

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MARRIAGE OF MR. BELLINGHAM AND LADY CONSTANCE NOEL.—Yesterday morning (Jan. 13) the marriage of Mr. Alan Henry Bellingham, eldest son of Sir Alan Edward Bellingham, Bart., of Castle Bellingham, county Louth, and Lady Constance Julia Eleanor Georgiana Noel, second daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough, was solemnized at the Roman Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, adjoining Exton House, the seat of the Earl of Gainsborough. The wedding party met at the mansion and walked to the church, as it is only distant from the house a few yards. The weather was remarkably fine, and a great number of persons filled the church. The marriage service was performed by the Right Rev. Monsignor Patinson, president of St. Edmund's College, Ware, assisted by the Rev. P. G. Munro, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Gainsborough. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white pail de soie, trimmed and studded with old Brussels lace. She wore a wreath of real orange blossoms, and a veil of Brussels lace. Her jewels were pearls. She was attended to the altar by four bridesmaids—namely, Lady Edith Noel (her sister), Lady Mary Howard, Miss Noel (of Glanna), and Miss Caroline Agnew. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white silk, trimmed with ruby velvet, and tulle veils. Each of the youthful ladies wore an old Irish gold cross in blue enamel, set with pearls, the gift of the bride and bridegroom. Mr. Sydney Bellingham acted as "best man." After the nuptial ceremony there was mass, which concluded, the wedding party returned to breakfast, when relatives and friends to the number of about 150 met. There were present the Duke of Norfolk and the Ladies Howard, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton, Viscount Lowther, Lord Burghley, Lord and Lady Carbery, Lady Avicland and Hon. Miss Willoughby, Lady Charlotte Schreiber, Hon. William and Lady Victoria Freke, Hon. and Rev. A. G. Stuart and party, Mr. and Mrs. Neville, Hon. Gerard and Lady Augusta Noel, Hon. H. and Mrs. Noel, Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Noel (of Glanna) and Miss Noel, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bertie Captain and Mrs. Dawson, Captain and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. George Finch, Miss Wood, Mr. S. Bellingham, Mr. Heathcote Long, Mr. and Mrs. Delaba Bodenham, Mr. T. Weeman, Mr. and Miss Noel Weeman, Mr. Conant and Misses Conant, Mr. C. O. Eaton, the Rev. G. Knox, the Rev. Robert Hart, Mr. Richard Thompson, and others including the neighboring gentry and clergy. The family tenantry were represented at breakfast by a few of the oldest or principal of the number. Viscount Campden and Hon. Edward Noel, the brothers of the bride, were absent, the former being with his regiment, the 10th Hussars, in India; while his brother is serving with the Rifle Brigade against the Ashantees. Early in the afternoon, after bidding adieu to their friends, the newly-wedded pair left Exton House and proceeded by special train to Campden House, Lord Gainsborough's seat in Gloucestershire, where they purpose spending the honeymoon. The bride presents were very numerous. The Earl of Gainsborough presented his daughter with a splendid sapphire and diamond ring, a plain gold bracelet, a gold link bracelet, a gold bracelet set with turquoise, a gold cross mounted with amethysts, a Hungarian suite, a silver-mounted travelling bag, a gold enamelled ring set with pearls, and an old Spanish fan. Sir Alan and Lady Bellingham's gift was a gold bracelet set with pearls and diamonds; the Duchess of Norfolk, "The Nativity" in Munich enamel; the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, a gold band bracelet; the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, a gold-mounted dressing-case; the Dowager Countess of Dunraven, a pair of vases; the Earl and Countess of Londale, a pair of Dresden china vases; the Earl of Southesk, a gold chain bracelet; the Dowager Countess of Gainsborough, a Dresden clock and candlesticks; the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, a majolica vase; Viscount and Viscountess Powerscourt, a crystal and coral cup; Lady Willoughby de Eresby, a set of apostle spoons; Lord and Lady Carbery, a pair of jewelled Hungarian vases; Lady Alexis Coventry, a writing suite; Lady Clifford, a pearl ring; Baroness von Hugel, a set of green china plates; Lady Louisa Agnew, a paper knife; Lady Benumant, a photograph album; Lord Beaumont, a clock and barometer; Lady Catherine Berkeley, a pair of flower vases; Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, a china ring box; Sir F. and Lady Victoria Buxton, a silver coffee-pot; Hon. H. and Mrs. Noel, a silver teapot; Hon. Edward Noel, a cabinet of games; Madame Murietta, a lace fan; Mr. H. Bellingham, a gold bracelet with three lockets; Miss Bellingham, a service of Irish china; Hon. Mrs. Herbert (of Llanthyll), a glove box; Colonel and Mrs. Noel (of Glanna), a travelling clock; Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Scott Murray, an ornate writing suite; Mr. and Mrs. George Finch, an enamelled watch; Mr. H. Bellingham, a chatelaine; Mrs. Delaba Bodenham, a suite of garnets; Mr. and Mrs. Leland Noel, a Sevres china cup; Mr. Heathcote Long, a tea and coffee service; and many others. The bride received testimonials of regard from the tenantry on the family estates, by whom her ladyship was deservedly esteemed. The Rutland tenantry contributed a handsome present of jewellery, consisting of a gold bracelet, pendant, and ear-drops, set in emeralds and pearls, the Gloucestershire tenantry, a gold bracelet set in pearls; and the Exton tenants, a pair of emerald and pearl earrings and heart-shaped locket en suite.

