SILENT POWER IS MIGHTIEST.

BY GEORGE S. BURLEIGH. More strong than thunder's rending stroke Is sunshine that upbuilds the oak, That lifts the cedar's arm on high, Kindle the volet's tender eye, And o'er wide regions, frozen long, Wakes clay to life, and life to song!

The noiseless, everlasting heat The noiseless, everlasting heat
Of lightning's cool, invisible feet,
Stirs every living leaf and bud
With pulses of a stainless blood;
And only in some brief revolt,
When reek invites the crashing bolt
It turns, and down the riven sky
Hurls the loud anger of its cry;
But, by a million lives confessed,
mute empire is mightiest!

Fresh dews that shine in grass and flower Exceed the roaring storm in power, Even as in beauty,—that yet lives In the new forms their beauty gives.

Ningara, for grandeur, awes
The trembling soul its thunder draws
To look upon that headlong leap,
And hear the shout of deep to deep;
But the wide hush of April rain,
Rustling with Autumn's golden grain,
And gleaming, where the sun melts through,
With every bloom's predictive hue,
A mightler force reveals in act
Than all the plunging cataract.

That jar of action, and the noise, Are but the engine's lack of polse, That sooner into ruin reels For weight of its uncentered wheels. Majestic billows of the main And only on some abject shore

And weakened into rage and roar.

If the far fires that warm our globe,— Waft of the sun-god's flaming robe,— Shoot dismal thunders down his sky. in their natal gulfs they die, Deep in their natal gulfs they die, And only the serene, pure light Comes with its flood of silent might.

O, balanced like a whirling star O, balanced like a whirling star
The all-untiring forces are,
Enveloped, in their vast career,
With their own silent atmosphere,—
A faith, that, in its calanness great,
Seems the self-consciousness of Fate,
And that unconquerable Will
Which, mastering all, is swift and still,
Sweeping the sword-arm's mighty curves
From a firm point that never swerves!

Ah, then, passes thy soul in peace Thou Builder for the centuries! Since mightlest of our forces run Still and resistless as the sun.

A MECHANICAL DEVIL.

Not satisfied (says the Naval and Military Gazette) with torpedoes of many kinds and torpedo launches, naval men are considering the practicability of a "fish torpedo boat" to travel under water in somewhat the same way as Whitehead's celebrated weapon. Its use is to intercept travelling torpedoes, and also to attack vessels itself, and some satisfactory experiments have been made by the British Admiralty with a model eight feet long. The boat, which, when constructed, will be 100 feet long, when originally designed by the late Lord Milton, assisted by Mr. Turner, of Wentworth, and the latter gentleman has recently taken up the idea again in conjunction with Mr. White, of Thorpe, near Rotherham, and several important improvements have been made. It is in shape like a fish, and is propelled by a tail worked by compressed air, and which, in addition, will expel the foul air and any water which may get into the boat. In the forepart are two large eyes, through which an electric light is shown, enabling occupants of the boat to see anything a long way off. In what may be called the nostril of this novel "fish" will be placed a gun of peculiar description. It is a rotary, having four chambers placed like the spokes of a wheel, so that while one shot is being fired a second chamber is being charged, a third sponged, and the fourth cleaned, so that the discharges follow each other in rapid succession. The explosive used will not be gunpowder, but a new material, one pound of tons of ironstone. The head will also carry a grew so thick on either side, and some places ram capable of piercing in the bottom of an were steep as the roof of a house with immense ironelad ship. There will be no masts, and the deck will be quite clear, and inside the ness to fry to force our way through; therehoat will be divided into compartments, each of which will be filled with compressed air. An arrangement will be fitted at the bottom by which water can be taken in so as to cause the boat to sink to any required depth, and on pumping it out again the vessel will immediately rise. Three or four men will be able to remain under water from three to nine hours in this the latest "mechanical devil," and it can be driven at a speed of eighteen

AN IRISH MILLIONAIRE.

knots an hour.

