## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-JAN. 9, 1874.

ing it. Alluding to the Tory Chief's reference to Home Rule as "veiled rebellion," that paper asserts that the movement is a perfectly constitutional agitation, and that in that sense there is plenty of veiled rebellion in England as well as in Ireland. At the same time the Spectator expresses its opinion that the Federal bond contemplated by the Home Rule movement is entirely impossible .-- Cork Herald.

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DUBLIN, Dec. 9.-It was stated on Monday, at a meeting of the Corporation, that Mr. Justice Barry has approved a presentment for £200 compensation under the Peace Preservation Act, to David Murphy, who was shot by O'Kelly, the Fenian convict.

Attempts have been lately made to introduce the garotting system into this city, but they have not been very successful. Two prisoners were tried on Monday at the Commission Court-one for robbing a gentleman on Burgh Quay, close to Carlisle-bridge, of his watch at 8 o'clock in the evening, and the other for robbing a coachman in Grafton-street at 12 o'clock at night. In both cases violence was used. The two were found guilty and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. If the practice of garotting be continued in this city it will be desirable to assimilate the punishment in both countries, and let the terrors of the "cat" be added to the sentence in Ireland.

A proposition of rather a startling nature has been recently advanced in the western and southern provinces by men of intelligence and authority. We need hardly remind the public that the poor-rates press very heavily on tax-payers; and that many a rated occupier is not so well provided with good things as the pauper is only too true. There are ton, where the grounds upon which its buildings fewer paupers in Ireland for its population than in are to be constructed are already purchased. The either England or Scotland. Pauperism is held to course of studies will be concurrent with that of involve degradation, and the pride of the Celtic the London University, and until a charter for the race sustains its sons in hardships which the Pict and Saxon very speedily evade. Nevertheless, the are recognized, its students will pass the examina-Irish taxpayer is unduly burdened; and as the officials of unions have been for some time past demanding increased salaries, it follows that the pressure is on the increase. The demand in itself may be reasonable, and probably is; but the question lately raised is-Whether these officials are necessury ? In fact, the general amalgamation of unions is proposed; and there can be no doubt that in many instances such change is quite practicable, and would tend to the relief of the ratepaying community .- Dublin Freeman.

THE BECENT DESPERATE OUTRAGE NEAR DUBLIN .----At Coolock Sessions, two young men named George and Thomas Connolly, brothers, were charged with having on the 29th October, broken into the Wesleyan Chapel, Clonbay, and set it on fire after cutting the cushions' breaking the gas-pipes, and gathering the bibles, hynin books, and papers into heaps with the view of more rapid consumption. The prisoners had been formerly members of the congregation and had been expelled for misconduct. They had been seen loitering about the chapel on the evening of the outrage, and one witness saw one of them burning a hole in the door. The left boot of one of the prisoners was minus a heel when arrested, and a heel corresponding was found in the Chapel. The prisoners were committed for trial.

A SAD CALAMITT-FATAL ACCIDENT OFF ARRAN ISLANDS, COUNTY GALWAY .- To the Editor of Mayo Examiner .- SIR-I have a melancholy duty again to perform. Another fatal accident which has only come to my knowledge now, has occurred, by which three fishermen have lost their lives, and three widows and eleven orphan children have been left totally destitute. On the morning of the 22nd instant, five canoes left Arran Islands to haul their spillets or long lines, which had been set the day previously. A gale suddenly arose, the sea was lashed with fury threatening destruction to the five boats, whose crews every moment expected they would be submerged. After a hard struggle four boats reached the land-their crews in a state of exhaustion. The fifth boat was capsized, and its crew met a watery grave. Poor fellows, they were endeavouring to earn an honest livelihood for themselves and families by their only avocation-fishing -and lost their lives in the attempt. Fourteen people including eleven helpless orphans, are, by this sad accident, left wholly unprovided for totally destitute. My informant visited the cabins of these poor people, and it is impossible for him to describe their anguish despair. He can only describe their houses in the language of the Prophet, as full of mourning, lamentation, and woe. I am now anxious to alleviate this anguish and despair, by providing the means for these poor widows to earn a liveliheod for their helpless orphans, and it is this which forces me again to ask you to allow me, through your columns, to bring the sad case before those whom Pfovidence has blessed with means. and given hearts to feel for and relieve such distress as is now ringing on the Island of Arran. When a similar fatal accident occurred off Boffin and Shark Islands last May, my appeal for the survivors of the five poor fellows who then lost their lives was met with the most generous response, and I was enabled not only to relieve the mental anguish of the poor widows and orphans, but substantially their temporal wants. May I not hope for as much now. for a case as fully deserving of charity and pity as that? I only want a few pounds for these poor people. I am sure my appeal in the cause of humanity will not be in vain. I can only say that the smallest contributions will be gratefully accepted, and that the funds given to me shall be administered with care and judgment .--- Yours sincerely.

