THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-NOV. 15, 1872.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND .- " The Catholic Union of Ireland" has been silently but steadily moulding itself into a practical shape and casting the foundations of a great organization. We have now before us the first of the documents that have been issued in connection with "the Union," and, when put into circulation, they will be certain to command the earnest attention of all those whose dearest and nearest interests they so intimately There were mysterious utterances from journals across the water-supplied from and then repeated in sources here at home—as to what it was the Cathelic Union was destined to accomplish. We were told that it was designed to be set up in rivalry with existing associations, and to obstruct political efforts made or about to be made by other organizations. We were told that it was to be an agitation in favour of Mr. Gladstone, and that it contemplated nothing less than the sacrifice of Irish nationality, that the Frime Minister might be spared. The plain and simple truth about the objects of the Union now is made manifest and prophets are all belied. The Catholic Union is nothing more, as it is nothing less, than an association "essentially defensive and pacific" of Irish Catholics for Catholic purposes, and for the maintenance of Catholic principles. In common with their co-religionists throughout the world, the Catholics of Ireland have seen with sorrow and with dismay the outrages which brutal might has wrought upon their most cherished principles and their most honoured institutions. They have seen their spiritual Head iniquitously plundered, and his ancient kingdom invaded by a fierce and lawless rabble. They have witnessed the tyranny of Bismarck, and the persecution of the prelates of their Church by his minions in the Council of Geneva. They have seen parental rights in the matter of education rudely disregarded, and a State supremacy attempted to be crected on the unholy and sacriligious usurpation. They have had to look on at this, and much more than this, and they felt, like the genuine Catholics of France, of Italy, of Germany, and of England that a time had come when compact and vigorous action must needs be taken. Already in the countries we have named, as well as in others throughout Europe, and in many of the cities of America, Catholic Unions have been founded, and are now in active and energetic existence. It was felt that at such a crisis it was not fitting that the "Island of Saints" should seem to be unawakened or indifferent and therefore it is that the Catholic Union of Ireland is to-day a fact and reality. Its objects are to aid in righting the wrongs that have been done, and to aid in the holy effort by means " exclusively religious, moral and persuasive." Politics, as such have no connec-tion with the purposes of the Union, and its deliberations and its proceedings will be therefore, free from the disturbing element of political strife, as they will be above the suspicion of political intrigue. But, if it be that Parliament takes it as its business to deal in legislation that may affect "Catholic interests," then it is declared, as one of the articles of its constitution, that "it will be necessary for the Union to observe this progress, and to promote, as far as possible, the enactment of laws favourable to these interests, as well as to procure the abelition of these that are hostile to religion." Apart from this, every effort which the Union will make will be of a purely spiritual character, and of such a nature, and with such a tendency, as "to secure the benediction and the aid of the Most High." The Union has undertaken a noble work, and one that in the end, is sure to triumph. The anti-Catholics and other organs through the country will make. merry over the purpose and the projected procedure of the Union. They will sneer at it, and talk of it as another of the "old-time superstitions" of Catholicity. But, whilst they laugh and jeer, they will feel that a great organization is being created, and that the earnestness, the sincerity, the singlemindedness of those who are launching it will bear it to a great result. It has good and great men to guide it, and there is no fear of failure. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, the Lord Primate of Ireland, his Grace of Cashel, and several of the Prelacy are already linked in the work, and the Presidency of the Union has been intrusted to Lord Granard-a name which need only be mentioned to intimate that at the head of the Union is a layman whose honour, whose public and private virtues, and, above will animate the association .- Freeman. Among the amusing capards with which the London journalists are endeavouring to make up for the absence of serious intelligence of any kind the palm for ridiculous absurdity must be accorded to a paragraph inserted in the Daily News of Monday, and purporting to have been forwarded by day, and purporting to have been forwarded by $of \pm 50$ towards the maintenance of the Ca-telegraph from the Roman correspondent of that tholic male school, and the annual sum of journal. This veracious jurnalist announces that an interview has taken place between the Pope and the Cardinal Archbishop of this diocese; that the Cardinal "had urged his Holiness to support him in his endeavours to place Irish education in the hands of the Catholic priests," and that the Cardinal also wished "the Pope to act energetically in the question of the Galway election, but Pius IX recommend ed moderation, declaring that the time for action had not yet arrived." The insertion of such a paragraph as this in a respectable paper shows pretty plainly that nothing is too nonsensical for English Protestantism to believo when Catholicism is in any way involved. We would like to ask the editor of the Daily News what does he really think was the "energetic action" in " the question of the Galway election," which the Cardinal bespoke from the Pope. Does he imagine that the Cardinal asked his Holiness to issue a Bull reversing the decree of the Court of Common Pleas, or dooming Judge Keogh to be burned in effigy, or offering Captain Nolan a Cardinal's hat? The Galway election was, in its own place and time, a matter of the first importance; but we must be permitted to doubt whether, with Europe in its present condition-with Infidelity raising its Hydra head, with the foot of the spoiler profaning the sacred pavement of the Eternal City -his Holiness and the illustrious Prince of the Church who has voyaged from the remote West to throw himself at the feet of the successor of Peter had not other topics to discuss besides the Galway election and the strange doings of Mr. Justice Kcogh. Again, we imagine that neither Pope nor Cardinal vere very likely to rush from the chamber of the Vatican to communicate the result of their interview to the enterprising correspondent of the Daily News. The Daily News is making great efforts to eclipes its brethren in the race of sensational intelligence; but we cannot help thinking that it would find that a little more vraisemblance, a little less midsummer madness than this paragraph, would be more success-ful in the long run.—Dublin Freeman. A "Some" in Callan .- According to a telegram which reached town last evening Callan was yesterday the scene of a very lamentable and a very unseemly "affair." It appears that in the course of the day Mr. Harkin, in the discharge of his duties as Inspector of National Schools, visited those of Callan, and in so doing a very painful contention is stated to have taken place between that gentleman and the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe, who was formerly manager of the schools. While the inspector was in the female school, it is reported that the Rev. Mr. O'Kceffe, addressing him in very strong language, ordered him to leave the room. This the inspector declined to do, whereupon, we are informed, a personal encounter ensued. A forcible ejectment having been unsuccessfully attempted, aid was invoked. One of the teachers having, with questioned pro-priety, identified himself with the disputnts, the