In the death of W. S. O'Brien, which occured at San Rafral on the 2nd of May, Caliof Aladdin's lamp. Born near Dublin, about the year 1825, of humble parentage, he emigtry his luck in the new El Dorado of California where he landed so poor that he was glad to partnership with J. C. Flood. They became interested in some mines, and in 1867 relin- them clean out of the district, which was conquished the saloon business and gave their undivided attention to mining, the result of which was that they drew to themselves such immense wealth in so short a time that the been taken from the settlers. We were out name and power of the Bonanza Kings have after them for about a month, and returned become a household word all the world over. last Saturday. I enjoyed capital health, and The Bonanza firm, the wealth of which it is have not received a scratch. impracticable to estimate, was composed of J. C. Flood (with one fifth), J, S. Fair (with one fifth), and John Mackey, who purchased the share of J. M. Walker, of two-fifth. In private life the deceased was unostentatious | toria. and amiable, greatly liked and respected by a large circle of friends, with whom he lived on terms of affable bonhommie, not untouched with that tinge of Bohemianism which respects wealth only for the sake of the material pleasures it brings. Against him it can never be alleged that his immense wealth puffed him up or made him ignore those with whom he had been associated in his earlier and poorer days. His countrymen will point out with pride to the grand career of the poor Irish boy who has made California a power in ordinary times butter can be bought for 6d the financial head-quarters of the world.— San Francisco Alta.

An elderly gentleman, say about seventy winters, was taking his noon cup of coffee few day since, when a much younger friend suggested that coffee-drinking was very injurious. "Is that so?" inquired the veteran. "Well, now, you sit down and tell me about own account, but I should like to tell my father, who is about ninety years of age, and who persists in drinking coffee."

- An erring husband, who had exhausted all explanations for late hours, and had no about one o'clock, very softly, denuded himinfantile cries. Hs had rocked away for five observed the whole mandavre said, "Come to in the bank twenty-five years.;" Blower" has the time of Joan of Arc's exploits and death, of any and a time is agentral. New public opinion; we will be discussed the discussion of the best search and the discussion of the best search are search of the best search are search of the best search are search or the best search or the best

THE KAFFIR WAR.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER TO HIS BROTHER IN TORONTO. FORT BEAUFORT,

April 3, 1878. ,-My last letter to you was DEAR from Cape Town. When I wrote I fully expected to remain there for some time, but it has turned out otherwise, for on February 19 the man-of-war "Active" came into Table Bay and took out a party on board, about 170, leaving the women and children behind. We rounded the Cape, and sailed along the coast 700 miles till we came to East London, where we disembarked and proceeded by rail to King William Town. After being in that place for a few days I went with 100 men in charge of a convoy several days march up the country, to where I am at present situated. Our road lay through a splendid country. Scarcely a patch of it has been ever cultivated; but covered with a thick natural grass, dotted here and there with clumps of trees, it looked like a gentleman's park in England, but on a grander scale. The most beautiful flowers grew wild by the roadside-flowers which are only seen in hot-houses at home. The dwellings of white people were few and far between, but there were plenty of natives who were supposed to be loyal. The Kaffirs are a finelooking race, but have very ugly featuresflat nose, and thick protruding lips, woolly heads, with very little beard. A man's dress consists of a string of heads round his head, and a kind of blanket made of sheepskin dyed red, which they sleep in at night, but on the march is slung over the shoulder. The women are a little more decent. They wear a red cloth petticoat prettily ornamented with beads and braid. This is about the length of a Highlander's kilt. They wear thick brass rings on their arms and round their ankles, and sometimes a red kind of wrapper goes round the body. This supports the child the woman may be nursing. The youngster sits astride the woman's hips, and the nurse goes along with a large bundle balanced on her head as steadily as possible. When I got to Beaufort I tound about 300 of

the regiment waiting for us to join them in an attack on a chief called Macomo, who was setting the Government at defiance. He lived with his tribe in the mountains, where he collected a lot of cattle which he stole or took from the settlers. During the last war it took 10,000 men to storm the place, and here we were going to his noted stronghold with only only 700 were whites, the remainder Hottentots and a nation called "Fingoes." This is a people once held as slaves by the Kaffirs, but they rebelled, fled from their masters and escaped to British territory. The British shielded them and gave them land on which they dwell, so you will understand there is little love lost between them. Our force started from here on the 4th of March. Just as it got dark the rain came down in torrents, and the road was a regular sea of mud. I had to go with the column as Quartermaster-Sergeant, therefore I had to ge with the convoy and had to command the rear-guard. The Kaffirs' fuvorite point of attack, the roads, were so heavy, and the rivers we forded so swollen, that we had to wade through them; instead of getting the waggons up to the resting place by daybreak it was late in the afternoon. Shortly after daybreak our men got to the mouth of the Schelm Kloof, and became engaged with the enemy, who got wind of our march; but they did not face us long, for after a few rounds they began to retire into the Schelm Kloof. This is a steep ravine, very deep and narrow, with craggy sides, covered with thick cession. The explosive used will not be gun-powder, but a new material, one pound of which in a recent trial displaced about 140 through the place, but the brush