MARSHAL MACMAHON.-HIS RELATIONS, WITH THE ness. A strong feeling prevails in favour of large dress. "Item-I give to the devil the soul of my It is thought that the works under the bed of the IRISH PEOPLE .--- Dr. McDevitt, the Bishop of Raphoe, in a letter from Paris to a friend in Dublin, received a few days since, gives a most interesting account of an interview which the Bishop and the Bishop of Ardagh (Dr. Conroy) had with Marshal MacMahon. The President of the French Republic showed that he felt proud of his connection with Ireland, and in the course of the interview warmly returned thanks, in the name of France, to the Irish people for the sympathy and assistance extended to her in her recent calamities. The Dublin Freeman gives the following extract from Dr. McDevitt's letter :-- "We made our way direct to Versailles," writes the Bishop, "and had an audience of Marshal McMahon, the President of the French Republic. He was alone, and received us at the door of his room, and, the moment we were well in, he burst forth into such

a torrent of words as I had never heard before, all thanking the Irish people, in the name of France, for their sympathy and assistance, &c. It was a most interesting interview. I shall never forget it. He spoke with extraordinary energy. There was a warm kindness in his manner, and he asked more than once were we staying long in France, &c."

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes :-- I am now able to confirm the statements which I made some days ago concerning the organization of an English Catholic University, and also to furnish some interesting additional details relating to the object. The institution is to be located in Kensingnew University can be obtained, or its own degrees tions of the London University and receive its degrees. The Pope commanded the bishops to no longer delay the work of establishing this institution, and all the steps which have been taken in the matter thus far, have been either directly inspired or approved of by his Holiness. The grounds upon which the new University is to be built lies east of the pro-cathedral, and adjoin the present residence of Monsignor Capel. The list of the members of the Senate is not yet fully complete, but I have had an opportunity of seeing the names of those who have been asked to become members of this body, and who have I believe, accepted. This list is in some respects remarkable. It contains forty four names, of which fourteen are priests and thirty are laymen. Five of the priests and uine of the laymen are converts and the other nine priests and twentyone laymen are born Catholics. Of the priests again seven are secular, three are provincials of the three great teaching orders of the Church, and four are the presidents of the four chief Roman Catholic colleges of England. Of the laymen nine are representatives of the higher Catholic aristocracy, eight represent the class of country gentlemen, six are representative of commerce, and eleven are representative of the learned professions. Thus the Senate claims to be a really representative body. The two or three gentlemen who are yet to be added will, I believe, augment what I have described as the commercial element. The following are the names of the fortyfour gentlemen referred to :-- Priests-Dr. Newman (convert), Monsignor Capel, President General of the Benedictines. Provincial of the Jesuits, Provincial of the Dominicans, President of St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; President of St. Edmund's College, Ware (convert); President of St. Mary's College, Oscott (convert); President of SS. Peter and Paul, Prior Park; the Very Rev Canons Crookall, Toole, and Teebay; and the Revs MacMullen and Dalgairns (both converts). Laymen-The Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Bute (convert), the Earl of Denbigh (convert), Lord Petre, Lord Arundel of Wardour, Lord Clifford, Lord Howard of Glossop, Sir Robert Gerard, Sir George Bowyer (convert), Sir Humphrey de Tmflord, Messrs W H G Bagshawe, W H Charl-ton, John Day, Basil Fitzherbert, William Ford, John Hardman, John Herbert, Stuart Knill (convert), Charles Langdale, Daniel Lee, Denis M'Carthy, St George Mivart, John H Pollen (convert), Henry Sharples, Colonel Vaughan, Aubrey de Vere (convert), William G Ward (convert), and Thomas Weld Blundell.