the inspector, pothing daunted by such rough handling, returned to the charge reinforced by a police sergeant, but the door was vigorously "slapped in their face," and their demands for a surrender replied to by vehement retorts from within. How the affair ended we do not know, but we apprehend the public will hear more of it.-Dublin Freeman, Oct. 19.

It is a pleasant surprise to hear from the lips of a man so biassed as Mr. Froude, who condones the crucities which the English have practised upon the Irish people, on the plea that they acknowledged no obligation of law, no restraint upon their passions, the following testimony to their law-abiding character :- "Though Ireland is one of the poorest countries in the world, there is less housebreaking, less stealing, and less crime of every kind than in any country of the civilized world. In the house in which I stopped, in one of the most wretched districts in the country, I slept without the doors being going to say, in either London or New York, but I would not try the experiment in either of those places. I might as well have been among the saints in Paradise as far as being exposed to danger. The absence of crime is due alike to the innate honor of the Irish character and the influence of the Catholic clergy. I do not know that they were called on to use the power of the confessional to put down the agrarian conspiracy. If they are not politically loyal, I am not disposed to blame them for it, nor do I believe that the fault of Ireland's rea recognition of the supremacy of law. He can not crimes of every hue hold an unbroken carnival If this be the result of the religion of the Irish, of Froude declares that this choice was an offence against law and order, and to this choice, so commendable from the effect, all the religious miseries unsoundness of his political philosophy .- Catholic Telegraph.

