

D.D., P.P., &c.; Very Rev. M. Canon Finn, P.P.; Very Rev. J. Canon McDermott, P.P.

The following letter from the Comtesse de Prez clearly shows that the sympathy of Ireland for France is fully understood and appreciated in the latter country.—

(To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman).

Sir,—Knowing that Ireland has always showed great sympathy for France, and remembering that their blood has been mingled on many battle fields, may I request that through the medium of your journal, you will make known that I reside at a small committee of ladies, who seek assistance for our brave soldiers now fighting for the honor of France. May I request that the Catholic ladies of Ireland will come to our aid by gifts of linen bandages, lint, socks or stockings, flannel, in fact, anything that may be useful to the wounded soldier.—We are in communication with the general committee here. Ladies are requested to give their names that they may be mentioned. Each packet to be addressed to me.

I remain yours very truly,

COMTESSE DE PREZ.

My address:—Madame la Comtesse de Prez, 67 Rue de Clichy, Paris.

A correspondent of the *Irish Times* proposes that Mr. King Harman be nominated as a national candidate to represent the city of Dublin in parliament.

ALLIED CONTINGENT RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRISH-FRANCE BRIGADE.—There is a rumour that James Stephens has left Paris for America, with a view to raise an Irish-American Brigade for France. There is considerable talk in Paris about the advisability of forming a foreign legion. That France has no aversion to the services of foreigners is proved by the fact that she is organizing a Hanoverian Legion.—*Cork Herald*.

The *Waterford* correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—The men on strike at Mr. Rowe's mill have arranged with their employer, who has consented to give them 12s. a week for the future. Mr. Rowe was always considered the best employer in Waterford, as he paid his workmen their wages when struck down by sickness. In Kinnisworthy the men employed under Mr. Feeny, erecting the new waterworks for the town have struck, demanding 15s. per week. Some gangs on the railway extension also struck at the same time, but all will resume work to-day.

The *Irish Times* says:—Few are perhaps aware of the extent to which the trade of the Port of Dublin has increased during the past ten years. It has in fact, since 1853, almost doubled, and its progress is steadily continuing. It is very satisfactory, therefore, to find that the Dublin Port and Docks Board have shown a thorough appreciation of the importance of providing additional accommodation for both steam and sailing vessels. Contracts have just been completed, one for £47,000, and the other for £40,000 for deepening respectively the north and south sides of the river.

The *Waterford News* says:—At the assizes in Clonmel a man was sentenced to penal servitude for life, for manslaughter. At the Kilkenny assizes, now sitting, a man was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment for manslaughter. The former case was about land, the latter a street affair.

The *New Ross* correspondent of the *Waterford Chronicle* says that a truck was left on the quay of New Ross on the 28th ult., with other articles, and no one was aware how it came to be deposited there. As no person came to claim it, the harbour-master opened it in the evening, and to his consternation discovered that it contained 11 casks of gunpowder—three large and eight small ones. The large casks contained each 1 cwt. 19lb., and the small ones 25lb., each. They were conveyed to the police barrack by the constabulary.

THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF DUBLIN.—A sum of £300,000 has been granted by Government as a loan to the corporation of Dublin for the purification of the Liffey by a system of intercepting sewers. The money has been given upon the same terms as those accepted by the Corporation of London.

THE REPRESENTATION OF DUBLIN.—There is as yet no candidate in the field but Sir Dominick Corrigan, but he is hourly becoming more unpopular. The National party and Conservatives are likely to unite for some gentleman not positively named.—The Lord Mayor, Mr. Purdon, is spoken of, and unless Catholics adopt a better candidate than Sir Dominick, Mr. Purdon if he stands will probably win. Sir Dominick's chances have received the "coup de grace" in the following letter from the Vicar-General to Dr. Spratt:—My dear Dr. Spratt:—Your letter reached me safely at Maynooth. I understand that Sir Dominick Corrigan's letter to you has appeared in the *Freeman's Journal*. I have only one observation to make in reference to it, and that is, "in my humble judgment the letter is very unsatisfactory." As Sir Dominick states that his opinions are unchanged, I must suppose that he still holds to the pamphlet which he issued for private circulation some months ago, and as you may remember, that document gave very great pain and dissatisfaction at the time. Were my mere personal feelings towards Sir Dominick to govern me, I would be the last to throw a difficulty in his way, but as you are aware we must now fight this battle of millions yet unborn, and a battle which must influence their destinies, not for a period of time but for eternity.—Believe me to be yours sincerely, E. Canon McCann, V.G.