OF SALFORD ON HOME RULE, -A depu

powers of local and municipal self-government even in England, and the extension of this principle must inevitably come to Ireland.

While the queen and Parliament and government and newspaper-writers and the public generally have been bothered and bewildered and pained and shocked as to the continued frequency and wholesale human butchery of railway accidents, and the best mode of keeping these horrors within certain limits, a few humble working men have been putting their heads together and have hit upon the causes of, and the remedies for, such wanton sacrifices of human life. The railway servants resident at Dundee are the persons who have come to the rescue, and who have undertaken to teach parliament what they ought to do on this important subject. Here is the remedy which they propose, and which the public may well hope will be embodied in a bill and be the first legislative work accom-plished next session :--"That the Board of Trade should test the proficiency of all persons seeking friend Snobbington could tear Cadby's tongue out employment on any railway; that no one who has not undergone a preliminary training, and who could not give satisfactory evidence of ability, should be liable to be promoted to the more important situations of guard, pointsman, &c.; that a Board of Trade certificate should be the only guarantce of efficiency, and that an appointment without it should involve companies in penalties; that no servant should be longer on duty than ten hours on any one day, and should not be liable for duty again till after a lapse of fourteen hours; that the maximum speed of trains should not exceed thirtyfive miles an hour); that facing-points should, if possible, be abolished on main lines, but should in no case be entered on at greater speed than fifteen or twenty miles an hour; that whatsoever stopping ap-paratus the Board of Trade considered efficient should be adopted; that the block system and the interlocking of points should be carried out on all main lines, and that as far as possible there should be uniformity of working ; and that Lord Campbell's Master and Servants Act should be repealed, so that railway servants or those dependent upon them should receive compensation for accidents."

MANNERS OF ENGLISH TOURISTS .- The English tourist abroad has furnished every humourist from Mr. Thackeray to the "special correspondent" with ample matter for rebuke. He is noisy, insolent, vulgar his display of money and intolerant of everything on earth save an Englishman. He views foreigners with undisguised contempt; and makes it his business to laugh at his own ignorance of their tone and their kindly toleration of himself. Their rudeness in places of worship is notorious; and has brought the blush to the check of the more decent of their countrymen. We find in a London journal a short letter on this subject from "An Englishman." He looks forward with dismay to the visit of the volurteers to Antwerp; and from stories we have heard about these volunteers we think he has good cause He hopes they will make an effort to conduct themselves, especially in churches. He says "the rude or thoughtless British tourist" comes to him as "a sad apparation ;" and adds: "I am not a Roman Catholic or a Ritualist, but a great lover of sacred music ; consequently, I often find myself in Romish Churches during Mass. On the 11th I was at a High Mass in Autworp Cathedral, which commences at ten o'clock. About half-past the tourists made their appearance. I did not count their number, as two especially engaged my attention. I confess I felt a little shame as I saw them nearing me, talking very audible English. They made the tour round the great west door, coming half way up the middle aisle, at which point Madame placed a beautiful little glass to her eye, looked right and left and then deliberately turned her back upon the altar to survey the organ gallery and its occupants. This being too much for the endurance of a very polite verger, at his instance they quitted the building, the lady taking the gentleman's arm. This is almost an every-Sunday occurrence at this cathedral." Now, touching the note above, might these folks be justly " labelled as savages ?"