We Irish are considered to be very susceptible.—We are accused of our readiness to retort on England whenever the smallest occurrence of an abnormal character is observed there. Mindful of this when we recently alluded to the mobbing of a Queen's Counsel at the entrance of Westminster Hall we did not attempt to draw from the circumstances all the obvious return taunts which it suggested. We certainly did not seek to exaggerate the facts as they appeared in the telegraphed accounts of the affair, nor to force any moral from them beyond a reflection on the absence of intelligence in the very large class of English people whose passionate support of the Claimant's case is expressed in the rough treatment of her Majesty's representative. It is in a London paper we find an intimation that the evil is of a deeper nature and more dangerous character than that upon which we dwell. We do not apologize for taking the whole of the following extract from the *Globe* of Saturday.—"As the time approaches for the final denouement of the great judicial drama now being enacted at Westminster, indications are not wanting of a bad time coming for some of the principal actors. In plain English, there is now going on openly under the eyes of the police a system of terrorism which has hitherto confined itself to threatening letters anonymously sent to the judges, counsel, jury, and even newspaper reporters. If the animus by which certain sections of society are possessed is so overpoweringly strong at this stage of the case as to break through the traditional respect paid by Englishmen to the ministers of law, however personally unworthy, what is likely to be the condition of things on the day when heated partisans on both sides are either flushed with victory or frantic at defeat? If the time-honored precedents are followed in this case, as we suppose they will be, and if nothing is done, Englishmen will be surprised some day to learn that one or two of her Majesty's Judges, not to mention a Queen's Counsel here and there have been shot dead in the public thoroughfare, and will thereupon begin to wonder how in the world matters have been allowed to arrive at such a pass in a country on this side of the Atlantic and the Irish Channel. If anything untoward should happen, a heavy responsibility will rest on those who act as advisers of the police authorities."