prisoners, and burning down a native village, we pitched our camp on the wet grass, the rain coming down steadily. It was just like a shower-bath, only not half so pleasant, so we made the best of it and lay in the mud till morning, when we again started, our force getting up with the cannon on to a spur that commanded part of the ravine. After shelling the bush our main body advanced, killing a number of the enemy, taking some prisoners, and capturing more cattle. Some of the prisoners were provided with good rifles. but the greater proportion had the old musket; each man had also a bundle of assegais. This is a weapon which the fornia has lost a man whose good fortune natives throw with great accuracy. They almost equelled in romance the fabulous tale make certain of their man at forty and fifty yards, and a good thrower can send one a distance of seventy and eighty yards. The point rated at a boyish age, and was engaged in a of this lance is made of steel, about a foot store at New York. In 1849 the guiding long, double edged, and the blade is fluted; long, double edged, and the blade is fluted: hand of an inscrutable Providence led him to the handle is made of tough wood, about seven feet long, as thick as your middle finger at the socket, and tapering gradually to earn a few dollars by assisting in discharging the point. So, in the dense bush they can cargo from the vessel. For several years he send one at you before you are aware. Howept a lunch saloon at San Francisco, in ever, we managed to drive all before us, and so we kept on day after day until we cleared

sidered their strongest place. We took from them over two thousand oxen and several

This war has lasted already over nine months, and from what I hear, is likely to last much longer, and then we expect to move to a place in the Transvaal called Pri-

There are a good many Scotch settlers here, and most of them are doing well. All field work is done by the blacks, the whites being tradesmen or farmers.

There had been no rain for nine months previous to our arrival. The cattle suffered very much. But since the rain things are looking up, but it will be some months be-

fore the country gets around. Fancy paying 5s 6d for a pound of butter, from 12s to 15s for a bucket of potatoes! In per pound, potatoes, 3s per sack.

FILL UP THE CHECK!

A few days ago an old gentleman, whitehaired and apparently very respectable, walked up to one of the paying castflers' desks in the Bank of England, took a chair, mopped his forehead, put his umbrella on another chair, it,—not that I am much interested on my and complained of the heat. He then asked the clerk for a check, and begged him to be so good as to fill it up—£20 was enough, he said. He then signed it, and, in reply to the question "How he would have it?" He answered, "In gold." The twenty sovereigns apology ready, recently slipped into the house, were paid over to him. He put on his hat, buttoned up, and, wishing the cashier a very self gently and began rocking the cradle by the University of Paris, that Joan the bedside, as if he had been awakened by was signed "Blower." On examination of the was in league with the devil, and in not insignature-book it was found that no such man minutes, when Mary Jane, who had silently had an account there. The cashier had been also true that King Henry V. was not alive at

OPEN AIR PREACHING IN TORONTO-WHAT IT LEADS TO.

Blasphemy and Ribaldry-Itinerant Open Air Gospelers-A Jew on the Crucifizion-He is Supported by the Mob. (Toronto Mail, July 1st.)

The scene yesterday afternoon in the Park was the most disgraceful of the many disgraceful Sunday scenes which have taken place there this summer, not simply because it was noisy, but because of the blasphemy

which was used. Three groups of men collected, one in the vicinity of the fountain, where preaching was in progress, one around the band stand, and one about a hundred yards further north. To those who entered the Park from the Queen and Yonge street avenues the first group which attracted attention was that near the fountain. There, a middle aged man, with long flowing beard, held forth to a certainly not admiring crowd. His discourse consisted of exhortations and a recitation of his own experience as one who had been cruel to his wife, who had been a drunkard and who, through the tears of his better half, had on a certain night in July, 1860, been suddenly converted. What appeared to be his text terminated with some such phrase as " and let all men be liars." To this a very loudvoiced Scotchman, who led a dozen respectably dressed blackguards in annoying the preacher, took exception, on the ground that it was not fit for ears polite. The objection was loudly applauded by the Scotchman's friends, whose cars were evidently more polite than their mouths, and who made such a noise that the persecuted man had to take a rest. When the uproar had subsided, the preacher called upon his sympathizers to join him in praying for his persecutors. A lengthy prayer then followed, each petition of which was ridiculed in a shameful manner. The prayer concluded, the Scotchman requested that a hymn should be sung. No notice was taken of the request, but unfortunately in relating his experiences the preacher embellished his remarks with a quotation from the hymn, "O happy day when Jesus washed my sins away." Immediately that the quotation was delivered the crowd cried, " Now sing us that." The request was not complied with. whereupon the Scotchman and his crowd of mockers sang it themselves in a most discordant manner. This called forth another prayer, asking that those who had come to scoff might stay to pray. The prayer was interrupted by such remarks as "Say, here are a couple of two cannon and about 1,300 men, of which children who want to be baptized;" "Why were you so cruel to your wife?" and "Why