At the county Down assizes an action, entitled "Richard Verdon v. Nicholas Carolan," for assault and battery was tried—damages being laid at £1,000, and the parties in the suit being business men in Dundalk, the former a rope and sail merchant, the latter a spirit and wine dealer. Moreover, they are related by marriage, being the husbands of two half sisters. A dispute arose concerning the hiring of a tent for the Ardee races. Legal proceedings followed and the matter was referred to arbitration. In the presence of the arbitrators the alleged assault took place after some angry words, in which one of their wives was spoken of. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff with £25 damages and 6d. costs.

The Cork assizes opened on the 25th ult. The commission for the county was opened by the Hon. Justice O'Brien, who dwelt with satisfaction on the character of the calendar, which, however, included a few serious cases. He said he also derived gratification from the fact that the Executive had not found it necessary to extend to the county the formidable powers recently vested in them. He then added:—In every part of the circuit the smallness of crime was, as compared with other times, remarkable; three hours had sufficed to finish the criminal business in Limerick. Clare, too, had occupied only part of a day, and, on the whole, the state of the Munster circuit was not unsatisfactory. But these remarks did not apply to the city of Cork, in which he regretted to say that a mistaken and foolish spirit of combination had led certain of the working classes into acts which could only result in injury to themselves.

On Thursday following Mr. Justice Keogh opened the City Commission, and alluded in sarcastic terms to the recent pro-French demonstration at the Park, and the trade riots—proceedings which he characterized as senseless.

The Dundalk *Democrat* of July 30 says:—The crops are ripening very fast under the warm sunshine, and next week a good many fields of wheat and early oats will be fit for cutting. There will be a very abundant crop of potatoes, the best we have had for the last twenty-five years. Pastures, owing to the dry weather, are becoming withered, and the turnip crop is much in need of rain.

On the 28th ult., a poor woman from Callan (name not given), about 62 of age, proceeded to the Kings river, seventy yards from her residence, for the purpose of bringing home a gallon of water. It is supposed that on stooping down to fill the larger vessel with a small one she was attacked with the melancholy disease (epilepsy) to which she had been subject, and fell into the stream. Her daughter, and other neighbors, noticing her unusual delay, at once went in search, and were horrified at finding the lifeless body, the head and shoulders not having been entirely covered with water.

The report of Mr. Coffey, Q.C., appointed to investigate the grounds on which a number of Orange magistrates had requested the withdrawal of magisterial functions from Mr. McKee, of Leitrim, who, to their horror, held the office of weighmaster of butter, has been made public. It rebukes the intolerant and bigoted upstarts who entered the complaint, and tells them that Mr. McKee belongs to a "class of men of the highest value in this country—none the less valuable because they are not as numerous as desirable—men who, by probity and intelligence, acquire pecuniary independence, and then by prudent and well-directed enterprise, whilst benefiting themselves, confer substantial and visible advantages on the localities where they are to be found." And Lord Chancellor O'Hagan, in accepting the report, added:—"Such men are not to be excluded from the Commission of the Peace in Ireland, if we would teach her people to respect the laws and confide in the equal and impartial administration of justice."

