss Stokes as to the Christian origin of the round-towers, but some were against contining their dates within so narrow limits. The resolution of thanks to Miss Stokes was passed unanimously, and the Academy adjourned .- Dublin Freeman.

groups of them belonged to the early portion

CANADA

The Ottowa Times is dead.

April, both days inclusive.

The English sparrows are dying in Toronto.

Father Whelan has been elected School Trustee or Wellington ward, Ottawa. A Hibernian Debating Club has been formed at

There 134 Custom ports of entry in the Domin-

on of ('anada, The Nova Scotia Legislature will meet on the

5th prox. Mink and wild cat may be hanted from the 15th october, and marten from 1st November to the 15th

Mr. James, Q. C., of Halifax, has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in the room of the late Judge McCully.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—The annual Fancy Dress of the Quebec Skating Club has been fixed to take place on Wednesday evening the 31st January.

The Dominion Senate consists of 77 members Ontario and Quebec send 24 each, Nova Scotia and New Branswick 10 each, Prince Edward Island 4, British Columbia 3, and Manitoba

STRENGTH OF ICE.-Thickness, 2 inches will bear infantry, 4 inches cavalry or light guns, 6 inches will bear heavy field guns, 8 inches upon sledges, weight not exceeding 1000 lbs, per square foot.

A special to the Mail from Halifax says: Mr. Plake has promised to consider the appointment of Mr. James to the late Justice McCully's seat on the

None of the Game enumerated in the Provincial Game laws, except hares, may be taken by ropes, spares, springs, cages, nets or traps of any kind, nor shall any such engine be set for that purpose, and any person may destroy any engine so set.

Elk, Moose, Deer, Cariboo, Fawn and Hare may be hunted in the Province of Quebec in the months of September, October, November, December, and January, to the first February, when the close season commences. THE MAYOR OF QUEBEC .- The London Morrowa

English mail, announced the arrived of Mr. Owen Murphy, Mayor of Quebec, at the Alexandra Hotel. Hyde Park. Rumour is again busy with a new daily paper in the Reform interest, which is to be started in To-

l'ost, of the 28th December, received by Monday's

ronto shortly with a hundred thousand dollars capital. Enquiries, however, fail to discover any foundation for the story. Canadian cattle exported to England are selling well. Some taken over a month or so ago by Mr.

Gilman, of Belleville, realized \$160 a head. adian oxen were sold at six shillings per stone of eight pounds (and sink the offal)in the London market, being the same price as the best Scotch beef made.

The latest enactments of the Game laws provide that "no ofter shall be hunted, trapped or killed between the first day of May and the first day of October, in any year; no beaver between the thirtieth of April and the first of September; no muskrat between the first of June in any year, and the first of April following, for the districts of Quebec, Saguenay Chicoutimi, Montmagny, Kamour-aski, Rimouski and Gaspe, and between the first of May in each year, and the first of April following. for the remainder of the Province.

IRISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY, ST. JOHN, N.B .- This Society elected officers for the ensuing six months as follows :- Hugh McCafferty President; Richard O'-Brien, Vice-President; Thomas Gorman, Recording Secretary; John Connor, Financial Secretary; John C. Ferguson, Treasurer; Robert J. Coleman, Librarian ; Daniel Coughlan, Assistant Librarian, Auditor Committee .- Michael W. Maher, John Patton, Philip J. O'Keefe. Trustees.—Robert J. Ritchie, Edward Lantalum, Michael W. Maher. Investigating Committee.—Francis McCafferty, Marmaduke F. Ritchie, Francis J. Duffy, Michael McGulgan, Bichard O'Brien. The Society having purchased the his iron constitution. By a curious coindence, as ment; that they were built during the transition. Lyceum building, have had a room fitted up for the he related to his visitors, that every day was the from the horizontal to the round, arched, and for some time however. It is contemplated to the horizontal to the round, arched, and for some time however. It is contemplated to the some time however.