don't you sing?" At this conclusion a tall

dissipated youth stepped forward with a black

bottle in his hand, and asked the preacher to

take of its contents. The offer was of course

declined, but the youth was loudly applauded,

and was from that moment looked upon as

assistant leader in the insults. Notwith-

standing the annoyances to which the

preacher was subjected, he stood his ground

firmly, and, as some policemen arrived and

dispersed his persecutors, was enabled to

complete his sermon in peace.

Among the disputants the subject of investigation was the Crucifixion. A Jew. whose name is unknown, but who is styled Shylock among those who are not his particular friends and acquaintances, opened the proceedings by reading a portion of a paper, in which he endeavored to show that the story of the crucifixion was a fabrication. Having read seven of the seventeen pages of foolscap on which his essay was written, he was interrupted by his opponent-an old gentleman who says he has written a book in defence of the Bible—and objection was taken to his proceeding any further on the ground that he was taking an historical view of the case. The Jew thereupon asked the defender of the Bible how he proposed to discuss the question, to which he received the reply that he (the old gentleman) could prove that the Saviour was crucified because his opponent by the terms of the award. ness to try to force our way through; there-fore, after taking a few cattle and some crucifying him at that very moment. The remark was jeered by the crowd, and the retort of Shylock that the old gentleman was -a liar," and "too old to be sensible," was warmly received. Some misunderstanding then occurred as to whether each speaker had had his allotted ten minutes, and eventually both parties were supplanted by a Second Advent preacher, who appeared in the dress of a young curate, and, quoting from what he called "Nebberkernezzer's Dream." connecting with it, in some mysterious manner, the Eastern question, end-avored to prove that the end of the world was near at hand. His remarks provoked no discussion. although on a previous occasion, when he was dwelling on the same theme, the old gentleman who had written a book in defence of the Bible, told the people that he was worse than the Fenians, as he wanted the end of the world to come as soon as possible, in the expectation that when it did arrive all the property of those who were not Second Adventists would be distributed amongst the few who were Second Adventists. The proceedings, except when the last mentioned indivi-

dual was speaking, were very noisy. The third group collected around an apostle of the Gospel of Health. His remarks to some extent were listened to quietly, but when he proposed that the Doxology should be sung the Scotchman and friends, previously mentioned, who had put in an appearance, volunteered their assistance, and the result of their efforts was a hideous discord. The apostle proposed to organize a vigilance committee to watch those who made the interruption and to publish their names, for which purpose he called a meeting to be held at his house during the week.

JOAN OF ARC.

Cardinal de Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, has published a Pastoral, calling on the people of that city to prosecute the design proposed some years ago of raising a monu-ment worthy of the memory of Joan of Arc. His Eminence recalls a historical fact of some interest, which he mentioned for the first time in a Pastoral Letter written on the same subject some twelve years ago. . It is that an ancient Archbishop of Rouen, Cardinal d'Estouteville, only twenty-five years after the cruel death of Joan, obtained from Rome the revisal of the ecclesiastical sentence passed on the heroine of Domremy, which had resulted in her condemnation and execution as a witch at Rouen. The result was that her character was vindicated from the black aspersion cast upon it by the Burgundian fac-tion, who were the real authors of her death. The Univers, commenting on the Pastoral of Cardinal de Bonnechose, says : "A l'instigation du Cardinal d'Estouteville, le Saint-Siege cassait la sentence du tribunal anglo - ecclesiastique de Henry V." It is, however, necessary to observe that culpable as the Duke of Bedford may have been for concurring in the solemn opinion delivered by the University of Paris, that Joan terfering to save her from the stake-yet it is

condemnation or execution. The whole business was carried on exclusively by the French lish is founded in a misconception of the Cardinal Archbishop does not say that the The number of passengers carried was 6,073. revisal of the sentence was done at Rome. It | 233, an increase of 528,419 over last year; and was done, Lingard tells us, at Paris, by a of freight, 6,331,757 tons an increase of 528, commission, consisting of the Archbishop of 038 tons. The Grand Trunk carried nearly

THE FISHERIES AWARD.

