

trates had no power to order him to do otherwise. The Mayor remarked that this practice might do very well in England, where Mr Andrews came from, but that would not answer in Ireland, and referred to a rumour that Mr Andrews had threatened to weed every Irishman out of the staff. The case was adjourned to give the defendant an opportunity of appearing to explain the grounds of his refusal to give the character.

The moving bog at Dunmore, county Galway, Ireland, is thus spoken of by a correspondent:—"In the first instance, there was no warning symptom of the outbreak, nor did the bog differ in appearance from undrained peat mosses which abound in this county. The farmers in the threatened parts were compelled to retire before the inundation, which at once consumed every foot of the holdings."

The life of Samuel Lover, on which Mr Bayle Bernard has been working for upwards of two years, is now announced as being near completion. Mr Bernard being an enthusiastic student of Irish poetry, we may anticipate a very good result from his labors.

A Dublin correspondent of the 'New York World' says:—"I don't think the millennium has exactly arrived—but never has there been, in the memory of this generation, so happy and peaceful a state of things in Ireland, and such an almost universal immunity from crime, as now exists in this 'melancholy isle.' Speaking upon this subject to a Dublin merchant last night—a merchant whose name is well known in New York, and who is as famous for his devotion to his religion as for his enterprise in business—he somewhat astonished me by describing the present happy state of things to a cause of which I had not thought. 'A few months ago,' said he, 'the Catholics of Ireland dedicated themselves and their country, by a solemn act, to the Sacred Heart of Jesus; and the blessings which have followed that consecration have been simply incalculable.' I respected the sincere faith of this gentleman, and did not wound him by suggesting other and more mundane reasons for the chorus of judicial congratulations at the peace and moral condition of the Irish people which we have just heard from all the judges."

At the great Home Rule Conference, in Dublin, Sir Jos. Neale McKenna proposed, "That the federal arrangement does not involve any change in the existing constitution of the Imperial Parliament, or any interference with the prerogatives of the Crown, or disturbance of the principles of the constitution." He drew a parallel between the case of Ireland and that of Poland and Hungary despoiled of their independence by Russia and Austria. Mr McCarthy Downing seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr John Nicholas Murphy, of Clifton-park, who is known to be the author of 'Terra Incognita,' to which the Holy Father has granted his special approval, has been nominated to be a Knight of the Order St. Gregory the Great.

Mr Cashel Hoey.—The Pope has conferred on Mr Cashel Hoey the decoration of Knight of his own Order, that of Pius, in a very complimentary brief.

A hint to organizers in New Zealand.—It is true of the Irish emigrant to any land, that if from the moment of landing he avoids strong drink, he, as a rule, becomes a pillar of the commonwealth, a prosperous, respected, useful citizen, a credit to the old country, and an acquisition to the new one. If, on the other hand, he sinks into intemperate habits, he swells the ranks of the rowdies and loafers, and is soon a danger to his adopted country, and a disgrace to Ireland. The Temperance Convention of New York has determined to meet the dangers aforesaid which beset the Irish emigrant by a practical course. They despatched to Ireland a special envoy, Mr J. J. O'Mahony, who has just arrived there, and who is provided with letters from the Very Rev. Dean Byrne, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America, to the leaders of the temperance movement in Ireland, offering from the American Temperance Societies all possible aid to properly accredited Irish emigrants having cards of membership from Irish parochial temperance associations, such cards to be endorsed by the parish priest. The envoy from the American Temperance Convention, in short, proposes to make arrangements by which Irishmen on landing in the New World will be received, not at the lowest of lodging-houses, but by their brethren in the various Irish temperance associations with which New York swarms.

Lord O'Hagan presided at a meeting of the Law Students' Debating Society, at which Land Legislation in Ireland was the subject of discussion. After a debate, Lord O'Hagan observed that there ought not to be on the land question too great precipitancy of action. Having had a great deal to do with the construction of the act, he believed it would be hard to say whether any act going further than it did could have passed at the time. He did not deny that it was capable of improvement and revision, but thought as it stood it had done enormous good to Ireland, and ought to be accepted as a measure entitled to the fullest and fairest trial before any other proceedings were taken.

Cork has certainly contributed largely to the national gallery of genius. The names of its sons are inscribed on the pages of the book of Fame in characters that are as brilliant as they are imperishable. Cork can proudly point to the noblest representatives in every department of Art, and Literature, and Science; men who have left footprints in the Sands of Time that are sure to last while the sky overcanopies earth and ocean. It would be untrue to say that we do not rejoice in their achievements and their reputation, for Irishmen are never insensible to the lustre which the wit and worth, and might and mind of their brethren reflect upon their land and their nation, but they do not always pay to the memory of the illustrious dead the tribute which intensifies, while it perpetuates the memory of their work, and their fame and name. Yet for so intellectual a city, and one possessing so many glorious recollections as Cork, it is singularly barren of public monuments to departed worth. Dublin can point with pride to the statues of many great Irishmen, erected by the people in the most esthetic spirit—O'Connell, Burke, Moore, Goldsmith, Plunkett, O'Brien, Dugan, etc. Where are their counterparts in Cork? But very few of the men whom Dublin delights to honor were born within her confines; nevertheless, in the interest of nationality, she perpetuates the memory of the dead. Cork has had many sons to whom the tribute that

will speak to prosperity is richly due. Let us take one instance. If "Father Prout" had never written aught but "The Bulls of Shandon," which made O'Connell forgive its great author a volume of invective, he would be entitled to the honor and affectionate regard of every Corkman, no matter how far exiled from his birth-place. Why is there not a public statue to commemorate the wit and learning that reflect so much honor on Cork?

