

energy and life. In this expansion of our distinct and various national life and energy, I see also the bonds of mutual good will and justice which must assuredly draw us more closely together, and hold us indissolubly united.

I shall, therefore, hope that our legislature will hereafter represent more adequately the legitimate will, conscience, and mind of Great Britain and Ireland, and that when certain politicians, who should vote for denominational education in England and mixed education in Ireland, because they exist by favour of the Orangemen of Ireland and the Anglicans in England, shall have put off their traditional narrowness and their anti-Catholic enmity; and when the so-called Liberals shall have repented of their sympathy with the German penal laws, and the Nonconformists shall have remembered that it is not for Free Churches to force the conscience of those who believe education without religion to be anti-Christian; when these recent mental aberrations shall have been rectified by certain of our legislators, and they will be rectified when the House of Commons truly represents the people of the three kingdoms,—then, I believe, the university education offered to the people of Ireland will be such as a Catholic nation has a right to possess. Until then I hope both the Bishops and the laity of Ireland will wait in patience. The policy of patience won for them hereafter a true and pure Catholic University.

VI. During the late debates I heard strange utterances about the duty of Government to interfere to save the laity of Ireland from an Ultramontane priesthood. There are yet men alive, and in Parliament, too, who can harbour and utter such wild talk. This was the dream of those who set up the National Education of 1835. They fought Papacy "with their right hand tied behind them." The result was not encouraging. And now, rather than confess their mistake, they must try it again. It has failed with the poor, but it may prosper with the upper class; especially if there can be found anywhere the fear of being thought to be priest-ridden, to work upon. I will confess that I had maliciously made up my mind, when I should be enjoying your hospitality, to see what the laymen of Ireland would say to this benevolent purpose of their English protectors. As I have not seldom to converse with men who profess to know on the best evidence that the laity in Ireland are sighing for redemption from an Ultramontane and domineering priesthood, I thought it would not be amiss if I could give in this matter the result of my own experience. But in truth, I have no need to go to Armagh, to know what the laity of Ireland would say to those who scatter imputations on their fidelity, and would try to seduce them from their pastors; nor do I need any evidence to assure me that the handful of men, who in London or in Dublin mutter and whisper under the eaves of Governments against the Hierarchy of Ireland, do not represent or know the Irish people.

VII. I am well aware how many questions there are bearing on the welfare of Ireland, which demand attention; but I must take leave to say that in my judgment there is none that bears any comparison in vital importance to that of education. It is nothing less than this: Shall the posterity of Ireland be the children of St. Patrick, or the children of this world? Here is an issue in which I believe all Irishmen will be united. Even the Protestants and the Presbyterians of Ireland desire that education shall be religious and Christian. The whole Irish people, Catholic and Protestant, therefore, alike demand that the tradition of Christian education, unbroken hitherto, may be preserved inviolate, and handed down as they have received it to their children's children.

I rejoice to know that on the 12th of July no Catholic in Ulster raised his hand or his voice to hinder the freedom which his Protestant neighbors enjoyed; and that on the 15th of August no Protestant moved to disturb his Catholic neighbors. When these things can be done in Ulster, what may not be done in Ireland? I learned yesterday that on Sunday, while the Catholic Cathedral of Armagh was dedicated, the bells of Armagh rang a friendly greeting. God grant that their mingled harmony may be a prophecy of a future perfect unity of faith. It made me doubly sorry that I was not there to hear them. Whatever experiments, I was almost going to say tricks, the miserable political and religious contentions of England may force men to practice in this country, Scotland will have none of them. John Knox has just put his foot down, and while he gives freedom to others, he will have his own Bible and Catechism. Ireland will not fail to do what Scotland has done. St. Patrick will claim that the Christian Faith of the whole people shall be guarded in all its purity and freedom; and Irishmen will know how to make this national right known and felt at the next general election. I hope to see the hundred and five Irish members vote as one man against every attempt to meddle with the full freedom and purity of religious education in Ireland.

And now, my dear Lord Primate, I have detained you too long; and if I were not to put some force on myself, I should run on out of bounds. I hope my brethren, the Bishops of Ireland, will accept what I have written as an expression of my heartfelt regret at finding myself here alone, while they were offering up the Holy Sacrifice in thanksgiving, in the new Cathedral of Armagh. The Catholic Church in Ireland and in England has at this day a solid unity of mutual cooperation such as it never had since Armagh and Canterbury were founded. In the Vatican Council no Saint had so many mitred sons as St. Patrick; and, wonderful are the ways of God, no power on earth had there a Hierarchy so numerous gathered from the ends of the earth as our own. These things are not without a future; and that future hangs in great measure on our close union and mutual help. In your brotherly invitation to Armagh I read the same meaning; and in this answer, in the name of the Catholic Bishops and Church in England, I accept and reciprocate the assurance of our alliance.

Believe me, my dear Lord Primate,

Your Grace's affectionate Brother and Servant,

† HENRY EDWARD,

Archbishop of Westminster.

London, August 31, 1873.