We are surprised that the House of Representatives of the United States sought to re- of passengers killed was 5, injured 15, the pudiate the payment of the tive and a half kilfed being one in every 1,214,646 carried millions of dollars which the Halifax Fishery and the injured. 1 in every 337,402. Ruilway Commission decided was payable by the Re- | travelling may thus be considered a very safe public to Canada. No good reason could be juncthed of locomotion. adduced for this dishonorable repudiation of an obligation which the Commission decided the United States was fairly and honorably bound to carry out in good faith. The refusal of the House of Representatives to accode to the terms laid down by the Commissioners is all the more discreditable when compared with the action of the British Government in a farm of land situate in Garvaghy, near that the Alabama Award-which was carried out town, containing fourteen acres or thereabouts to the letter by the Imperial Government. Of held under the representatives of E. Wakethe fifteen millions which constituted that field, Esq, at the yearly rent £19 19s. The award, a large proportion of the amount is farm was sold for £364, or at the rate of £26 still unpaid, after all the claims brought for- | per acre.-Correspondent. ward have been satisfied. And yet in the face of this the House of Representatives re- The very Rev. Dr. Casey, V.G., and parish fuse to provide for the payment of a paltry priest of St. Mary's, Limerick, died on Tuesfive and a balf millions, which the Halifax Commission decided should be handed over to

Canada. The conduct of the Representatives while the question was under discussion, is far from creditable. As soon as the bill for payment of the money was brought up it was objected to on technical grounds, and points of order were made by Butler, of Massachusetts; Cox. of New York; Springer, of Illinois, and others, but were over-ruled by the Speaker, who declared that the Bill was an international one and that it was his duty to promote its passage, as he had been applied to by the State Department on the subject. The scene then got exciting. Butler, the hero of Now Orleans silver spoon robbery, was the loudest and most unruly, and the Speaker had twice to commit him to the care of the Sergeant-M-After a scene of commotion and Arms. rowdyism seldom witnessed in Congress, the Speaker put a motion to adjourn, which was lost, and then the vote was taken on suspending the rules and passing the Bill. The and only 87 for it, which was not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Thus the measure was defeated in the House, and had it not been that the Senate had some spark of honor left, it would have been altogether thrown out.

tached to the rejection of the bill, placed an man was duly chosen, the members of the appropriation for the payment of the award committee had a friendly chat, and having out this bill. If it does it will fasten on the idone. - Irishman. dishonored the country by repudiating the the States, can well afford to stand by and see | called obstruction will adopt a recommendyet pay every cent that she is required to do

THE RUSH FOR MANITOBA.

From the Winnipeg Free Press of the 17th instant we gather some interesting information respecting the rush of immigrants into Manitoba this season. This information was obtained from the Dominion Land officials. and may be relied on as correct. The Free Press says that the free grant business of the but I have reason to believe that any penalties first half of the year 1878 will more than double that of the corresponding months in any previous year. Although the returns from the outlying land districts have been received at the Winnipeg office only up to the middle of May, 1878, we find that from the first of January to that date, 101,300 acres have been homesteaded, against 32,187 acres from January to June of the previous year, somewhat curious specimen of the animal 1877; pre-emptions, 94,560 acres against 21,- creation crawling about on the coat of another 996 acres; forest-tree claims, 2,240 acres of those present. The stranger was immediaagainst 640 acres during same period. Actual fely secured, and on a critical examination was settlers have taken up this season to the mid- pronounced to be an undoubted specimen of dle of May, 198,100 acres against 54,823 acres | the Colorado beetle. The claws which are taken up from January to June of last year, or an increase in homesteads of 69,113 acres; in sent in the usual number, and the streaks pre-emptions of 72,564 acres; in forest-tree that are said to be a peculiar characteristic of claims of 1,600 acres. When it is considered it were also present, and of the regulation that the returns, although covering the period hue. After undergoing a thorough examinafrom the first of January to the middle of tion further investigation into the mysteries May, represent the business in homestead lo-cations practically only since the opening of by its being shut up in a small tin box, in navigation, a period of six weeks, the exhibi- company with a supply of potato leavestion must be regarded as a most flattering. In less than twenty-four hours a considerable