THE LATE EARL OF DUNRAVEN AND MOUNTEARL -Messrs. Barrington and Jeffers, solicitors for the late Earl of Dunmven, have intimated to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland that by his last will and testament the deceased nobleman made, among other bequests, the following for charitable purposes :---

To William Johnson Monsell, Esq., M.P.; Stephen Edward De Vere, and George Thomas Lambert, Gentlemen, or the survived or survivors of them-

£100 to have Masses said in Ireland for the repose of testator's soul: £3,000 to be expended in such manner for the promotion and advancement or benefit of the Catholic religion within the district known as the Catholic diocese of Limerick, as said William Johnson Monsell, and the Right Bev. George Butler, Catholic Bishop, or the other Catholic Bishop for the time being having the superintendence over the Catholics of said district should think fit ; or in case of the death of said William Johnson Monsell, or said Right Rev. George Butler, or such other bishop as aforesaid for the time being should think fit. £5,000 to be applied towards the enlargement or improvement of the Catholic church at Adare, and to apply the residue, if any, towards the services in perfect Early English three light window, and it the same church. £2,000 to be expended in creeting had an aisle at the west side, and the south window upon a site to be selected by testator's son, Viscount Adare, some almshouses, in memory of his (testa-tor's) late wife and of his late brother-in-law, Wind-are now built up with brick, so as to cut off the ham Goold ; and without attempting to dedicate the window of the aisle from the south window of the almshouses so built by any legal means, to charitable purposes, testator trusted they would always be used by his successors in the family estates as almshouses for the residence of well-conducted aged poor people of the class of artisans or labourers, or their widows, who had long lived on the estates ; £20,000 to be invested in Government or real secu- Abbey There are also two chapels at the east side rities, with power to vary and transpose same for of this transept. The arches communicating with maintaining said almshouses and in providing pen- them are now built up, except a small doorway with sions for the inmates. To the Right Rev. George a timber lintel in one of them; these should also be all, whose Catholicity are typical of the spirit that Butler and the Rev. John Stanislaus Flanagan, or opened; and there are two large common willow other the person or persons to be appointed trustees | trees growing in the centre of the transpit, which as in testator's will mentioned, £9,000, to be invested, should be carefully taken down as they greatly and out of the annual income to pay the rents reser- spoil and obstruct the view of the interior, and are ved by three certain leases in testator's will stated to be made by testator to said Right Rev. George Butler and the Rev. John Stanislaus Flanagan, and after satisfying said rents, to apply the annual sum £50 towards the maintenance of the Catholic female school at Adare, and also a stipend of £50 per annum to the Catholic pricst of the parish of Adare; and if the annual income of said £9,000 should be sufficient after discharging said rents to pay said annual sums, said annual sums should abate rateably; but if there should be a surplus, same to be applied by the said trustees or trustee, according to their or his discretion, in aid of the Catholic services and public worship in the Catholic church at Adare. And testator directed that said sums of £100, £3,000, £5,000 £2,000 and £20,000, and also said sum of £9,000, should be paid exclusively out of such part of his estates as testator might by law devote by will to charitable purposes. And by a codicil to his said will, dated oth October, 1871, testator made the following bequests, viz :-£1,000 to the said William Johnson Monsell, Stephen Edward de Vere, and George Thomas Lambert, to be applied by them, with the aforesaid sum of £5,000 bequeathed for the enlargement and improvement of the Catholic church at Adare, and towards the services in said church. £500 towards the expenses of an organ for the said Catholic church at Adare. To Viscount Adare (now Earl of Dunraven), William Johnson Monsell, Stephen Edward de Vere, and George Thomas Lambert, the executors named in testator's will, such a sum as would secure an endowment to the Catholic Mission at Bridgend, in the county of Glamorgan, of £50 per annum. £2,000 for the purposes of a church, house, and school for the Catholic mission at Maestage, in the county of Glamorgan; and also such a further sum as would secure to the last-named mission an annual endowment of £30. And to the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, £600, to be applied by him for such purposes as he might deem expedient for the advancement of religion in his diocese.