There is nothing in the world of which modern Englishmen, who have been reared Protestants, are so ignorant as Catholicity. Seemingly quite uncon-scious of the fact that Catholics never enter the churches of any other religious denomination, a certain section of the Protestant Church are continually endcavoring to make out that the present premier

confessor who has oncouraged me in usury by his silence and connivance." He had no sooner concluded these words than he yielded up his miserable soul. 'Wretch!' continues the narrator, 'thou shall have the heirs thou hast desired, and such funeral rites as thou hast deserved .- Illustrated London News.

KNIGHTS OF THE TABLE SQUARE -Scenc-A Scotch Inn.-Affable elderly stranger (addressing person waiting at table)-"Could you kindly toll me how far it is from here to Loch M'Gillycuddy !" (No answer.) [Affable elderly stranger repeats his question still more politely but with the same result.] Mr. Cadby (in velveteen knickerbockers)-" I'll-a -trouble you not to address your questions to this person! He is not a public waitaw, but a private servant of mine!" [Affable elderly stranger apologises with excessive courtesy, and retires. Callby and his friend Snobbington enjoy his discomfiture ; but when they discover, as they subsequently do that he is a noble Marquis, both Cadby and his of Cadby's month.] Moral .- Always be civil to strangers. First, civility costs nothing; secondly, it is a virtue in itself ; thirdly, strangers may at any time turn out to be noble Marquises, or even better.

THE EXCLISE ARMY .-- A recent Parliamentary paper gives the exact statistics of the standing army of England for home service for each year since 1800. For the present year the returns are cavalry, 13,051: artillery, 19,205; engineers, 3,646; infantry, 62,817 -total, 98,719. Only at five times during the century has this aggregate been exceeded. The largest force was that of the year 1810, when the total was 112,518; and the smallest was 42,915 men in the year 1831. The present figures, it is conceded, have been brought about by the German war. There are two parties on the subjects in England-those who maintain that the home forces are excessive, and those who declare that, considering the expenses of their maintenance, the numbers are small.

PUBLIC NOTICE .- Mr. Punch, as Inspector-General of Nuisances, hereby gives notice that from and after the date of this warning, the introduction into any newspaper, magazine, or review, public speech, or address, of any of the persons, objects, or things specified in the Schedule hereunder written, will be visited with the infliction of the severest penalties known to the Code Punch :-- Schedule-Aristides the Just, Casar's Wife, Dr. Johnson, as the Great Moralist, &c.; Roger De Coverley, Cerberns, the British Lion, Gog and Magog, "every Schoolboy," the Schoolmaster now abroad, the Medes and Persians, the Kilkenny Cats, the Three Tailors of Tooley-street, Bow Bells, the Upas tree, Mahomet's Coffin, Two Birds and One Stone, Glass Honses, Beau Brummell's Cravats, Sir John Cutter's Stockings, and Cinderella's Slipper, Sour Grapes and Apples of Discord, the Old Man of the Sea, the New Zealauder, and a great many other old and notorious offenders.

A FRIEND IN NEED .- "Confidence," says the pro-verb, "is a plant of slow growth." It is, perhaps, best not to grow it at all in the Australian bush, judging from the following incident related by a Melbourne paper. A certain person was travelling through a lonely district when he heard a great outery. Thinking bushrangers were at work, he fired off a pistol to intimidate them ; and presently the noise ceased and a scampering was heard. On coming to the open ground the traveller discovered a man tied to a tree. "Oh sir," cried the victim, 'I am so glad you are come. I have been attacked by rufhans, and they were robbing mo when they heard your pistol." "And couldn't you get loose, my friend?" asked the traveller. "No; they tied me so very tightly." "And did they rob you of everything?" "No; only of my watch. They had been as a second for my match. had not time to search for my money, which I placed in my left boot." "How fortunate," observed the traveller. "Was the sum considerable? Over a thousand, thank Heaven," said the poor man. "Are you sure they are gone?" asked the other. "O, certain." The new-comer looked round

and round, and seeing the coast clear, said coolly, Well. as they're gone, I think I'll finish the job myself." And he proceeded to rob the unfortunate victim .- Globe.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE IN SCOTLAND .- At the first meeting of the Edinburgh Botanical Society for the winter, Mr. James Macnab, curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, delivered an address on the change of cli-

Severn will, in all probability, place the matter be-yond doubt. Under a part of Nailsea, extensive beds of coal have already been found.