it has spread in every direction in the North West. To prove that the transactions in Dominion lands have been almost made exseason it may be stated that whereas the to be accounted for. It is supposed that it sales for the first half of the year 1877 were came enclosed in some packages, as the per-78,660 acres, the sales this year purchased with cash scrip and M. B. warrant have amounted to only 52,000 acres, thus affording gratifying evidence that the lands of the Province are being taken up for actual settlement and not for speculative purposes to any extent.:

This gratifying result is largely owing to the greater encouragement afforded the actual settler by the present Government. The Minister of the Interior has set his face against the practice of giving reservations of the choicest townships to influential companies, societies or individuals. He declines to make further reservations of the kind, and seems determined to cancel those already made just as soon and as rapidly as the period of their expiring arrives and the conditions remain unfulfilled. He is willing to set apart, and has actually set apart, the choicest lands in the Province for actual settlement only, refusing to sell it for each or scrip, but the afternoon, and the last of Ohio in the only, refusing to sell it for each or scrip, but the afternoon, and the last of Ohio in the freely giving it upon the one condition of evening, actual settlement and cultivation upon it.

At the

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

From the Railway statistics of Canada recently submitted by Mr. C. J. Brydges, Superintendent of Government Railways, was learn that the total mileage in the Dominion in

had anything to do authoritatively with her 348,599.61 was in the shape of Government and local bonuses, the balance being ordinary and preference share capital and bonded themselves, and it has always appeared to us debt. The number of miles laid with steel that the disposition of many French writers rails was 2,7651; iron rails, 25,8131, and to throw the odium of her death on the Eng- wooden rails, 251. The number of engines was 995; 497 first-class, 284 second-class, 241 facts. It is also a mistake to say-what the baggage, and 21,689 freight cars of all kinds. Rheims and the Bishop of Paris, who were half of all the passengers and freight. The appointed to that office by Pope Calixtus III.. | traffic earnings of all the roads amounted to at the instigation of Isabella, the mother of \$18,742,053.48, a decrease from the previous year of \$616,030.63. The expenses of working was \$15,290,091.48, leaving a profit of \$3,451,962. The percentage of expenses to earnings was 81.59 per cent. in 1876-77 against 81.63 per cent. in 1875-6. The total number

IRISH NEWS.

VALUE OF LAND IN COUNTY DOWN .- Recently Mr. Wm. Johnston, auctioneer, Newtownards, put up for sale at Mr. Wm. Black's, Dromore,

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. CASEY, LIMERICK.day at the parochial house, in that city, after a lingering illness. The deceased had attained his 67th year, and was much esteemed by his clerical brethren as well as by the laity of the several parishes in the Limerick diocese, in which he ministered for close on half

Cost of the Belfast Election .- The expense agents of Mr. William Ewart, M.P., and Dr. Seeds, Q.C., the candidates at the late Belfast Parliamentary election, have furnished their accounts, as required by law. The expenses of Mr. Ewart were £4,442 3s 9d; those of Dr. Seeds, £3,359 1s 2d. In other words, each vote he obtained cost Mr. Ewart about 10s 10d, while the cost to Dr. Seeds for each vote recorded in his favour was about 13s 9d.

Somehow there seems to be an evil fate impending over projected Irish monuments. The Sarsfield monument, though the movement for its erection commenced at Limerick very many years ago, is still not even so far advanced as the O'Connell memorial, Ample motion was rejected, 155 voting against it, funds are in hands, but strange to say, so far from the monument being in progress, it has not even been commenced. We believe it is the fact that the committee have not had any design made for it as yet, and there is no knowing when they will. We learn from our contemporary, the Limerick Reporter, that on a But that body, anxious to save the country | day last week a meeting of the committee was from the lasting disgrace that would have at- | held, but that no business was done. A chairon the Sundry Civil Bill, and the Lower thanked their chairman in the usual manner. House will now have an opportunity of re- separated. "No business was done," says our tracting their faise and disgraceful step of Limerick contemporary, and we are left quite Monday. We cannot believe that it will throw in the dark as to when any business will be