IRISH NATIONALITY.—The main letter of Professor Galbraith, which we publish this morning, deserves the serious consideration of all Irishmen animated in any degree by love of country. It is an appeal to the higher grades of society, where, too often, daring sinners against the wholesome sentiment of Nationality are found. It would be natural that, if prejudiced at all, they should be prejudiced in favor of their own country; but what we most commonly witness is an unreasoning and disgraceful prejudice against everything Irish, for no better reason than that it is Irish. What monstrosities are the persons whose pride it is to treat their own country contemptuously—who reserve their important expenditures for an English trip; or systematically prefer English goods to those of Irish merchants, and offensively take care to let their fellow-countrymen know that, though they reap the fruits of Irish soil, they buy in the English market. Ireland suffers more seriously than is imagined from this evil; and an effort to counteract it, by cultivating an honest public opinion, would be no visionary pursuit of patriotism. Mr. Galbraith points to one of the least excusable of these forms of treachery to race and nation. There is no greater scandal than the sending of Irish youth to English colleges, to the discredit, and discouragement, of Irish institutions. It is not only an injury to Education here, and undeserved slur upon the distinguished scholars of whom we can boast, in so many of our institutions, but is a special injury to the young men for whom a foreign training is selected, it is with Irishmen, and not Englishmen, their early connections should be formed, and their sympathies established. They came back to Ireland, to all intents and purposes, foreigners; and many have spent half a life unlearning prejudices acquired abroad, which raised artificial barriers between them and the people among whom their lot is cast. We should like those who are giving their attention to this subject to consider why this contempt of Ireland among Irishmen, exists, and has increased. It must somehow be removed before we can be worthy of Home Rule, in any sense or measure. We may observe that the means of educating our people of every class, in an honorable patriotism, furnished by the erection of memorial Statues of distinguished Irishmen, on Irish soil, would be found as similar presentations of the example of her noblest sons have been in Scotland—a country where there is more honest Home pride than, perhaps, in any nation in Christendom. We would read, in a Gough statue, formed of the metal of the cannon taken by his valour, a lesson for Irishmen, which, to a certain extent, would help to counteract any miserably perverted instinct of contempt for country.—*Dublin Evening Mail* of 26th July.

The *Cork Examiner*—On Saturday, July 23, a laborer named Hennessy, living in an alley off Clarence street, while digging a hole at the rear of his house for the purpose of fixing a wall-prop, struck some metallic substance with his spade, and on searching closer discovered the hilt and portion of the blade of a sword, a morion or head-piece almost entire, and several fragments of what appeared to be a cuirass. The weapon was brass hilted and of ponderous make. On the blade some letters, evidently a name and date, are rudely engraved, all that could be deciphered being the word "John" and the figures 16 and—with an interval—3. The relics no doubt formed portions of an equipment of a trooper.

At the late Cork assizes, an action was tried in which Mr. Edward O'Riordan, hotel keeper, Mallow, was plaintiff, and the Master of the Rolls, Hon. Edward O'Sullivan, was defendant. Plaintiff claimed that upwards of £200 were due to him by defendant for the use of committee rooms during three several parliamentary elections, previous to defendant's promotion to the bench. The jury found a verdict for defendant.

At the same assizes a respectable farmer, named William McCarthy, was indicted for the manslaughter of his son-in-law, Cornelius Buckley. The prisoner and the deceased had quarrelled on March 27, about some groceries. They went into a small cabin, the ownership of which was in dispute between them. There they were found struggling, the deceased lying on the prisoner. The former had been stabbed, but no knife was found. He died the following day. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

FRENCH PATRIOTISM.—The day before yesterday, an Austrian vessel put into the harbor for orders, and then for the first time the crew learned that hostilities had broken out between France and Prussia. Eleven men—the majority of the crew were French sailors—and immediately on learning the stirring news, these gallant fellows, though there were five weeks' wages coming to them, threw up their engagement and declared their intention to leave immediately for France, to fight for their native country. The captain endeavored to dissuade them, but they declared themselves perfectly willing to sacrifice the arrears, and immediately left the vessel and came on shore, and applied to the French Consul for their passage to France. The passages were furnished and the patriotic crew left for their native land by the earliest ship.—*Cork Examiner*.