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In 1869 a person took the trouble to take a census of religious worship so far as fourteen parishes in the city of London were concerned. Two of the churches of those parishes happened to be closed; and tho aggregate number of attendants whom he found in the other twelve was just 162! The yearly value of the fourteen benefices was over £7,000 and the 162 worshippers were provided with some thirty sittings a piece.

The Telegraph says we have so thoroughly proved the nature of the laws which influence the money market, that we may now feel certain neither a financial crisis in the United States nor a simultancous drain of gold to Europe and America can ever seriously put us about for more than a fortnight at the most, but the comfort involved in knowing all this is itself fraught with risk, and amid all our satisfaction at the return of case, it must not be forgotten that such case is certainly the precursor of stringency, as autumn is the herald of winter.

The London Echo believes that among the things not generally known" is the fatal connection between Saturday night and infant mortality. The number of children who are smothered by affectionate but over-tired or not over-sober parents between sundown on Saturday and sunrise on Sunday far surpasses the mortality of any other night in the week. This is not precisely the idea of the "Cotter's Saturday Night," which poetry has made familiar.

An old professor of entomology in a Scotch university, who carries his passion for strange insects too far for the comfort of his friends, lately asked a guest, when he came down stairs in the morning, if he was bitten by anything peculiar during the night. "Yes," was the reply, "I was bitten by dens; but such biters es they were! I never felt anything like it before in all my life." "I believe you," cried the professor, with an air of pride and satisfaction, "I believe you. They are Sicilian fleas: 1 imported them myself."

The Sporting Gazette says there is more champagine drunk in England in one year than the vineyards of France produce in ten,

In charging the grand jury at Chelmsford, Mr. Baron Figott remarked that the calendar included nearly every possible crime, and exhibited a very curious state of things for an agricultural county like Essex.

The Nagpore, which recently entered Kingstown harbor with her cargo on fire, has arrived safely at Liverpool. The damage which she caused by coming into collision with and running down several small vessels has been officially assessed at £1,300.

Twenty-six lads, employed as hurriers at a colliery near Dewsbury, have been fined 10s, each for neglecting their work, and thereby throwing 115 men idle for the day.

Under the plea of religious (!) toleration, the notorious Agapemenites have been allowed to promulgate their opinious in the Town Hall at Bridgewater. -The Rock.

The Catholic University in London, is, it is stated to occupy some grounds, now mostly vacant, which lie between the High-street Station and the pro-Cathedral, of Kensington. It is in the centre of a circle of Roman Catholic churches, convents and religious houses.

A seaman has been fined £100, with the alternative of imprisonment during her Majesty's pleasure, for snuggling ashore a quantity of cigars at West Hartlepool.