Dublin Castle as the focus of Irish corruption.—Dublin Castle has always been the head-quarters of Irish political intrigue. The office must be worked so as to serve the party in power. Every wire-puller who could manage an election, every pseudo-patriot with a "following" to sell, every professional man who had gained enough of status to make him worth purchasing, was drawn thither as to a vortex of corruption. There were places for some, magistracies for others, invitations to dinner for a third set. No personal integrity on the part of a Lord-Lieutenant was proof against the necessities of the position. The word "Castlehack" was coined for Irish use. To be much at levées impaired one's respectability. Those whose station raised them above suspicion did not care to form part of the venal obsequious throng. The people viewed with sullen scorn the progressive demoralisation of the upper middle class, and the Imperial Government shared in the discredit of its local agency.

There should be no reason why the Catholic Union should not quintuple its numbers. We believe that nothing is required but that invaluable adjunct and correlative of organisation, propaganda, and recruiting. The changes which have been introduced into the constitution of the Union during the present year, all tend towards increasing its efficacy and expansive power. These emendations and enactments ought to give the Union a place in the good wishes of every Catholic, be his political creed or complexion what it may. The rigorous exclusion of party politics especially should give every Catholic to understand that no party move whatever can be concealed under the mask of religion in this case.

The census of Clare.—Between 1841 and 1871, the population decreased from 286,394 to 147,864, or 48 per cent., or by 138,530 persons; being two to three times the population of the county Clare. Clare is the most Catholic county in Ireland, and with the least admixture of Anglo-Norman, Cromwellian, or Planter blood. These and its isolated situation account for the large number, 4,432, who speak Irish only, while 53,713 speak both Irish and English, so that 58,145 persons, or 40 per cent. of the whole population, are bi-lingual. The population in 1871 was 148,000, of which Catholics constituted nearly 98 per cent. The Catholic population is still nearly 98 per cent. of the people, and all others little over two per cent., and these 3324 Protestants, of all creeds, chiefly in a few towns. In fact, the two towns of Ennis and Kilrush contain 1150 Protestants, or more than one-third of all the Protestants in the whole county Clare. Catholics are less now, in the general population, by only one in 1000 than they were in 1861. What a caricature this on a scheme of mixed education for the people of Clare, where there are no elements to mix! Of eighty parishes, or parts of parishes, in the county, ten contain no Protestant whatever; while if the 3324 Protestants were equally distributed over the county they would yield only 41 persons, or less than 8 families, to each parish, so that the number of school-attending Protestant children in each parish would be two or three daily!

That the odd feeling of affectionate regard with which Irishmen generally looked upon John Bright has not quite died out, despite his becoming a member of the Coercion Government, is proved by the kindly comments of the Press upon those portions of his brilliant address at Birmingham, which referred to matters merely political—that speech which evoked from his constituents a display of almost passionate enthusiasm, especially where it pleaded for national education on the principles of the league. With reference to his unfortunate views on that great question, the Cork 'Examiner' says: "There is only one topic in the whole of Mr Bright's speech the treatment of which has caused us regret. We cannot but be sorry that he should allow his large mind to be dwarfed down to the proportions necessary for association with the Nonconformists on the education question. He confesses, indeed, that they are the minority, yet he holds that their views should regulate the country."

Nearly every group which arrives in Queenstown has for its nucleus some Irish-American, who, having spent years in the Republic came with full pockets to visit his poor friends, and never failed to express astonishment to find them still poor, backward, and penniless. He never fails to repeat: 'the labor which barely keeps you alive here would secure you independence and fortune in America. Bundle up your traps and come with me.' These Irish-Americans are the recruiting sergeants of the Yankee labor market.

Upon the Home Rule question the 'Times' is suddenly become almost fair. It actually admits that England may be compelled seriously to consider whether it ought to be conceded. It says:—"If the demand for Home Rule proves really to be the demand of the Irish people, we shall be compelled seriously to consider in what way it may be yielded to them with the least possible mischief." We all know that Home Rule is the demand of the Irish people, but this pronouncement of the Times is a challenge thrown down to the Home Rulers to place it beyond all doubt that Ireland is united upon this question. We cannot imagine anything more eminently calculated to give a stimulus to the Home Rule movement than this. It is distinctly stated that Ireland has only to ask for self-government to get it; and Ireland will do so in such a way as to remove even the doubts of the 'Times' that the people are in earnest, united, and determined to have this instalment of justice.

A movement is on foot in Ireland to present a national testimonial to Sister Mary Francis Clare.

The Empress of Austria, like a true Catholic princess, never forgetting the respect which a Christian lady owes to herself, places an equal esteem on the royal libertines of Italy and Persia. She refused to see either.