IRISH SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE.—Every move made by the "blunderer," the London Times, in favour of Prussia, seems to have precisely a contrary effect to that intended; and the publication of the *projet de traite* has had the effect here of increasing the popular sentiment in favour of France. The *Times* may affect to make light of it, and say France and the Emperor care nothing about it—but it does not require much sagacity to see that the warmth of Irish sympathy with France renders an Anglo-French alliance exceedingly unlikely. A meeting intended as a demonstration in favour of France, estimated by the pro-Prussian press as consisting of upwards of 20,000 people, took place on Sunday at Sandymount, near Dublin, and would have been much larger but that Harold's Cross, another suburb of the city, had been mentioned and great numbers betook themselves to that locality. Enthusiastic meetings with the same object were held also in Cork, Galway, Limerick, Nenagh, Kanturk, Castlebar, and other places. At Galway the following resolutions were adopted:—"Whereas, we have seen with indignation the disgraceful calumnies of the British press, against the illustrious French nation and Govern-

ment in the just and necessary war which the manifold aggressions and underhand intrigues of Prussia have forced upon France; and whereas it was intolerable could it be supposed that the Irish nation, or any part thereof, would for a moment even tacitly endorse those unscrupulous invectives—Resolved—that we, the people of Galway, in public meeting assembled, do most absolutely and entirely repudiate all such expressions of British prejudice as the very reverse of Irish national feeling and opinion. We are not forgetful of the traditions of our race and country—we are not dead to the ties of kindred nationality and a connected history. To the France that was our refuge during the long years of British penal laws, to the France of the Irish College and the Irish Brigade, to the France of Landen and Cremona, of Almanza and Fontenoy; to the France of Sarsfield and Lord Clan Neill, and MacMahon—we offer the warmth of our sympathies, as we would willingly the pledges of our active devotion. May the God of battles guard her righteous cause! Resolved, that this meeting enters its solemn protest against the unwarrantable interference on the part of the police in their attempt to suppress the legitimate expression of the people's sympathy with the French nation at the meeting recently held before the French Consulate in Dublin, which it stigmatises as a gross invasion of their constitutional right, and an unworthy insult to the flag of an old and faithful ally of this kingdom. Resolved—That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, together with an address to his Imperial Majesty the Sovereign of the French nation, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, be forwarded to the French Consul at Dublin."—*Cork Examiner*.

THE MEETING IN CORK.—A special report by telegraph in the *Freeman* says:—"The demonstration at Cork on Sunday was composed of about 8,000 persons, attended with four bands, the latter carrying numerous banners. A large tricolor was hoisted, amid great cheering and cries of 'God save France,' and 'God save Ireland.' The chair was taken by Mr. Ronayne, the prominent Nationalist, who spoke at considerable length on the old alliance between Ireland and France, stating that the best blood of Ireland had been shed in the French service, and that Irishmen had always found in France an asylum from the persecution of England. France had not done all she might for Ireland, having at critical periods withdrawn her feet from Bantry Bay, but she admitted her error now. Discussing the chance of war with France, he predicted, if it occurred, England would soon be a mere tradition (loud cheers). He protested against the *Times* being taken as the exponent of Irish feeling in this war—which was a war of self-defence on the part of France. The ex-Mayor (O'Sullivan) and others spoke, and a resolution of sympathy was carried with great enthusiasm. After the meeting a procession was formed and paraded the streets with a tricolor in front. The proceedings were conducted very peaceably; not a single policeman was visible throughout the proceedings."

