

and 24,990 females during the corresponding period of 1872. The total emigration from Ireland since the 1st of May, 1851, the date at which the collection of these returns at the several Irish ports commenced, to the 30th of June, 1873, is stated to be 2,222,736 persons.”]

### THE CATHOLIC ELEMENT IN AMERICA.

The 'Boston Pilot' in an article on the marvellous increase of the Catholic element in America, remarks as follows:—"While narrow-minded and debased men, seeking to secure to themselves as large an instalment as possible of the public money, cry out against this ever-increasing Catholic element, the intelligence of the country sees it in a different and favorable light. The 'New York Daily Graphic,' speaking of the consecration of Dr. Corrigan, in Newark, said lately:—"It is constantly asserted that the Catholic Church is essentially un-American in its genius and character. It is, say its enemies, a spiritual despotism, and cannot thrive in our democratic land and age. Our common schools are hostile to it. Our science is its enemy. The temperance of Republicanism is melting it away. But, strange to say, in spite of all these natural antagonisms, the Catholic Church is one of the most vigorous and vital organizations in the country. It gains in numbers, strength and influence faster than almost any other. Its churches are among the finest in the land. The character of its adherents and the quality of its services are steadily improving, and every year it does more for education and charity than ever before. And, while it has gained a firmer hold on the hearts of its adherents, it has done much to soften the animosity and disarm the prejudice of Protestants, and secure a firm basis in public needs and the public respect." These proofs of natural growth are pleasing and hope-inspiring. When the day comes, and it will not be long delayed, that the Catholics have a majority in Massachusetts, or in some other Puritan State, our Protestant brothers will learn a lesson that they ignore at present,—namely, that the Catholics in power are just to their fellow-citizens of other religions, and that the Catholic Church does not want to drive but to draw.

### CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF WATERFORD.

On Sunday, July 20th, the Most Rev. Dr. Power was consecrated Bishop of Waterford, in succession to the late lamented Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, in the noble Cathedral of that city, in the presence of a vast congregation and a crowded assemblage of prelates and clergy. From an early hour in the morning people of every rank and class from the surrounding districts arrived in great numbers, and flocked to the Cathedral, which was soon filled in every section set apart for the laity. Amongst the congregation were the Corporation of Waterford, the Corporation of Kilkenny, headed by W. Kenealy, Esq., Mayor, and the Corporation of Clonmel, in their robes of office, headed by — Cantwell, Esq., Mayor. The last named civic body came to pay a mark or tribute of honor and respect to the new Bishop, who had been so long their revered and worthy Pastor, and to present him with an affectionate address and a splendidly embossed purse containing the munificent gift of £800. As the time approached for the solemn ceremonial to commence, the interior of the sacred edifice presented a grand and solemn appearance. The high altar and sacristy were splendidly decorated, as was also the altar of the prelate elect. The consecration ceremonial was observed in strict accordance with the order prescribed by the ritual, as the Pontifical High Mass proceeded. In the evening a magnificent banquet was given at the College, where the prelates, clergy, and over one hundred of the laity were the guests of the Most Rev. Dr. Power. The banquet was served by Mr Cummins, of the hotel, in sumptuous style. The Mayor of Clonmel and his brother corporators presented the address and the magnificent gift above referred to, to the Bishop of Waterford, on their own part, and on that of the people of Clonmel whom they represented. His Lordship expressed his gratitude in suitable terms, and the interesting proceedings terminated.

### MGR. STROSSMAYER GIVES ANOTHER DENIAL.

We ('Tablet,') have three times, we believe, had occasion to deny the authenticity of a supposed speech of Bishop Strossmayer in the Vatican Council, which has been going the round of a good many out-of-the-way Protestant papers, and has been denounced as a forgery before now by the 'Fall Mall Gazette.' It has recently been reproduced by a Kentish newspaper, and a gentleman has written to Mr. Strossmayer himself on the subject. The following is the reply of the Bishop, a copy of which has been sent to us for publication:—"Recevant hier votre lettre, je m'empresse d'y répondre. Le discours attribué à moi est tout à fait apocryphe. Cette calomnie a été plusieurs fois reproduite dans les journaux Allemands, et je la démentis solennellement, et je la démens à présent, en vous donnant par cette lettre le plein pouvoir le faire partout en mon nom. Agrérez l'assurance de mon estime, avec laquelle je suis.—Votre serviteur, STROSSMAYER, (Evêque). Kolin, 1 July, 1873.