door, and "cast forth." Soon after this achievement of some interesting old portraits of the O'Shees-a family of much historic note in connection with Kilkenny—at Gardenmorris House, County Waterford, the seat of the present representative of the family in Ireland, Nicholas Power O'Shee, Esq .--There were pictures of both male and female members of the family, one bearing the date of 1645 .---He (Mr. Graves), hoped that Mr. Power O'Shee would enable them to identify them and place them in the Association's record of historical portraits.

The Ancient Parish Church of New Ross.

Mr. Graves read a letter from Mr. G. J. Hewson, Hollywood, Adare, on the subject of the condition of the remains of the beautiful old Parish Church of St. Mary's New Ross; observing that, with the writer, he sincercly hoped he might lead to some steps being immediately taken for its preservation from further decay and danger of destruction :-

" My object in writing this letter is to call the attention of the Society-and particularly of the local locked, with more security than I would, I was and Co. Wexford members to the present state of the most interesting remains of Early English Ecclesigstical Architecture still existing in the ancient abbey Church at New Ross. Much of this beautiful building (as you must well know) had been taken down to make way for the present parish Church but much still remains which require some care for its preservation. The part which most urgently require attention is the north transept. The last angle of this transept is in a dangerous state, and if not at once secured the beautiful three light window will soon be lost. A buttress was formerly placed against ligious troubles is to be laid upon the pricets." This this corner but it was not continued high enough is his eulogy upon a race, whom he assures his au- and about eight feet of the top of the angle is now dience, over and over again, had to be scourged into in immediate danger of being thrown over the top of the buttress by the thrust of the window arches. allege that English rule benignly worked out this It can still be secured by extending the buttress on exemption of the land from crime-for across the a longer base, and carrying it up to the top of the Channel where the same rule has its native sent, wall: but if not done at once it will be too late. The next thing requiring attention is the south side of the Chancel. On this side there are next the the influence of the priesthood, as Froude confesses, it most triumphantly justifies the choice which Ire. south transept three others also close together.... land made in religion at the hour of the Reforma- There is a long space between, which at the outside tion. Yet in pulpable contradiction of himself shows a closed up doorway one of the most interesting and, I believe, the earliest feature now existing in the building. The door is semi-circular headed, the capitals of the columns at side are as usual in of Ireland must be traced. Froude's personal knowl- | such doors, different, and both in a very early style. edge of the virtues of the Irish exposes the dreadful The one to the right side showing unmistakeable traces of the involved ornament. Some of the stones used in stopping the doorway have lately been taken out, near this capital, and in doing so a large piece has been freshly broken off the side of the cristal. There is the mark on the wall of a porch having enclosed this door and the wall over it is considerably out of the perpendicular, leaning out very much at the top. This requires a high but-tress at the west side of the door to secure it. The casing of this door as well as most of the ornamental stone work of the Church is formed of the soft colitic stone so often seen in our early churches.