Now, we would very much like Englishmen to weigh well this paragraph—not, perhaps, as a prediction of what will happen, but as an indication of what may happen. Consider that what the *Globe* suggests is only possible—not that it is really impending, but that simply it may occur, reflect then upon the circumstances, upon the cause which has excited this terrific interest in the mind of the English populace, and then let the Englishman, if he dare, as one without sin, cast stones at the lawlessness, so far as it existed in this country, has come down as the consequence of a traditional and for a long time well-grounded contempt for both law and its administrators. Nay, it may seem strange to say, but it is the simple fact, the true law never gained an ascendancy except by the wild and irregular resistance of the masses to the false or oppressive law. But this has not been the case in England. No country has had similar good fortune in freedom from foreign invasion, and identity of law with the popular sentiment. Therefore has sprung up that respect for the administration of the laws which has been habitual with the English people—even of the lower order—to which the *Globe* alludes in the paragraph above. But it is quite evident that the "law-abiding" quality so frequently put forward as one of the high qualifications of the English race is nothing inherent. Let the circumstances change, and we shall soon see how the law-abiding disposition vanishes. Let the popular animosity be deeply stirred, and we shall not see after all that wonderful superiority in orderly disposition in the Cockney workman over the Limerick or Tipperary peasant. We have never hesitated to condemn the turbulence of the latter when it did appear. Much as we love our countrymen, we hold it no part of patriotism to conceal or gloss over their faults. Therefore, we have not hesitated to condemn a factor in the turbulence of any country, even that lawlessness or violence may assume. But we must say that even the lowest form of Irish turbulence has a more decent excuse than that of the London roughs, who, in selecting a cause in which to outrage law, have no reason to be proud of "their most filthy bargain."—*Cork Examiner*.

THE ATTACK ON THE NATIONAL BANK CONVEYANCE.—The recent attack upon the Manager of the National Bank at Castledar is but one of a series of outrages perpetrated or attempted upon bank officials. With the exception of the murder of Mr. Glass, for which Montgomery was executed, these attacks have been made upon managers or cashiers returning to a central establishment from markets or fairs in towns, where a branch bank is opened for one day in the week for the convenience of persons attending the sales. The position of a bank official under such circumstances is really one of peculiar danger. The hour of his departure from the branch bank is universally known. The road by which he travels is known also, and a conspirator can arrange the moment and the spot at which his attack may be made under circumstances calculated to ensure its success. Hundreds are aware that the official brings with him to the central bank a large amount of cash and securities. The amount of cash is probably exaggerated by the imagination of the assailants. They, no doubt, have taken every possible means to facilitate escape. Bank officials engaged on their weekly journeys are usually armed, but this is an insufficient precaution. The robber acts by surprise, and renders resistance nearly impossible by the suddenness of his attack and the accuracy of his aim. In the recent case the official carried a revolver, but paralysed by the shot in his neck, he could not use the weapon. To withdraw these outlying stations would be a serious loss to the agricultural and commercial classes, and would expose individual farmers returning from fairs after the sale of cattle to attacks by highwaymen. Whether a branch should be continued in any town where the profits are not likely to be sufficient to defray the cost of maintaining a permanent establishment, may properly be a subject for the consideration of bank directors. But should it be decided to keep up such outlying stations where the communication between them and the central establishment is by lonely roads, through a wild and thinly populated district, the aid of the mounted police should be required. The presence of two mounted men of the Constabulary would ensure the safety of the bank officials. Robbers, however daring, will not incur the danger of a collision with the armed police, although they will fire upon a civilian official passing on an outside car by their place of ambush. The cost incurred by engaging the services, say, of two mounted police would be infinitesimal, compared with the security obtained. It is scarcely reasonable to expose managers and cashiers with large sums of money in their charge to the murderous onslaughts of desperate criminals. Although detection and conviction may follow the commission of a crime, there is no ground of confidence or consolation to the family or friends of bank officers who, in travelling from branch stations, may be truly said to carry their lives in their hands.—*Irish Times*.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH VOTE.—Mr. Gladstone's bid for the Irish vote is considered by the *Globe* as "a veiled promise to veiled rebellion." Speaking as a member of a party rather than as a member of a Cabinet, he says, "I think we ought not only to admit, but to welcome every improvement in the organization of local and subordinate authority, which, under the unquestionable control of Parliament, would tend to lighten its labors and expedite the public business." If Home Rulers take comfort from this statement, and believe that Mr. Gladstone is prepared to advocate their views, they should reflect that he refuses to speak as a Cabinet Minister, because "it is not the duty of a Cabinet to bend itself, or to mature its collective views on all subjects of public interest, but only upon such as form the early subjects of practical treatment." It is to be kept before the public as a subject on which Government may give ambiguous utterances, and as a means of livelihood for agitators. There is no further hint as to future Irish liberal legislation; no promise of denominational education to the Roman Catholic clergy; no hope held out of amnesty to the Fenian prisoners. The only crumb of comfort given to the supporters of fixity of tenure is that in the laws respecting the transfer of the descent, and the occupation of the land, there is room for extensive improvement. Compare this half-hearted attempt to win the Irish party with the principles the social Government candidate has lately put forward at Limerick. He upholds all the four Irish demands, and we may well believe this was the very mildest programme he could put forward with any hope of being elected. Mr. Gladstone talks vaguely of the future, but the Irish voter has surely not forgotten the past. The results of the loudly vaunted policy of reconciliation form no part of the Ministerial address to the electors of Greenwich, but Irishmen know them well. Cowardly concession, followed by penal laws, has brought none of the blessings to the country which Mr. Gladstone anticipated. While we believe the present attempt to gain the Irish vote will utterly fail, we are convinced that such truckling with principles he dared not avow will bring upon him the well-merited contempt of every sensible man of his party.—*Dublin Irishman*.