THE IRISH PEOPLE AND THE WAR.—A meeting was held in Kanturk on Monday night to express sympathy with France. It was largely attended by the labouring classes. A strong anti-English as well as an anti-German feeling was manifested. The speakers contrasted the sympathy Ireland had always received from France with the language and policy of her English rulers, and said that France had for centuries been the home of those driven from Ireland by English oppression. The Germans were denounced as instruments of English tyranny in the Williamite war and in '98. A resolution passed offering the French not alone Irish sympathy but Irish arms. The chairman said Mr. Mahon had only to speak and the Irish brigade would rally round him.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NORWOOD ORPHANAGE.—LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE MEMORIAL CHURCH.—On Wednesday afternoon the foundation-stone of the new Church, dedicated to the Ever-faithful Virgin, was laid by Lord Howard of Glossop, assisted by the Duke of Norfolk. The religious ceremonies were celebrated by the Bishop of Troy, assisted by the Very Rev. Canon Danell, Vicar-Capitular, the Very Rev. Canon Kingrose and the Revs. J. G. Wehman and D. Toomy. There were also present the Very Rev. Canon Oakley, the Revs. Messrs. O'Halloran, Cleary, Sullivan, Chaurain, Wadman, Linnett, O'Connell, Daly, and many members of the religious orders in their respective habits. The orphans were ranged near the foundation stone, and sang several hymns. They all presented the appearance of being well taken care of by the good sisters. The Superioress and the sisters were also present, and the attendance of laity was numerous for the season, amongst whom were many ladies, including representatives of several leading Catholic families. We believe some also attended who, though not Catholics, take an interest in an institution which renders such very valuable services to the cause of religious education. At the usual stage of the ceremonies the stone was laid by Lord Howard, assisted by the Duke of Norfolk. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Bishop addressed those assembled, afterwards giving the episcopal blessing. The Duke of Norfolk announced with deep regret, that Lord Petre had been unable to attend in consequence of ill-health, and stated that in consequence of the death of the much beloved Bishop of the Diocese, the laying of the foundation stone had been delayed until nearly everybody had left town. The Superioress had received a large number of letters from various influential Catholics, regretting their inability to attend. Amongst them were mentioned the Earl of Granard, Lord Trimleston, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess Dowager of Argyll, the Countess of Buchan, Lord and Lady Curzon, Lord and Lady Stourton, Lord and Lady Arundell of Wardour, the Countess Tasker, Lord and Lady Charles Thynne, Sir Charles Clifford, the Countess of Newburgh, Lady Gerard, Lady Grey, Sir Edward Blount, Sir Paul Molesworth, Lady Simon, Lady Barnewall, Mr. and Lady Georgiana Fullerton, the Baroness Rothschild, Sir Arnold Knight, Sir J. Briggs, and many others. Several of the letters contained offerings amounting to upwards of £200 to be placed on the stone, besides £5 15s. 6d. sent by the orphans in situations as a tribute of affection. His Grace added that the community wished to express in the most public manner their grateful acknowledgment of the kind expressions of sympathy at their late severe loss and of encouragement in their arduous labor, with which the letters were filled. Lord Howard of Glossop said that he had been requested to address a few words to those assembled and that he was glad to avail himself of the privilege allowed him of doing so. It might be stated that to a certain extent they were there that day in connection with two memorials, one to the late beloved Bishop and one to Mr. Langdale, who was honorably known amongst the Catholic body for so many years and whose delight it was to endeavor to get all the grievances removed which pressed upon Catholics in prisons, workhouses, and other public institutions. He had almost lived to see his wishes fulfilled. A portion of the Orphanage at North Hyde, and it was to be hoped that all who could would visit and assist both. As for the late Bishop, whose untimely death (if the word might be used) was so deeply regretted, every one knew how he loved all in the diocese. In obedience to the voice of authority, he had gone to Rome and had died in a foreign land, having left the memory of a most striking example of a truly holy life. He was not only devotedly attached to the clergy of his diocese, both secular and regular, but took the greatest possible interest in the works of the pious and excellent ladies in convents who labor so constantly to assist the aged and the sick, and to teach the young.