The interior of the chancel contains a very early and perfect picinia at the south side, and a beautiful recised tomb at the north side, this latter is now nearly smothered with ivy, the drop from which in particular spots is wearing away the beautiful ornamentation from the soft stone of which it is composed. This ought certainly to be cleared from ivy, for no matter how picturesque ivy may look on ancient buildings, it should be confined to plain walls, and not be allowed to entirely conceal beautiful and delicate ornament, especially where of a most interesting and characteristic kind. I now will proceed to the south transept. This is a real gem, and is fortunately quite secure, but still its present state is capable of more improvement than any other part of the building. It contains a most beautiful and of which exists, but the outside is entirely obliterated. transept, with which it corresponds in style of ornament. One of these arches is partly concealed by the present church, which is built against it, but the other two should be opened. A wall could be built on the site of the original outside wall of the aisle as has been done at the south side of Jerpoint a source of danger to the building in stormy weather and will yearly become more dangerous. I hope very much that this latter may cause some steps to be taken in time to preserve this most beautiful and interesting church, which should be much prized by the inhabitants of the town and county in which it is situated. The works which I have recommended would be a vast improvement. Some of them are absolutely necessary for its preservation, and all could not cost very much." All the members present coincided in expressing a hope that a movement might be at once initiated in the locality for carrying out the suggestions made by Mr. Hewson. THE LICENSING ACT IN ROSCREA.-The new Licensing Act has already worked wonders in this little town. At the last petty sessions court held here, there was not a single charge of drunkenness entered on the books Hitherto an altogether opposite state of things prevailed. I do not wish to be understood as saying that Roscrea is, or ever was, more than other towns, in the matter of John Jameson and Co. But the labouring classes' have taken advantage of the late fine weather (coming as it did in small quantities, and at intervals) to attend to their business; also bearing the past in mind that the new act renders getting drunk an expensive amusement. The magistrates have not failed to show their determination to carry out the law as entrusted to them for administration. As we do not number 5,000 inhabitants our streets are as quite at seven o'clock on Sunday night as may be desired; and members of all congregations can pass to and from their respective places of worship without fear of molestation.-From Correspondent of Freeman.

DEATH OF BOBERT TIGHE, Eso., J.P.-We deeply regret to announce the death of Robert Tighe, Esq., Ballinrobe. The deceased gentleman was one of the best known and most highly respected men in the western province of our island. An ardent Liberal, a kindly hearted gentlemen, and a good Irishman, he was a consistent friend and protector of the poor and the oppressed. He for many years filled the position of Chairman of the Ballinrobe Board of Guardians, where he discharged the duties of his office with a zeal and efficiency which won the respect and confidence of all .- Freeman.

Many Catholics will regret to hear that Mr. Hope Scott, Q.C. is seriously ill, and will pray earnestly for the restoration to health of one who has over proved himself both a firm, consistent Catholic, and liberal benefactor to charities and poor struggling missions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REVELATION AND SCIENCE .--- At St. George's Catheral, Southwark, last Sunday, the Rev. Father Rawes preached a most impressive sermon on "Revelation and Science." He pointed out in beautiful and forcible language the sublime part which revelation occupies with reference to the eternal interests of man. He traced the history of revelation from the creation down through the patriarchs to Moses, and then spoke of the prophets. The Church of God had received from the lips of the Saviour her authority to act as the teacher of the world, and in that great work she had been actively engaged since the Divine authority was given to her. The preacher then passed on to speak of science, and to contrast the infinite greatness of God with the infinite littleness of man. The church, he said, was friendly to all true science. She knew that God, who established His Church, also created the solar system. As for the doctrine of natural selection, or evolution, of which so many now spoke, it was, he said, sickening rubbish," and it was only popular because it was opposed to the Scriptures. It was impossible for true science to contradict the Scriptures. Many scientific doctrines changed, but revelation did not. For instance, Newton taught the corpuscular theory of light, and all the world long believed it. At present it was quite set aside, for the undulatory theory had swept it away. The Church spoke with respect of science, and the decrees of the Vatican Council pointed out the great value of true Christian science. All creation proclaimed God. The flowers, the forests, and the eternal hills spoke cloquently of Him. The preacher said that the Catholic Church was the exponent of truth, and he felt more and more grateful every day to God for having !brought him into her fold. He concluded by making an earnest appeal to any still outside that fold to exchange the flarkness of the world for the brightness of Peter's throne.