THE GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.—The London Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* furnishes to that journal an outline of the Ministerial programme for the coming session. His statement being founded on information received from most authentic sources, we extract the following portions for the Freeman, as they have reference to Ireland:—"I believe it may be assumed with confidence that the legislative proposals which will be laid before Parliament by her Majesty's Ministers during the approaching session will be almost exclusively of a

domestic character, and will be confined mainly to the requirements of this part of the United Kingdom. Ireland will not figure prominently in the measures of the Government, nor will Scotland have any large share in the discussions of the year. With Irish affairs the present Government may be expected to feel that it has "burned its fingers" sufficiently, and the new movements of the Catholic hierarchy in reference to the establishment of colleges may be taken to indicate that they have ceased to expect concessions in this direction from the State. "Of law reform not much may be expected, for the working of the Judiciary Act is yet to be tried, and any further steps in that direction would be premature. The Cabinet will, however, re-introduce the proposal of last year relating to Scotch and Irish appeals, and will also endeavor to bring about some improvements in legal education." "One danger not to be overlooked in the prospects of the Parliamentary year is involved in the position of the Irish Liberals. The possible tactics of that section form the "rock a-head." Their vote will be more than ever since 1868 in demand, and the difficulties of the Ministry will be increased by the wavering allegiance of such members of that body as The O'Connor Don and Sir P. O'Brien, and the obstacles presented by the O'Keefe business, the retirement of Mr. Monseil, and the attitude of Lord Chancellor O'Hagan. Should these difficulties prove less formidable than I anticipate, the coming session may be fairly expected to be more useful than the last; but, on the contrary, the Irish contingent should be found unmanageable, and throw its influence into the scale of the Opposition, we may have a general election early in the year. This consideration, amongst others, will lead to the presentation of the principal measures in the Ministerial programme soon after the opening of Parliament."

DEATH OF A FUGITIVE.—A FUGITIVE NAMED O'NEILL (LIASSAN BAY).—A line and a-half in the telegraphic despatches, in the latter part of last week, announced that "at Fez, after three weeks' illness, died Colonel Reilly [LIASSAN BAY]." Six-and-twenty years have passed away, and it is perhaps no wonder that this brief notice failed to recall the memory of an actor in the eventful times we have indicated. In 1848 Eugene O'Reilly was a young man of great promise and high expectations. His father held a responsible official position under Government; but, under the influence of this consideration, young O'Reilly threw himself into the national ranks with all the "spiritual ardor of the time." He became an active propagandist in the Confederate Clubs, a president or vice-president of one—and was the promoter and leader of the Blanchardstown raid, at which he, with O'Rourke, McKenna, and several others, were arrested. After confinement for some time in Kilmallock, he, with P. O'Higgins and others from that prison, and with Charles Taaffe, Joseph Brennan, Stephen J. Meany, Walter T. Meyer, and Thomas M. Halpin, from Newgate, was conveyed, under strong escort, to Kingstown, and shipped on board H. M. S. Reynard, Captain Craycroft, for—no one knew where until the mystery was solved by arrival in Belfast Lough. The model prison—or, rather, the model hell—of Antrim County was the destination of the political prisoners. His release was finally obtained on one condition of leaving the country. He next turned up as an officer in the Turkish army, where he distinguished himself on many a hard-fought field during the Crimean campaign; he rose rapidly in rank and favour. And here we lose sight of him, until we read the announcement of his death. Of the sincerity of earlier professions of patriotism there are good reasons for doubt, seeing that during the later part of his career he "went over to the enemy" and maligned his countrymen in the congenial columns of the *English Times*. As we are proverbially counselled to speak of the dead nothing but good, we will content ourselves with saying that while in his youth he appeared to love his country, in his maturity he maligned and deserted her. The age of Eugene O'Reilly we should set down as from 48 to 50.—*Communicated to Dublin Irishman*.