## UNITED STATES.

We have had a workingman's meeting in New York, at which some very stern measures were proposed as a remedy for existing social and financial troubles. The resolutions laid it down that every man who was a law-abiding citizen, and paid taxes when he was able, was in hard times entitled to support from the Government, and that this claim was strengthened in the present by the fact that the Government had "sanctioned speculation by a few individuals" without the consent of the people ; and that the meeting would therefore supply themselves and their families with the necessaries of life; and send the bills to the city treasury. Their plan for the prevention of panics was to fix a maximum of wealth which no individual should be permitted to exceed-we presume, without special popular consent. No mention was made of the amount of this limit, but we presume that fixed by one great cconomist of this school, Mr. Wendell Phillips-\$300,-000-would not be unacceptable. Whether this would prevent panies is somewhat doubtful, however. It might do so eventually, for there are no financial panics in Africa or Central Asia; but not until one big, panic at the outset was fairly over. In like manner, the peace men in Europe want peace after one great war, in which the wicked would be chastised and justice done on all sides. A "Committee of Safety" was appointed to carry these resolutions out. Whether the bills are coming into the city treasury we are unable to say. We ought to add that there is more excuse for this sort of talk than appears on the surface. The relations of the city government, in all its works, to the laboring population are thoroughly communistic. We venture to assert that there is not a single piece of work carried on by the city to-day in which laborers are selected on ordinary business principles, or paid market rates, or retained for efficiency, or discharged for incompetency. A great many people flatter them-selves that this was a Ring abuse, but that under the "Reform" government there is a better state of things. We affirm, on the contrary, that the state of things is exactly the same, except that other people's dependents and proteges are employed instead Tweed's .- N. Y. Nation. AMERICAN SCULPTORS .--- No fewer than twenty-seven American sculptors are said to be present in Italy -a large number-to be gathered together from any nation, considering the present condition of that branch of art, but strangely large to be sent out from a nation by no means strikingly artistic in its tendencies. Why American artists should as a rule unlike the rest of their countrymen, run counter to the spirit of the time by generally preferring marble to colour as a mode of expression, is a question more. casily asked than answered, but the fact is obvious enough. Certainly the marked preference of a young nation for an ancient art which has long passed into its decline without showing any reasonable hope of revival is a curious chapter in a modern art history.-Globe. It is announced that the price of coal next year has already been determined on, and that the market will open ten cents a ton lower than it opened last spring. This deduction is not considerable, and will not affect the retail trade. Meantime, the companies are negotiating with their laborers and miners as to the rate of wages to be given next year, and are proposing a general reduction of, we are informed, ten per cent. It remains to be seen whether the combination which controlled prices so completely this year will be able to do so with equal success another year. It is worth noting, in this conncction, that the higher prices that have prevailed have not prevented an increased shipment. The amount of anthracite coal sent to the tide-water by the principal routes up to Dec. 13, was 17,575,229 tons against 16,747,067 tons for the same period last year an increase of 828,153 tons, or about 2 per cent. -N.Y. Times,

THOMAS F. BRADY.

6 Percy-place Dublin, 30th November 1873.

It is stated that the frauds on the Belfast banking company, with which a man named Smith was charged, were accomplished by collusion between the accountant at the head office, who is in custody, and the manager of the Cookstown branch, who has absconded, assisted by a person in London. The frauds are estimated at about £50,000, which has been speculated in, a portion will be recoverable.

It is illustrative of the distress which now prevails in America, that during the month just expired, 1,133 passengers from America landed at Queenstown, as against 592 in the corresponding period in the previous year .-- Cork Herald.

Lord O'Hagan's secretary writes on behalf of his lordship to the Spectator to state that in any expression his lordship uttered in the course of the recent "scene" between himself and the Lord Justice of Appeal, he did not, as has been supposed, in any way suggest or anticipate discussion in Parliament on the matter.

In accordance with the recent resolutions of the bishops; St. Peter's College, Wexford, president, Very Rev. James Kavanagh, and St. Aidan's Aca-demy, Enniscorthy, principal, Rev. John Carey, have been affiliated to the Catholic University of Ireland, at the request of the Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of Ferns.

A rumor is circulated that in consequence of a misunderstanding between the Government and the Irish Education Commissioners, Lord O'Hagan is about to resign.

The Irish Times says :-- We have received positive information from a most respectable source, that at the next General Election, Mr. Gladstone will seek the representation, not of Oxford or Greenwich, but of the Borough of Athlone.

THREATENING NOTICE .- It is alleged that a threatening notice was served on Thompson, an employe, of the Messrs. Russell, at Askeaton, who was fired at about a week since, stating that if he does not quit the place immediately his life will be taken.