In imitation of his Divine Master, the Bishop loved to be among little children, and he would no doubt have been happy to be there that day. It had been resolved that the church should be as a memorial of the good Bishop, who always took so deep an interest in the Orphanage even from its commencement. His honored remains lay near, and it was not believing too much to consider that his spirit watched the work of that day. There was no doubt that the name of the departed Bishop would be always closely connected with the work of the day; viz., religious education; to which important topic so much public attention had been this year given.—The bill which was now passing through the legislature would ferret out the children, and would cause them to be educated. It was to be hoped that by unanimity, and by active co-operation, Catholics would be able to promote the great work of the religious education of their poor children. His lordship having expressed his pleasure at seeing the venerable and zealous Bishop of Troy, who was incessant in good works, in such excellent health, and having congratulated the Superioress on the happy event of the day, sat down amidst loud applause.—All who were present then proceeded to the chapel of the Orphanage where the Bishop of Troy, assisted by several of the clergy, gave Benediction. The company were afterwards entertained most hospitably by the sisters, at a repast in the refectory, and this brought to a close the very interesting proceedings of a day which will be long remembered in connection with the Norwood Orphanage. The total length of the new church will be 116 feet, and the style will be Early Pointed. The architects are Messrs. Goldie and Child. Many a visit was paid on Wednesday to the cemetery, where repose in the same grave the Bishop of Southwark and Bishop Vesques. The large stone over the grave had been removed. The coffins were thus visible, and there were not a few who were deeply affected as they looked down on that which contained the honored remains of the beloved and lamented Bishop who had so lately been taken from his people.—*Tablet*, July 30.

SERMON IN AID OF HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE BOYS.—On Sunday, 24th ult., a sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Nugent at the church of Our Lady of Reconciliation, Eldon-street, Liverpool, on behalf of homeless and destitute boys—the contributions received to go to a fund for the purpose of providing additional accommodation at the Boys' Refuge, Anne-street, whereby those destitute boys might be taken in; cared for, and instructed. Applications for admission are each day being made, but owing to the limited accommodation have invariably to be refused. There was a large congregation, and over 100 of the boys from the Refuge, in charge of the Brothers, were also present on the occasion. The Rev. preacher, at the conclusion of an eloquent sermon, appealed most forcibly to the charitable sympathies of his listeners on behalf of the poor boy. He contrasted the appearance of those then before him with the condition of those running about the streets, and said that for this happy state of things he was principally indebted to the working man, as it was his penny that mainly helped to found the Boys' Institution, which has since been so successful, and of which they all had just reason to feel proud. The Rev. preacher's appeal, we are happy to state, was handsomely responded to.—*Catholic Times*.

SEPARATE ESTATE.—If the new edition of the Married Women's Property Bill, prepared by the Select Committee of the House of Lords, passes into law, the result as to what property of the wife will be in the disposition of the husband, and what will be held to the separate use of the wife, will be very curious. We will endeavor to classify the various kinds of property which may come to a married woman according to the new law under these two heads. The following species of property will be held to the separate use of the wife, and be free from the control of the husband and of his creditors:—1. Wages and earnings of the woman acquired in any employment, occupation, or trade carried on separately from the husband. 2. Money or property acquired by her through the exercise of any literary, artistic, or scientific skill. 3. All investments of such wages, earnings, money, or property. 4. Deposits in savings banks in the name of the woman. 5. Public stocks and funds standing in the books of the Bank of England in the name of the woman. 6. Paid-up shares in a joint-stock company registered in the name of the woman. 7. Shares in any friendly society registered in the name of the woman. 8. Personal property devolving on her as next of kin to an intestate. 9. Rents and profits of real property descending to her as heiress upon an intestacy. 10. Policy of insurance effected by her in her own name or by her husband in her name for her use. The following species of property coming to the wife will be in the disposition of the husband in the manner and to the extent existing under the present law:—1. Wearing apparel, jewels, ornaments, furniture, plate, instruments of trade, and other goods and chattels not acquired by her own labor or devolving on her upon an intestacy, and including money, shares, stocks, &c., acquired by her donation *inter vivos* or under any testamentary disposition. 2. Real estate devised to her by a simple devise.—Among other anomalies presented by this legislation this may be noted, that a husband will be unable to plunder his wife of the fruits of her industry, but he will be able to prevent her starting in any business or trade by seizing on or disposing of any instrument or stock necessary for use in such handicraft or trade, even if these be given to her by a person other than himself. In revenge she may, under section 10, indict him for stealing from her any property secured to her by the bill.—*Law Journal*.