ESCAPE OF MILITARY PRISONERS.—An extraordinary escape of military prisoners took place from Kilkenny barracks. At an early hour on Friday morning, from all that could be ascertained, it would appear that there were six soldiers, five Artillerymen of Major Balfour's battery, and a private of the 55th Fusiliers in custody, awaiting their trial by Court-martial, for various offences. The guard-house is a building of one storey, and the cell forms a portion of it. It stands at an angle of the barracks, the back of the house being to the road. When the sentry was posted at two o'clock the prisoners were all apparently asleep, but when the next relief came at three o'clock, a.m., to the consternation of the sergeant of the guard, it was discovered that the cell was empty, and that the prisoners had escaped. The means by which the men got out from their prison was by forcing up some of the slates from the side of the roof, which was not nailed at the top next the road, down through which they dropped. One of the men must have been wounded by the fall, as there was blood discovered on the road where the descent was made.—*Irish Times*.

SOME FIGURES THAT HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED indicate that Belfast, now considerably the most important commercial centre in Ireland, is rapidly becoming the largest city in the island. In 1831 its population was 49,358; in 1861, it was 121,692; in 1871, it was 174,000; and now very probably it is over 180,000. In 1831 the population of Dublin was 250,000; in 1861, it was 254,900; in 1871, it was 246,000. In 1831, Cork had a population of 107,000; in 1861 the number had fallen to 80,000, and in 1871 to 78,000. Thus both these cities show a positive decrease in population, against the enormous growth of Belfast. These statistics will elucidate the fact that the Parliamentary burgess roll of the city has of late increased at the rate of nearly 700 per year, and that now with 15,679 electors, it is the largest constituency in Ireland.

THE IRISH MAGISTRATES.—Mr. Edmund Deane, M. P., has addressed an admirable letter to the *Daily Telegraph* exposing the exclusion of Catholics from the Irish magistrical bench. He says: "Take, for instance, Queen's County, which I have the honour to represent in Parliament. The population according to the last census, amounted to 79,771, of whom 70,188 are Roman Catholics. The number of magistrates in the county is eighty-nine, yet of these only eleven are Roman Catholics, and of these five are non-resident, leaving but six resident Roman Catholic Justices of the Peace out of eighty-nine, in a population in which the Roman Catholic percentage is eighty-eight. Such facts speak for themselves."

IMPORTANT LAND CASE.—At the Land Court at Limerick on Thursday week, the Chairman, Mr. Lenhy, Q. C., gave judgment in the claim brought, under the Landlord and Tenant Act, by Dr. O'Connell, Kilmallock, against a farmer named Stephen Walsh, also of Kilmallock, and member of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club. The lands from which claimant had been evicted consisted of six acres near Kilmallock, and were held at a rent of £20 per annum, until Walsh became purchaser, when he immediately served notice to quit on Dr. O'Connell. Claimant now sought to recover £80, as compensation for capricious eviction, and a further sum for unexhausted manure. The Chairman, in giving judgment, said, as he held that the eviction was capricious, he should award claimant £80, which was equivalent to four years' rent; but he will allow £27 10s. as a set-off to landlord for dilapidation, &c.