Galway, will soon be made a port of call for steamers crossing the Atlantic. The Inman Line is announced as likely to take the lead.

tation of the Home Rule Association recently waited upon the Bishop of Salford with a view of obtaining the use of the schoolrooms attached to the Catholic churches for meetings of the Home Rule organisation. His lordship wrote subsequently, declining to sanction the proposal, and in doing so said ;-"The Church is the home in which all who belong to the faith meet in the grace of unity and peace, whatever may be their differences upon political or national questions. But the schoolroom is the vestibule of the Church, and should not, therefore, be accessible as an arena for the agitation of political questions upon which Catholics may be permitted to differ. and do differ, most widely. The schoolrooms of the diocese have, for the most part, been built by the zeal of Catholics of all parties and classes, and to their zeal have frequently been added contributions from diocesan and poor school committe funds, as well as grants from the Privy Council, and this for the sole purposes of religion and Catholic education. Matters which directly concern religion and Catholic education may, very, properly, be treated at suitable times in the schoolrooms. I see ne objection, therefore, to the use of the schoolrooms in furtherance of the temperance movement, but when it comes to a question of using them for purposes of purely political agitation, a general princi-

ple seems to point out that they should be kept free from these, and confined to education and religion, and their kindred subjects. You will, thero-fore, clearly perceive from this, that, much as I wish to oblige you, I cannot desire the clergy to open the doors of the schoolroom to political meetings. I was glad to receive so ample and confident an assurance from all the members of the deputation that no true Irishman in Manchester would be found to place the cause of religious education, and, therefore, of religion itself, in jeopardy, by voting for any political candidate who should declare himself opposed to religious' education, though ever so fast a Home Ruler. This is the assurance I should have expected from Catholic Irishmen. This is so be true and logil to the tradition of your country. They who proclaim that Home Rule comes first, and religious education second in the specious plea that religious education will follow as a consequence of Home Rule, either speak rhetorically or are throwing dust in your eyes. Home Bule in Ireland, whenever it may be granted, will never secure religious education in England; yet millions of Irish children for generations must be dependent upon the public elementary schools of England for their education, and, consequently, for their religion and salvation. Furthermore, this fact is patent, no advocate of purely secular, or, as they are pleased to call it "unsectarian" education, would ever vote for

Home Rule if he foresaw that the establishment of a system of Catholic education would be the certain consequence of his vote. In forming our views as to what is for the real good of Ireland, I think that we, Catholics in England, would do wisely to attach great weight, not to the speeches of interested politicians and adventurers, who trade on patriotism, but to the solemn and well-weighed resolutions of the traditional, trastworthy, and disinterested leaders of the Irish people-I mean the prelates of the amount. Parliament will, sooner or later, be obliged

of England is a Catholic, or " Papist," as they usually designate a member of the Church of Christ, notwithstanding the fact palpable every Sunday and holiday in the year of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone being among the most regular attenders at the state Church services. Poor Mr. Gladstone has been obliged to snub no end of people who have got it into their heads that he is a Jesuit in disguise, and he still continues to be looked upon as a marked man by the Wnalley-Newdegate type of lunatics. A Mr. Arundel Rogers, who claims to be the constitutional candidate for Bodmin-whatever that may mean-is Mr. Gladstone's latest castigator on this head. Truly the Church establishment is not fortunate in its defenders, for no Whalley or no Newdegate ever made himself more ridiculous than the Mr. Arundel Rogers in question has done.-Universe. THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON .- The granite sarco-

phagus presented by the Queen to the Empress of the French, as a receptacle for the remains of the late Emperor, has arrived at Chislehurst from Aberdeen and placed in the mortuary chapel. The designs for the new building are by Mr. H. Clutton, and the builders are Messrs. Brass and Co. It is similar in appearance to the mausoleum of the Duchess of Kent, and somewhat resembles that of the Prince Consort at Frogmore. It is catirely of masonry-externally of Bath stone, lined with stone brought from France. The carving is very elaborate and handsome, especially the capitals of the pillars, and the roof is groined and arched with much elegance, the design of the whole edifice being Gothic. The little chapel has a carved altar and canopy and at the opposite end is a private doorway for the Empress. Above the door is a rose window, and there are three other lights on the south side. These are temporarily filled with plain glass, but the windows are all to be stained, and an artist who has recently completed the windows of the Emperor's church at St. Cloud has been to Chislehurst with designs. The sarcophagus will stand on a tesselated pave-ment in the centre of the new building, and will be approached from the interior of the church by two steps through a double bay divided by columns of asper. This approach being always open, the tomb will always remain in view of the congregration. The work will be completed by Ohristmas, and the coffin will then be quietly removed across the church to the new burying place.