The Very Rev. the Vicar Capitular, Canon Fisher, has issued an address to the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Liverpool, in which we find the following graphic allusion to the funeral of the late Bishop :--- " Dearly beloved brethren in Jesus Christ, we buried him with honor, as was his due; the Archbishop of the province presided over his funeral obsequies; his brothers in the episcopate gathered round his bier; his chapter and his clergy sat mute and pensive as they gazed on the mitre which lay on his coffin, but which was no longer to grace his brow : his people, attired in the deepest mourning, looked anxiously at each other for what should happen next; and the crowd, the like of which has been seldom seen, followed him with uncovered heads and streaming eyes, until they saw him placed in his narrow home. Never was prince borne to his grave with greater honor, nor father's hearse followed to its long home by orphans that more bitterly bewailed their loss. We laid him to rest in God's acre, far from the unceasing noise of this busy town, where the wild flowers might grace his grave, and near to God's holy temple, where the abiding presence of his Lord, in the Most Holy Sacrament, might bless and guard his tomb."

NEW CHURCH AT ROCK FERRY --- A new church is to be built at Rock Ferry. The Catholics of this district are quite destitude of church accommodation the present temporary chapel being but a room quite too small for the purposes of the mission. The following is a letter from the Bishop of Shrewsbury to Father Ryan, recommending this truly charitable work :-

Belmont, Shrewsbury, September 8, 1872.

and brick bats were freely used, and a number of rioters injured. The police at last got the better of the mob and dispersed it, after making several arrests. Seventeen men are in hospital suffering from injuries received during the riot.

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THE NEW LICENSE LAW .-- LONDON, Nov. 4 .-- De-monstrations against the closing of saloons in Liverpool during certain hours of Sunday which were begun last week, were resumed yesterday. At one place in the city a crowd, numbering ten thousand persons, which was being addressed by speakers in opposition to the Act, was dispersed by the police.

PRICE OF COAL.-At a meeting of coal-masters of Glasgow and West of Scotland on Wednesday, it was resolved, instead of raising the wages of the colliers, to reduce the price of coal 3s. 6d. a ton.

LONDON, NOV. 6 .- The new Commercial Treaty, which has been for a long time in negotiation be tween Great Britain and France, was signed to-day.

LONDON, November 6 .- An extensive carpet factory at Kidderminster was destroyed by fire last night. A large number of hands are thrown out of employment.

Sir John D. Coleridge, has declined a seat on the bench in the Probate and Divorce Court, made vacant by the resignation of Lord Penzance.

UNITED STATES.

Father Hugh McGuire, one of the oldest Catholic riests in the United States, died in Brookly on the 15th ult., aged 77 years.

A woman has been allowed to register at Norwolk, Conn, and will vote for Presidential Electors.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON .- About 9 o'clock, Nov. th, a fire broke out at the corner of Summer and Kingston streets, Bosfon, and spread rapidly, fanned by a gale of wind, down through Otis, Congress, Pearl, Broad and Commercial streets, burning all ths largest and most prominent buildings in Franklin, Milk Water, and other streets, towards State street and the Custom House. The fire stated at 87 Summer street. The entire business portion of the city is destroyad. The loss of course is beyond computation, but is estimated at about \$150,000,000.

Challis, the broker libeled by the women Woodhull and Clattin, publicly states that he will expend \$100,000 if necessary, for their conviction. The impression is universal here that they will be sentenced to the full term of imprisonment if convicted.

The poet priest, Rev. Abram J. Ryan, editor-in chief of the New Orleans Star and Catholic Messenger, left Mobile on the 23rd nlt, for Europe, where ho expects to remain about four months. The failing health of this gifted and most excellent pricst necossitutes a change to other air and other scenes, The Catholics of New Orleans, with equal delicacy and generosity prepared him a testimonial, in the shape of a lecture, which they invited him to deliver on the Sunday evening preceding his departure The unusually crowded state of St. Patrick's Church in which the lecture was delivered, bespeaks the very general love and esteem in which Father Byan is held by the people amongst whom he has been laboring. In Mobile, also, the eve of the reverend gentleman's departure was signalized by a number of his friends who presented him an address and a testimonial purse. We cordially join in the wishes and prayers of his friends everywhere for his prosperous and happy journey, and safe return in renewed health and vigor .- N. Y. Tablet.