United States the responsibility of having | The Obstruction of the House of Commons -The Committee's Recommendations.-There award of an impartial Commission and vio- is not the slightest doubt that the committee lating a most solemn treaty obligation. Can- of the House of Commons which has been ada, though a poor country compared with considering the best means of stopping the sowhether her rich and powerful neighbor will ation of the most stringent measure. The honorably and honestly fulfil her obligations, examination of witnesses finished to-day, and or whether she will in a mean and cowardly | I learn that it is the intention of the Opposimanner shrink out of them. But we have tion leader and his supporters, as well as of faith in the Union, and believe that she will the Ministerial members of the committee, to pass a report, which will muzzle, Irish members who are obnoxious by consigning them custody of the sergeant-at-arms. The remedy will be worse than the disease as far as the waste of time is concerned, for it is likely that after the first of the Irish members is silenced an outery will be raised by his colleagues which will compel a reinstalment of the offending member, or a complete annihilation of the Irish national representation. Mr. Parnell will probably be the first martyr. visited on him will compulsorily have to be inflicted on at least a score of Home Rule members who protest against the contem-

plated suspension. THE COLORADO BETTLE IN COORSTOWN .- A few days ago some gentlemen were in the Cookstown Branch of the Belfast Bank, when one of them, Mr. Robert Moran, observed a shown in engravings of that insect were prequantity of the leaves was completely eaten An analysis of the immigration shows that up and Mr. Moran, who had acted as its keeper, considering it injudicious to give his prisoner a wider field for the exercise of its destructive proclivities, destroyed it. How clusively for actual settlements, thus far this the animal arrived in this place does not seem son on whom it was found had been engaged immediately before in unpacking parcels received from England. Before it was destroyer's several persons had an opportunity of an appearance of the specting it, and all agreed that it be striking resemblance to the drawings of the off the village of Collieston, there may yet

Colorado beetic.

[Some mistakes have been made country as to the identity of strate age insects with the Colorado beetle, and it is age insects probable (we hope) a similar instake has been made in Cookstown.—Ei

GREAT BRIT JAIN.

During July, and pro as bly for a longer period, the pulpit of St. Ps. ul. will be occupied by the American and Co'lo aial Bishops. Next

At the Pen-Anglicar 1 Synod, the Bishops of Ohio, Pennsylvo'nia ai /ad : Niagara took part in the discussion on the relations between Bishops and Missior aries of sister churches. The Lord Mayor of / London gave a dinner to the members of the Synod at the Mansion House to-night. / Nearly 100 Bishops were present, when ti that the total mileage in; the Dominion in 1876-77 was 5,346, a net increase over the year previous of 318 miles. The total capital York returned thanks to the kindness with raised by the railways in operation up to June which he and lying colleagues had been every voung man "silently stole away." bed; you fool; the baby ain't there," solver been seen.—London Truth: and that no English king, prelate or noble 30, 1877; was \$326,328,976.18; of which \$65,- where received and that no English king, prelate or noble 30, 1877; was \$326,328,976.18; of which \$65,- where received and that no English king, prelate or noble 30, 1877; was \$326,328,976.18; of which \$65,- where received and that no English king, prelate or noble 30, 1877; was \$326,328,976.18; of which \$65,- where received and that no English king, prelate or noble 30, 1877; was \$326,328,976.18; of which \$65,- where received and that no English king, prelate or noble 30, 1877; was \$326,328,976.18; of which \$65,- where received and that no English king, prelate or noble \$100,000 and \$100,000

London, July 4.—The laborers at the reservoir of the water works, struck for higher wages to-day, and indulged in considerable violence. The matter, however, is likely to be settled between the contractors and the

The Lord Chief Baron of England is expected to preside at the annual conference of he association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations at Frankfort, Germany, on August 20th. Bayard Taylor will assist at the conference, if his official duties permit. In well-informed circles it is the minion that the success of the Congress at Berlin would impart a powerful impetus to a general movement toward the establishment of a code of International law, and a system of arbitra ion for the settlement of difficulties among nations.

CAPTURE OF A SHARK IN A WELSH SALMON RIVER .- As two fishermen, named Edwards and Jones, were drawing a salmon-net in the beautiful river Dyssyni, a few weeks ago, they were delighted with what they thought were the vibrations of a splendid haul of salmon in the net. On pulling the net in, they were anything but agreeably surprised to find it contained a shark, which had evidently been committing depredations amongst the fish in the river, and was ensuared in the act. The shark was about seven feet long, and of corresponding breadth and weight, and had evilently fared well in the Dyssyni.