WILL OF A USURER .- The author of "Flemish Interiors" says :— " Jeremiah Drexellius, in his Prodromus Œternitatis,' cites, at p 228 of the Latin edition of 1630, a singular document, of which the following is a translation-' A famous usperr being near his death, sent for a notary with his witnesses, and proceeded to dictate his testament in very express terms, by which he declared his last wishes to be as follows :- 'I ordain that my body shall be returned to the earth whence it was taken; I give my soul to the devil.' His friends, who as sisted at the dictation shuddered at these extraordinary words, and asked him whether he really knew what he was saying; but the reprobate reiterated three times, the same vow, 'Let my soul pursued he,' be given to the devil; more especially because Irish hierarchy. With regard to Rome Rule, it I have acquired several things unjustly and by seems to me that some measure of Home Rule for rapine. I give in like manner to the devil the soul Ireland is certain. It is but a question of time and of my wife and the souls of my children, who have

mate north of the Tweed. Caledonia, "stern and wild" as she is, has witnessed during the last fifty years much lessening of the summer neat, From this cause peaches and nectarines caunot be ripened to the same perfection in the open-air as formerly, while asparagus, mushrooms and tomatoes are gradually disappearing. The rock-rose and the com-mon myrtle are rarely to be met with, and the almond which at one time flowered as luxuriantly as in the suburbs of London, will not now set its flower-buds. The larch, in spite of the enormous quantities of seed annually imported, is declining in rigor, and there is talk of substituting for it the Wellingtonia as a nurse tree. Forty years ago the black Hesperian grape, the black mulbery, and the fig ripened on the southern exposure of Edinburgh as well as in London, but now fire flues are an essential condition to their coming to maturity .--With this change of climate there has been an alteration in the type of disease, but we are still in need of authenticated data as to the extent to which this has taken place. Mr. Macnab's proposal that a central committee should be appointed to investigate the whole subject of the change of climate of Scotland, will, we hope, be carried into effect .-- Land and Water.

PROTESTANT INTERNATIONAL SYMPATHY,-Earl Russell has consented to preside at a great Protestant meeting with the object of expressing to the German Emperor and the German people the sympathy that Englishmen feel for them in the arduous struggle with Ultramontanism on which they are now embarked. The meeting will be held in St James's Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 27th of January, when the noble earl will be well supported by members of either House of Parliament, as well as representatives of different religious denominations. One old Catholic will be among the speakers, and it is hoped the Archbishop of York will be willing to move a resolution. We may add that it is proposed that each of the great towns should send at least two representatives to the meeting.-The Rock.

A HAPPY FAMILY. --- The new school boards are some of them of a very composite character. Much curiosity is felt to know how one, in particular, will work, with four churchmen (two High, one Bread, and one Low, three Wesleyan Methodists, two Congregationalists, two Presbyterians, one Quaker. one Moravian, one Swedenborgian, one Sandemanian one Latter-Day Saint, and Secularists, as its members.

A story is told of a woman who freely used her tongue to the scandal of others, and made confession to the priest of what she had done. He gave her a ripe thistle top, and told her to go out in various directions and scatter the seeds, one by one. Wondeving at the penance, she obeyed, and then returned and told her confessor. To her amazement he bade her go back and gather the scattered seeds and when she objected that it would be impossible he replied, that it would be still more difficult to gather up and destroy all the evil reports which she had circulated about others.

The Bristol Times and Mirror says that the boring for the Severn Tunnel is watched with great interest by geologists and persons in search of coal. On two or three occasions they have already touched been the cause of my exterting so much usury, in | coal measures, and it is believed that vast quantities to grant it, if only for the despatch of Imperial busi- | order to have more to spend on good living and fine | of ceal lie in the moore along the British Channel.