On Saturday, the 26th ult., Bishop Bacon of Portland confirmed 140 children, belonging to Ward's and Randall's Islands, on the latter island, and 105 persons on Hart's Island, including 71 beys from the "school-ship," 25 boys from the Industrial School on Hart's Island, and 9 adults, among whom was an old man 80 years of age. The visitors who had the privilege of being present at these two Contirmations were much pleased with the institutions, the appearance of the children, and their ways, but particularly with the boys from the "School Ship." The sight of somany of these poor children receiving that sacrament which will make them strong for the battles of life, in their case so intensified, was a consolution to those who braved the inclemency of the weather to be present. The Right Rev. Bishop and the party went up and returned on the Commissioners' commodious steamer, making one stop at Raudall's Island, and a second at the School ship, to tako boys, before reachig Hart's Island,-N. I'

ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIA-TION OF IRELAND. — At the October meeting of this Society, the following interesting subjects were submitted to the meeting :---

Navigation of the Nore in 1581.

Mr. Waters, Town Clerk, produced a document in connection with the navigation of the Nore, of great local interest. He had already shown in a paper read before the Association, that more than a century ago Parliament in its wisdom had conceived of making that river navigable to Inistiogue, which was, as he had then pointed out, the origin of our Canal Walk. But it might surprise many to find that nearly 300 years ago, namely, in 1581, the Cor-poration of Kilkenny of that period, had entered into an agreement not only to make the Nore navigable to Inistiogue, but also in the opposite direction, to Durrow.

Portraits of the O'Shee Family.

result was that the inspector was dragged to the the Rev. P. Mobre, P. P., Johnstown of the existence their parliamentary predecessors. AND FURT FILL THE FIL

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN .--- Mr. Barry Sullivan has addressed the following letter to the Mayor of Cork :-"Imperial Hotel, Cork, Oct. 13, 1872.

"My DEAR SIR,-I am sure you will excuse my troubling you with the enclosed cheque in aid of the schools you mentioned, and I shall feel greatly obliged by your handing it to the treasurer of the same .--- I am, my dear Sir, truly yours,

"BARRY SULLIVAN."

The schools referred to are the St. Patrick's Male and Female Orphan Asylum, and the cheque was for fifty pounds. Praise of this generosity of the grant actor would be mere superfluity .-- Cork Ezminer.

Mr. Butt is very strong on the subject of the grievances of Ireland with respect to Parliamentary representation. According to his view Ireland ought to have 111 members instead of 103, the present number. Mr. Butt relies on the fact that the total number of Borough electors in Ireland is only 48,000, while the numbers for England are 1,300,000 and for Scotland 176,000. This is a state of things not defensible on any just theory of representation and the first step towards reform will be to eradicate everything unsound, and so to make the" 103" more The Rev. J. Graves still said he was informed by units were inclined to go the way of the majority of

DEAR PATHER RYAN.--i am giad to near that you contemplate building a church at Rock Ferry. Although the temporary accomodation which has been till now afforded to the poor people of that neigh-bourhood has been of the greatest advantage, the increase of the Mission requires now something both of a larger and more of a permanent character and the present chapel is absolutely needed for the community who had taken the house. I most willingly, therefore, grant the necessary permission for you to collect the necessary contributions of the faithful towards the contemplated work, and I pray that God may bless your undertaking with the greatest success. I cannot but think that this will be a day of happy omen for the good work which you propose, and I commend it, as well as yourself and our dear flock, to the special care of our Immaculate Mother. Believe me, dear Father Ryan yours fuithfully in Christ. J. BROWN.

The Rev. F. Ryan, Rock Ferry.