THE CENSUS.—COUNTY KERRY.—The census for 1871 has been issued. The total population in 1871 was 196,586—viz., 97,913 males and 98,673 females. In 1861 the total population was 201,800,

that the general character of the speaking yesterday was a very bad compliment to the cause it was designed to support. The struggle in Germany is a matter of real importance, and a Dean who voluntarily discusses it in public might be expected to be at least coherent. Sir Thomas Chambers then made himself and the audience merry over the discrepancy between the assurances offered by the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops and Theologians in 1837 and the recent utterances of the Vatican Council and the Pope. It was a very good speech to be delivered before a Protestant Institute in Marylebone, and it served to recall the fact that after all, the meeting was only convened by the "Protestant Educational Institute." This jocosity had, however, the unfortunate effect of bringing into strong relief the funeral solemnity of a subsequent soliloquy by Mr. Newdegate. He was received with an enthusiasm which sufficiently showed the temper of the audience, and, in spite of some symptoms of weariness, they were roused into raptures when he finally pointed out the moral of his interest in Germany by calling on them to insist on Monasteries and Convents in this country being brought "within the purview of the law." When once he had warmed to his subject it became necessary to remind him rather pointedly that the afternoon was advancing, and at length he made way for Sir Robert Peel. Of course such a name was welcomed, and Sir Robert was incited by his reception to a brilliant effort of elocution. As his speech was a complete success in that particular, it would be unkind to enter further into its merits. But it was not short; and at its conclusion an irate Scotchman complained indignantly that people who had been invited to speak ten minutes should speak half an hour, and that thus, after travelling 500 miles, he had been deprived of any profitable opportunity of addressing the meeting. He sat down in silent wrath, and only then, as the audience was thinning, a speaker appeared who was really capable of discussing the subject. He was an American, from Berlin, and he, too, thought it hard that, after travelling 1,000 miles, he should have to listen for three hours to everything except the facts of the case. He did give the meeting some real information, and it is to be hoped that the audience separated with ideas a little more enlightened than those of the speakers to whom they had been listening for three hours.—"We hope it is not necessary to tell the German people that a meeting of such a character is no adequate expression of English feeling on this great question. It would never, in fact, have been regarded as of material importance except for the interest which was lent to it by Lord Russell's injudicious promise to take the chair. Sir Robert Peel earned a cheap applause by a sentimental regret that Lord Russell could not signally his last years by an appearance on the platform, but the public in general will be glad that so venerable a statesman escaped the discredit of presiding at an ordinary "No Popery" demonstration. A considerable number of letters from Peers, Bishops, and Members of Parliament was announced, all of which, we doubt not, acknowledged with the politeness the invitations to which they replied; but the writers were conspicuously absent, and the platform was singularly deficient in authority. The Germans, however, must not for a moment suppose that the feebleness of the speakers or the unimpassioned character of the meeting was due to any lack either of interest in their struggle or of sympathy with their national cause. It is simply that the mass of those who are capable of forming an intelligent judgment on the subject are utterly averse from treating it as a mere quarrel between Papists and Protestants, and from making it the occasion for reviving the misanthropisms which are perpetuated by such bodies as Protestant Institutes. In fact, the greatest possible injury that could be done to the cause upheld by Prince Bismarck would be to identify it with such a spirit as yesterday's meeting displayed. If the policy of the German Government could only be regarded as the kind of crusade against Popery which would please Protestants like Mr. Newdegate and Sir Thomas Chambers, the bitter party feeling of which the Ultramontanes are accused would be the inevitable, if not the justifiable, result. The Emperor, in his letter to the Pope, studiously assumed a very different attitude, and though his Government may be injudicious in some of their measures, there is every reason to prompt them to act in the spirit thus indicated. A new war of words, would be the greatest of all disasters for the new German Empire. It is not sufficiently consolidated to bear such a strain, and to create a bitter dissension by setting Protestant against Papists would be a suicidal mode of aiming at national unity. Sir Robert Peel declared that he hoped that the cry of "No Popery" would not have to be again roused in England; and the storm of opposition which this gleam of moderation evoked was the strongest proof of the intolerance which the meeting represented."