HEALTH OF MR. BRIGHT.—We are glad to report that the health of Mr. Bright continues steadily to improve, and that there is every reason to think that he will be able to resume his place in the House of Commons next session. Whether it will be prudent that he should add official to Parliamentary labours must remain for some time undecided. The cause of Mr. Bright's illness—a tendency to capillary congestion of the brain—suggests caution. Mr. Bright has refrained from giving effect hitherto to his wish to resign the Presidency of the Board of Trade, in deference to the strongly-expressed wishes of his colleagues.—*Daily News*.

BABY-FARMING has received a blow in the commitment of the two women, Margaret Waters and Sarah Ellis, who were finally examined at the Lambeth Police-court on the various charges connected with the Brixton case. The only additional witness called was Mr. Henry Harris, surgeon, Denmark-hill, who deposed that he was called on different occasions to see two or three of the children in the prisoner's house. He prescribed medicine for them, but never any narcotic. On one occasion he was told that a child he had seen had been sent away. Mr. Poland requested that in addition to the charge of manslaughter, on which the prisoners stood committed on the coroner's warrant, they might be committed for the wilful murder of Cowen's child, and the five others which have died since the enquiry was opened. He argued that the neglect to which these children had been exposed could not be otherwise described than as murder. And to these should be added the charges of conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretences. There was no doubt that four or five of the dead bodies found in May and June had been traced to the prisoners, brought about in these cases. Mr. Poland complimented the police for the admirable way in which they had followed up the case. Mr. Elliott committed the prisoners to take their trial at the Central Criminal Court on the charges of wilful murder, manslaughter, conspiracy, and obtaining money by false pretences.

THE CENSUS.—The last census of the United Kingdom was taken in 1861, and it included an enumeration of the religious denominations. The House of Commons has decided that there shall be one in 1871, and that it shall not include any such enumeration. Dissenters, it seems, object to the Established Church getting the credit of all those who are of no particular creed; considering that, taking the communicants as a base of calculation, the Establishment has by no means the largest number of adherents. As regards Catholics the mode of estimating numbers by those who attend at one particular Sunday is manifestly unfair. At all our towns churches there are different congregations, with different clergy officiating, to be found worshipping at different times on the Sunday morning; between 6 and 11 in England, and in Ireland between 6 and 12. The only fair estimate of the numbers of Catholics would be to take the aggregate of those attending Mass on some great holiday. We should, for example, be satisfied (making fair allowance for unavoidable absences) to be credited with the numbers, if they could be accurately ascertained, attending Mass on Easter Sunday.

SEVERE STORM IN LONDON.—The storm which had been threatening for some days broke over London with terrific severity about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. The morning was very sultry—the thermometer stood at 65 degrees—and about six o'clock distant thunder was heard. Rain followed between seven and eight, but it was not till eight o'clock that the storm reached its height. At that hour and for sometime afterwards the crashes of thunder were frightful, and the rain fell in torrents. At half-past eight the south-eastern pinnacle of the tower of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, was struck by the lightning, and fell with a fearful crash through the roof of the transept. The "Lady's Chapel" escaped. Portions of the pinnacle were scattered to a considerable distance. Great damage has been done by the rain in many parts of London, especially in the Fleet Valley, where several houses had from 3 to 6 ft. of water in their basements.

THE BATTLE OF WIMBLEDON, 1870.—The battle of Wimbledon came to a close on Saturday last, and our defenders have returned to their homes after a campaign of a fortnight. The weather was excellent, the muster large, and the assault on the refreshment tent very continuous and generally successful. Our contemporaries laud the meeting as a great success. We regret that we cannot altogether agree with them. It has been a success in this, that it has established the necessity of re-arming our volunteers and giving them some more effective weapons in the presence of the needle-gun or chassepot rifle. During the sham-fight, which lasted nearly three quarters of an hour, the volley firing was admittedly bad. A professional gentleman, who had attended the meetings for eleven years consecutively, describes it as the worst he ever witnessed.