A great gathering took place on Tuesday in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, to advocate an amnesty for the remaining political prisoners. Messrs. Butt and P. J. Smith were the chief speakers. Among the letters of apology one was read from Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., expressing a hope that the time was near when every Irish prisoner whose offence could be held to be political would be released; and that those in whose case there was a doubt might get the benefit of it We fear that Mr. Gladstone's Government is, by obstinute persistence, doing much to increase the estrangement between the Liberals and the Irish Left. With the confessed crimes of seven centuries to atone for. British Statesmen should not ignore the word "Amnesty." .- Catholic Opinion.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND MR. BRADLAUGH .-The Postmaster-General has intimated to Mr. Bradlaugh that the journal known as the National Reformer, of which he is the proprietor and editor, will no longer be permitted to be registered for transmission abroad. Mr. Bradlaugh, instead of acquiescing in the official decision publicly announces that the paper has for "nine years been continuously registered for foreign transmission as a newspaper," and that he intends to do his best to defeat what he calls " this piece of paltry and petty spite on the part of the Government."

DISCHARGE UNDER THE EXTRADITION TREATY .--- LON-DON, NOV. 4-An American seaman was before the court in Bow-street to-day, on a charge of murder committed on the high seas. He was arrested under the Extradition Treaty with the United States, on motion by Mr. Nunn, American Vice-Consul General, At the examination of the accused, representative of the United States failed to make out a prima facie case of murder. The evidence showed that the case was only one of manslaughter, and justice decided that that degree of crime did not come under the provisions of the 'Treaty. Vice-Consul Nunn con-curred, and the prisoner was discharged.

GUY FAWKES DAY .- An attempt was made on and the first step towards reform will be to endicate deverything unsound, and so to make the "103" more truly representative of Irish opinion, and therefore affair turned into a demonstration against the "Stronger for national purposes, than the "Irish party" would be with an addition of eight more, if those units were inclined to go the way of the majority of their parliamentary predecessors.

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\left(p_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right)$

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In reference to Mr. Froude, the New York Correspondent of The Pilot makes an observation which is at once wide-awake and just. It says :---

"Not a single newspaper claiming any broad influence in New York has endorsed the emissary. The Herald, World and Tribune have condemned his effort heartily. The Star, Telegram and Commercial Advertiser have been equally strong. The Times has been silent, and the Sun has not a good word for him. We should thank these papers for being true to America and Liberty ; but it is a sign of the times that journals, well known as not loving the Irish, should hold their tongues rather than Fay a word against Irishmen in the bulk. Ireland in America is a power, that is the truth of the matter."

A MAN FALLS THRRE HUNDRED FEET FROM A BURNING BALLOON.-An extra of the De Kalb (III.) News, of Friday, Oct. 25, gives the following account of the death of a man by falling from a balloon on the afternoon of that day, brief mention of which was made in our telegrams : "Mr. Denniston, the aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon, 'City of New York,' and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and faster emitted the smoke and the alarm was given, but hardly had the defection in the airship become apparent, before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the short went up, 'The baloon is on fire! and as those near began to retreat, the barses were driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry cambric and its covering began burning, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a pre-monition by this time overtaking the spectatorsevery one present feeling that some fearful if no fatal calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made-where the guy-rope holding feet was made—where the gay-tope house the unwieldly thing crossed it—and the rope burned off and away to the south ward shot the balloon, carfying with it in its course Mr. Michal McMann, a laborer assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off he became entangled, and hanging with one foot inside the basket—his hands holding to the ropes— he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sidewiys and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone at a height of probably not less than 300 feet. Now his strength gave way, his presence of mind deserted him, and in another moment'the poor man is seen falling to the earth, filling with horror and consternation the 400 or 500 spectators on the grounds. He descended to the earth nearly in a standing position from 300 feet. in mid air, until. when near terra firme, he fell back-ward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to pro-