MANICHEISM AMONGST TESTAMENTALERS.—We (*Tablet*) are glad to see the following amongst the rules of the new "Salford Diocesan Crusade against Intemperance." There is so much arrant nonsense (in fact, heresy) talked upon this subject by temperance advocates that this timely warning comes none too soon; we trust that the rule will be adopted by all Catholic Societies:—

As there unhappily exists in this country a heresy in respect to the nature and use of spirituous liquors, and as the "Salford Diocesan Crusade" is determined, above all things, to preserve inviolate the True Faith, without which it is impossible to please God, it hereby enters its protest against even the suspicion of heretical teaching. Every member of the Crusade, therefore, declares that he heartily rejects and anathematizes the detestable heresy of the Manichees—condemned by the Church fifteen centuries ago—which teaches that spirituous liquors are not creatures of God, that they are intrinsically evil, and that whoever uses them is thereby guilty of sin. No person can be a member of the Salford Crusade against the vice of Intemperance, who does not from his heart reject this, and every other heresy condemned by our Holy Mother the Church.

UNITED STATES.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—The biographer of Archbishop Spalding gives some facts and figures showing the past condition and present status of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. He says: "that in 1783, at the close of the war of independence, there were not more than twenty-eight priests in the United States; in 1800 there were supposed to be 40; there were as many as 232 in the year 1830, and some of these had been gained by the cession of Louisiana to the United States; in 1848 there were 806; the number had grown to 3,217 in 1861, and in 1872 to 4,808.—The increase in the number of churches has kept pace with that of the priesthood. In 1808 there was not a single Catholic bishop in the United States; to-day there are 65 dioceses and vicariates apostolic within its limits. In 1860 there were but two convents; to-day there are over 350 female religious institutions, and without including Catholic colleges and academies, about 130 for men. In 1785 the Catholic population of the United States was reckoned at 25,000. In 1820 Bishop England found this number increased to 100,000, which had extended to 500,000 in the year, and in the year 1835 to one million two hundred thousands.—Of the present Roman Catholic population in this country he further says: "From the data which we have, we are probably not unwarranted in the statement that there are at present in the United States not less than 7,000,000 of Catholics." These statistics are given with a certain degree of authority, and may be accepted as an estimate by the Roman church itself.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We present our readers with some extracts of the editorial of the *London Times* of the 23rd ult., upon the great Protestant meeting held to encourage the German Government to persevere in its persecution of the Catholic Church:—

If a mere display of the vigour of English "No Popery" sentiment can be of service to Prince Bismarck in his present contest with the Ultramontanes the meeting held yesterday afternoon in St. James's Hall will not disappoint the intentions of its promoters. There was an abundance of strong Protestant enthusiasm; the familiar watchwords were eagerly applauded, and the Pope's denunciations of heretics were hurled back on the Pope himself with a thoroughness which proves that they have their origin in tendencies not confined to the authors of Papal Bulls. The greater part of the speaking, in short, was nothing more than a vehement attack on the abominations of Ultramontanism, and was judiciously kept free from any definite expression of opinion on the precise merits of the German policy. The speakers exhibited, if not a volubility, a tendency to be interminable, which indicated that they had mounted a familiar hobby and were expatiating in a field that was all their own. If they had really attempted to explain to their audience the bearing of the present ecclesiastical struggle on the Continent, they would have had to confine their observations within a limited range; but there is no easier subject for declamation than the general iniquities and delusions of Papists. The Chairman prudently confined himself to echoing a letter from Lord Russell, and was at least brief in his observations. But the Dean of Canterbury, in moving the first Resolution, afforded a prolonged foretaste of the three successive hours of platitudes which were to follow. It is as well sometimes to tell the truth about public performances, especially as a speaker is invariably complimented by his successor upon having "so ably" acquitted himself; and we must needs say