Referring to the rumours of a dissolution of Parliament the London correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says ;-Times are hard; there is a strong disinclination among members of the House of Commons to spend money-if spending money can be avoided; and there s a strong feeling also that a bird in the hand is worth two in a bush. Men who laid out some thousands of pounds to win their seats, and have since given a thousand or more a year (in local charities and the like) to keep them, do not see why they should be disturbed before their time. Yet some of the Liberals are so sure of an early dissolution that they have already made their financial and political arrangements with a view to it. The more unlikely it is, the more they think it necessary to be ready. Lord Beaconsfield takes small account of the wishes of the rank and file of his party, and he would delight in nothing so much as catching his foes asleep.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ROYAL VISIT TO NOT-TINGHAM—On the 3d of July Nottingham Castle s to be opened as an art museum by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and extensive preparations are being made in the town for the royal visit. The castle, which was burnt down in 1831, has been restored under the direction of Mr. T. C. Hine, of Nottingham, and will contain very fine galleries. The Prince and Princess will be the guests of the Duke of St. Albans at Bestwood Lodge, where they will arrive on the evening prior to the opening ceremony. On their way from Bestwood to the castle they will be met by the Corporation, and a procession will be formed and will accompany their Royal Highnesses through the principal streets to the market-place, and thence to the castle. In the market-place the Sunday-school children will assemble and will sing "God Bless the Prince of Wales:

SCOTLAND.

Early potatoes were gathered in Mull on the 28th May.

The Royal Bank of Scotland has declared a lividend of 94 per cent.

The wages of plasterers in Edinburgh are to be reduced to ad, per hour.

Several shocks of earthquake were experienced at Comrie on Sunday, the 9th ult. The old churchyard of Lochmahen, which

is about to be closed, is over 500 years old. The Rev. Mr. Scott, Kircowan, has been elected moderator of the Galloway U. P. Sy-

Mr. Spurgeon is to preach in Rothesay in July. He will be the guest of Mr. Duncan, of

During the month of May 35,400 tons of coal were shipped from Ayr Harbor. This is

the largest shipment ever recorded. On the 1st June the Caledonia Railway Co. began for the first time to carry on a passen-

ger traffic directly to and from Ayr. Hoodside and Burrelton appear to have arisen from their long lethargic sleep, and

numerous buildings are now being crected. Seldom have the prospects of farmers been more encouraging at this season than they

are this year in Dunse and the neighborhoo The insane paupers of Glasgow are increasing at the rate of 30 percent, and the ingrease is attributed principally to immoderate, drink-

Notices have been posted in the various workshops in Motherwell that a reduction of 1d per hour will be made on the wages of

William Henderson, one of the few remaining Waterloo veterans, died at Pultencytown on the 9th inst. He was born at Empster on

18th January, 1792. The Marquis of Bute has subscribed £150 toward the erection of a chapel at Whithorn, in commemoration of the resuscitation on the

Romish Hierarchy. Scarlatin a has been playing havor in many of the homes in Broaghty Ferry for some time pas c, and there are at present no indica-

tions o'/ its abating. As turgeon has been caught in the Longrack, fishings, on the Forth. It measured 6 fee a 6 inches in length, its greatest girth being

² fee's 6 inches, and weighed 95 pounds. The marriage of Miss Blanche, daughter of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, and Mr. C. A. Mur-

ray, Taymount, was celebrated on the 11th. At dead low water, and with a strong tide, off the village of Collieston, there may yet be seen interesting remains of the great Spanish

Armada," in the shape of two corroded can-The title to the Gray and Kinfaruns estates now falls to the Earl of Moray, the present Earl's grandmother being Jane, Countess of Moray, and eldest daughter of the 12th Lord

Although the Scotch cattle shown at the Paris Exhibition are not numerous, they are of such excellent quality as to obtain the highest awards. A group shown by Mr. Mc-Combie, of Tillyfour, were adjudged to be the finest in the show, and superior only in the opinion of the judges to another group exhib-... ted by Sir George Macpherson Grant, of Bal-

lindalloch.

As a conceited young man was singing in company an old lady burst into tears. The singer, flattered by the old lady's emotion. got an introduction, when she thanked him for his song and said, "I had an ass I thought a great deal of that died lately, and your voice was so exactly like his I couldn't help young man "silently stole away " and and a