### GRAND CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION AT BUFFALO.

There has been a grand Catholic demonstration at Buffalo. The American Catholics have no famous shrines to which, as old Chaucer says, "to gon on pilgrimages;" and as they cannot have pilgrimages to famous shrines, they adopt a way congenial to their nation of giving vent to their enthusiasm, namely, by holding monster meetings. At the meeting at Buffalo, which was both large and hearty, resolutions were adopted sympathising with the Holy Father, and with the religious orders so unwarrantably persecuted in Germany and Switzerland; and in Guatemala and Mexico, where, under governments professedly republican and Christian in form, are committed, upon priests and religions, outrages which would disgrace national institutions the most autocratic and Pagan. The unanimity of feeling exhibited, made up as the meeting was of Irish, Germans, Americans, French and English, typified the entire oneness of sentiment that prevails among the Catholic laity throughout the world regarding the inde-

pendence of the chief Pastor of the Christian flock, and the denunciations everywhere manifested of the persecution of the Church and the Religious Orders. During the evening Mathias Rohr, Esq., editor of the 'Daily Volksfreund,' offered the following:—"Resolved, that our hearts go out in sympathy to our Catholic brethren in Italy, Germany, Switzerland and elsewhere, who are now suffering persecution from infidel and unjust governments because of their fidelity to the cause of Christ and His Holy Church; and we do not fail to admire the heroism they exhibit (prelates, priests and people alike) under their many tribulations, and the unwarrantable assaults imposed on them, both as Catholics and as citizens, and their heroic refusal to offer up the religious orders as propitiatory victims to the spirit of State dominion." The reading of this resolution was received with great applause, whereupon Mr Rohr proceeded to address the audience in the German language. That Mr Rohr had touched a chord in the hearts of the large number of Catholic Germans whom he addressed, was made manifest. It was also resolved that a telegram expressive of the meeting's love and devotion to the Holy See and its illustrious incumbent, be sent to Rome. The meeting was a genuine and grand demonstration of love for the Holy Father and the Catholic faith.

### DEATH OF JONATHAN HENN, ESQ., Q.C.

On Tuesday, July 22, says the 'Dublin Freeman,' at the advanced age of 87 years, Mr Jonathan Henn, Q.C. died at his residence, Clifton Villa, Bray. With the demise of the learned gentleman, there has passed away almost the last of the old race of lawyers who were "called" in the early years of the present century, and practised under the ancient systems which, both at law and equity, yielded the largest incomes, men say, that have ever been earned at the Bar. Mr Henn assumed the stuff gown in 1811, and very soon got into business, which year by year increased. He was an accurate lawyer, an able and judicious advocate, and his genial personal qualities attached to him a large circle of professional and private friends. In 1835 he became a Queen's Counsel, and in 1843 he was associated with Sheil, Whiteside, O'Hagan, Fitzgibbon, and Macdonogh in defending O'Connell and his fellow prisoners of State, who were prosecuted by the Attorney-General of the day. For some time later Mr Henn continued to practise, but for the last 20 years he did not appear in court, and his name had almost passed out of the memory of a large section of our latter-day lawyers, whose profession half a century ago had amongst its foremost members, the venerable and respected gentleman who on Tuesday died in the fullness of years.

### OUR SERVANT GIRLS—WHAT WE OWE THEM.

HON. EDWARD L. PIERCE, in his Report as Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, says:—"If there is one sentiment more than another which should be cultivated as essential to that general progress, it is that of sympathy and brotherhood between all the members of the human family. The rich and more favored should take a deeper interest in the poor and less favored. By this is not intended so much that the working classes should receive higher wages, or have more asylums founded, or greater public provision made for them; but that, individually, greater personal interest should be taken in their needs, their griefs, their inner life, their amusements and their well-being. A single instance may suffice—that of servants in families. They are in a thousand ways essential to our comfort, of which the interval between the leaving of one and the coming of another gives us a lively sense. They smooth our pillows; they prepare our food and spread our tables; they guard our treasures, seldom abusing the trust; they perform for us the most menial offices, which are not spiritualized by any sentiment of blood or kindred; they care for our children, often as well and fondly as we care for them ourselves; they wait upon our wishes early and late; they minister to us in sickness; and if treated with ordinary kindness—though of another religion and another race—they identify themselves with our households, and share in the bitterness of our bereavements; and all this for a compensation which may be all that fair dealing requires, but which, after paying for clothing, meeting church assessments, and contributing to the support of needy relatives, near by or abroad, leaves little or nothing saved. Their permanency in their places of service would be promoted; their purity, honesty and self-respect would be fortified; and their condition would be improved in all respects, if their masters and mistresses, and particularly their mistresses, were to take a personal and sympathetic interest in all that concerns them, arranging for their days of relaxation and their church going; providing them with newspapers and books when able to read, inquiring as to their relatives and friends; caring for their dress; assisting in the expenditure of their narrow means and in the investment of their savings; giving them wise, but not intrusive counsel as to their associations, and manifesting in all things an anxiety for their welfare. How much in these and other ways might be done to brighten their lot, and save them from swelling the ranks of the disabled and criminal classes!"

The meeting of the Catholics at St James's Hall (London) turned out to be a great success. The principal speakers were the Archbishop, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Denbigh, and Mr Monsell. The object of the meeting was to rescue from ruin the swarm of poor Catholic children living in London, by obtaining for them—their only hope—a good Catholic education.

In Prussia the anti-Catholic persecution is still going on. The Government has named and appointed the members of the "Court of Ecclesiastical Appeals." There are five nominal Catholics amongst them.

On the 15th June, the Roman nobility had the honor to present to the Holy Father Pope Pius IX their congratulations on the anniversary of his elevation to the Papal throne. The list of names of nobles who presented themselves is sufficient of itself to show how firm the old Romans remain in their allegiance to their rightful sovereign.