## LATEST ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, January 23rd.—Mr Gladstone, in addressing his constituents at Greenwich, stated that the Queen had accepted the advice of her Ministers to dissolve Parliament, and that the new elections would take place immediately. Parliament would re-assemble on the 5th of March. Since the defeat of the present Government on the Irish education question, the Ministry had not possessed sufficient strength to carry any great legislative measures, and the experience of the recess foreshadowed no improvement. An appeal to the country was therefore the proper remedy. Among the matters likely to come before the new Parliament, was the adjustment of the Education Act.

Mr Disraeli, in an address to his constituents in Buckinghamshire, said that the Government had resorted to a dissolution of Parliament to avoid an explanation relative to the Ashantee war. He maintained that Mr Gladstone ought to show more energy in his foreign policy, and not confine his programme to Home legislation.

Mr Whalley, M.P. for Peterborough, and a staunch supporter of the Claimant in the Tichborne case, was summoned for contempt of Court, and fined by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in a sum of £250. Mr Whalley refused to pay the fine, and was committed to Holloway Prison.

Dr Livingstone, the great African explorer, died, in June last, from dysentery, at Lake Bemba, after wading through water for four days. The body was preserved in salt by his native servants who are proceeding to Zanzibar.

January 26th.—The dissolution of Parliament has taken the country by surprise.

Mr Whalley, M.P., has paid the fine and been released from custody.

January 28th.—Great meetings have been held at St. James and Exeter Halls sympathising with the German Emperor in his conflict with the Ultramontanes.

January 29th.—Mr Hawkins has concluded his reply in the Tichborne case. Chief Justice Cockburn has commenced summing up, and is expected to occupy a fortnight.

St. Petersburg, January, 25th.—The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh was celebrated on the afternoon of the 23rd, in the presence of a brilliant and distinguished company, the ceremony being a most magnificent one. A grand review and general festivities followed, the illuminations in St. Petersburg extending over three nights. The Duke and Duchess visit Moscow, and are expected to reach England in March.

Vienna, January 24th.—The Austrian Government have presented a Bill to the Reichsrath for abolishing the Concordat.

London, January 31st.—The Conservative candidates are opposing the re-election of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone for Greenwich. The Carlists continue the blockade of Bilbao. February 1st.—General Wolesey and the British forces under his command reached the River Prah on the 1st January. About an hour after his arrival he was met by ambassadors from the King of Ashantee, bearing letters asking for peace. Sir Garnet Wolesey replied that he would only treat with the King himself at Coomassie, whereupon the ambassadors returned. Up to Saturday last 48 members have been elected. Of these, 20 are Liberals, and 28 Conservatives. Eight Liberals have been ousted by Conservative candidates.

## NEWS BY THE MAIL.

A Cruel Eviction.—That Mr Butt does not complain without reason of the shortcomings of Mr Gladstone's Land Act, the following letter from a correspondent of the "Cork Examiner" will sufficiently prove.—I have witnessed a sight to-day on the lands of Lisheenowen and Knockpoge, and I wish from my heart I would never again witness such another. The sheriff of the county, with Mr Russell, of Cork, agent to Wm. Oliver Jackson of Ahinisk, Middleton; Sub Inspector Sheehan, of Mallow, eighty of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and six bailiffs proceeded on well appointed cars to the above lands. The bailiffs at once, with the Sheriff, entered the dwellings of the tenantry to be evicted, and gave orders to have them cleared at once of the furniture. A scene took place in each house as we went along that baffles a description from my pen. The poor housewife and her children—oh, to hear their lamentations would soften any heart, one would think, but Mr. Russell stood it well, and the only response he gave was that he had no alternative, that the eviction was not his doing, and that the law should be put in force. I offered to pay Mr. Russell one year's rent for the four tenants if they were allowed to remain on the lands. He refused. He said it was not for non-payment of the rent they were put out, but on the title. I asked and implored of him to take them as caretakers for a month, until such time as they would provide a house to live in. The answer to every offer made to him was "No, I cannot do it." He had a well appointed brigade from Cork, with crowbars, locks, and staples, and with a willing hand they went to business, and made short work of the furniture, the butter, cream, and milk, all thrown out on the dung hill. The police, though used to hard lines, shed tears."

Guinness's brewery in Dublin was endangered by a serious fire which broke out in its neighbourhood. A large portion of the stock and premises of a glue manufactory was destroyed and the damage was estimated at £5,000.

A milkman has been fined £15 at Dublin for selling as milk a mixture consisting of 90 per cent. and 10 per cent. of milk; the magistrate explaining that he had not imposed the full penalty of £20 because he wished to leave himself a margin of £5 to meet the case of any enterprising trader who might "carry adulteration to a yet further pitch."

Nearly 2,000 copies of the first number of "Lives of the Irish Saints" are already disposed of, and an impression of 1,000 more will soon be issued.

As the Cork harriers were in chase over the Mallow country, on Nov. 11, they ran on to the railway, despite the efforts of the whipper-in and being overtaken by the mail train several of them were killed or, otherwise injured.