UNITED STATES.

TRUTH'S VICTORY.—A GLORIOUS CONVERSION.—It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to us that we are enabled to announce to our readers and the Catholic community of Portland, the recent reception into our holy Church of Colonel Elmer Otis, the commanding officer of the District of the Lakes, in this Military Department. This happy result, we understand, may be largely attributed to the reading of Father Weinger's works, whose mission last year in this city, and since then in most of the parishes of this Archdiocese, was productive of so much good. It will be recollected that the Rev. Father at the time urged the purchase and dissemination of these works, as calculated to bring many of our enquiring fellow citizens into the Church—men of good disposition, who only need to be shown the right path to embrace the truth. This conversion is a practical commentary upon the above words. Col. Otis found two volumes—"Catholicity, Protestantism and Infidelity," and "Manual of Instruction"—at a neighbouring military station last winter, borrowed them and the result of their perusal by a candid and educated American has been his conversion to the faith. This glorious fact is worth many sermons.—*N. J. Tablet*.

Rev. Bishop Williams sailed from Liverpool on the 6th inst., for Boston. He may be expected the latter part of this week. There will be no public reception, as the Bishop is averse to all such displays. But a substantial token of the regard of his faithful people in this city will be presented to him.

Most Rev. Dr. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, O., arrived at New York on the 11th. This distinguished Prelate is to have a grand reception on his return to Cincinnati.

Among the passengers in the steamer St. Laurent, at New York on the 10th, was Bishop De Goesbriand, of Burlington, Vermont.

Archbishop McCloskey was to leave the Eternal City on the 13th of the present month and travel directly home.

THE FATE OF THE SACRILEGIOUS.—A correspondent of the *New Orleans Messenger*, speaking of certain despoilers of the Church in Texas, says:—I cannot avoid noting the fact that all these despoilers of the Church, as well as the ruffians who so cruelly treated some young priests—all have withered and disappeared, some by violence, but none of them by a Christian death.

There are, at least, twelve thousand people camping out on the seashore within thirty miles of Boston, north and south.

The number of emigrants the week before last at New York was only 2,631, showing marked falling off in consequence of the war.

Miss Kate V. Jennings, a quadron, is the first colored woman that has received a clerkship in the Treasury Department in Washington.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.—Washington, Aug. 10.—Advices received at the Indian Office today from the Flat Head agency, through General Sully, the Superintendent of the Indians in Montana Territory, communicate the death of Victor, the head Chief of the confederated nations of the Flat Head tribe, which occurred at Buffalo, Crow County. Victor was 85 years of age. Superintendent Sully says the death of Victor is a great loss to the Flat Heads. In former years he was one of the greatest warriors among the Indians, but many years ago he joined the Catholic Church, and ever since has been a devout Christian. He turned his attention to farming, and thus set an example to the rest of his nation, among whom now are many successful farmers.—There is no one among the Flat Head Indians who can replace him and have the same influence over the nation.

A terrible tragedy occurred in Hartford, Conn., at six o'clock, on the evening of the 9th. Paul Fix, a German, 68 years of age, while intoxicated, shot his wife through the breast, inflicting a dangerous though probably not a fatal wound. He then fired three shots at Mrs. Raible, his wife's cousin, one of which entered her arm, and soon after put four bullets into his own head and neck, and he will probably die. Constant dissipation led to domestic quarrels, which have been growing worse for some time past. Fix was for many years a saloon-keeper in Worcester, Mass.

A visitor at a Connecticut watering place writes:—"Here we are with fine sand and the heat averaging between 90 and 100°, and no air to disturb us, and with only the smell of seaweed and fish. We can tell who eat lobster by the size of their eyes. Some of them can look around a corner. The only employment we have is to send the children to bed to keep them out of the sun."