

NEW LORD MAYOR FOR DUBLIN.—Alderman John Campbell was on Wednesday the 21st ult., unanimously chosen by the Corporation of Dublin, to succeed the late Alderman Patrick Bullfin as Lord Mayor of the city. Lord Mayor Campbell fills the position until the 1st January, 1872.

JUSTS CONSTITUTIONS AND THE BALLOT.—In the debate in the House of Commons on Monday evening, 26th of June, on the Ballot Bill, the following remarks were made by Mr. Gathorne Hardy: "With respect to Ireland, the question is whether, under the ballot, most important influence may not be brought to bear. I confess that from the examination of witnesses before the committee upon this question I am perfectly convinced that illegal influences will, in spite of the ballot be brought to bear. I do not say that it will be brought to bear through the confessional, but I say that there are plenty of means by which it can be ascertained what is going on, and which will enable them to use their influence very strongly. I should only wish that hon. members would read the evidence of the Bishop of Limerick as to the meaning of denunciation in Ireland. Voting in a particular way was sometimes treated as an act of disobedience. The bishop had laid it down that there were certain questions of such importance that every Roman Catholic who voted for a man who would act contrary to the opinion of the Church in reference to them would incur the penalties of disobedience, except under very special circumstances."

The Marquis of Hartington: Nothing has as yet occurred to show that the majority of the Irish constituencies were nationalists. The national party used great intimidation in Tipperary and Meath, and voters opposed to them no doubt would have run great risks in exercising the franchise; but it was only just and fair that they should have an opportunity of recording their votes without encountering such dangers as now (hear, hear). They would not doubt deplore the return of 66 or 70 nationalists to that house, but he said let them come (hear, hear), because they would find strong and unalterable was the feeling in this, that come what may, the integrity of the country must be preserved (hear, hear). They would find that the feeling of this country was as strong as that of the people of America against disunion (hear, hear), and that the people of this country would be as equally determined that England, Scotland, and Ireland remain as one empire (hear, hear), whilst at the same time it would remove much of that prejudice and misconception that at present existed, that this country was not desirous of doing justice to Ireland (hear, hear). He must, however, admit that in such a case the difficulty of governing Ireland would be considerably increased (hear, hear), but it would not be so great as many hon. members appeared to anticipate. Should, however, that state of things arise, they must meet it as best they could. There was neither sense, advantage, nor prudence in crying peace when there was no peace (hear, hear); and it would be much better to give free representation to the people of Ireland than leave it in the hands of the landlords and Roman Catholic Bishops (hear, hear).

Mr. Liddell: But he (the Marquis of Hartington) seemed to base his advocacy of the bill on its perfect applicability to Ireland. We had a great deal of special legislation for Ireland—though though too much—and he was not prepared to adopt any further special legislation. It was because he believed the bill was especially inapplicable to England that he was prepared to offer his most strenuous opposition.

Dr. Ball: It is not my intention to discuss this question from an Irish point of view, or prominently or peculiarly in connection with Ireland. That is not because I do not think that in a large part of Ireland secret voting may be attended with results advantageous to the public welfare; but because I am opposed wholly and altogether to exceptional legislation in connection with Ireland, and because I believe that each new measure of exceptional legislation gives a new impulse to the theory and doctrine that Ireland and England are essentially different in the nature of the people and in the constitution of social relations in the two countries. I never shall give my vote to any great measure affecting the constitution of this country that shall only be partially applied to the one country. I further am of opinion, considering the result of the last census in the two countries, that the proportion which the part of Ireland that would be disadvantageously affected by a measure of secret voting bears to the whole kingdom, and power that is developed as the result of the last census in connection with England and Scotland is too small to justify the demand from the legislature of Great Britain, that if you pass a measure of secret voting for England you shall leave Ireland out, and provide for it by a different mode of taking a vote at an election. The only further remark I desire to make in reference to Ireland is, that if I am rightly informed of the tone adopted by the noble marquis, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in relation to the mischievous agitation which has commenced there, the best measure that has proceeded from her Majesty's government was his appointment to the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland.

Mr. Maguire: A strong misapprehension appeared to prevail in that house as to the course Catholic members should take on this subject, and he had been asked whether he did not intend to vote against the ballot in deference to the opinion of Roman Catholic bishops and priests. His reply was that he should vote for it, because he believed it to be necessary for the protection of the humble, and that it would not degrade England or Ireland. The people of Ireland were consistent advocates of the ballot. They had seen the mischief and misery of the present system, which had entailed more misery and caused more sacrifices to be endured than tongue could speak, or pen record (hear, hear). At the general election they had had repeated all the evils of corruption and intimidation, yet it was said they would insult and degrade the humble man by giving him the ballot, but the people had clamored for the protection of it, and they were ready to endure the insult (hear, hear).

The noble marquis the Chief Secretary for Ireland and the right hon. gentleman who had just spoken had referred to the possibility of 60, 70, or 80 members being returned for Ireland pledged to the national doctrine. He was himself a nationalist, but he trusted he was also a loyal subject of the Queen, and one who desired to see this empire strong and flourishing (hear, hear). It had been said that the people of England would resent any attempt at disruption as the Americans had, and he commended them for it; but in the United States there were 40 states, each of which did its own local business and sent members to what he might call the Imperial Legislature sitting at Washington, and by that federal principle the whole of that vast continent was much stronger and more powerful and more united. Let it, therefore, be distinctly understood that, with ballot or no ballot, the result would be that at the next general election Ireland would send to the united parliament 50 men, at least, pledged to home rule—that was Ireland governing herself for home objects on Federal principles, the same as had been in work in the United States for nearly 100 years—which they were asked to extend to Australia, and which they were about to give to the Leeward Islands (hear, hear).

The letter which we publish to-day from Mr. Butt to Sir John Gray, on Lord Cairns' explanatory Bill to Amend the Land Act, raises some most important questions. Mr. Butt believes that the Bill, if it passed in its present shape, would, while purporting to protect, in reality seriously impair the

rights of the Ulster tenants. The learned gentleman takes the most important exceptions to the wording of the single clause of which the Act is composed. He holds that the use of the future tense in the first lines excludes, or might be held to exclude by implication, the tenants on those estates which had been transferred through the medium of the Landed Estates Court prior to the passing of the Act of last year. He holds that the use of the words "occupying tenant or occupying tenants" excludes those tenants who have sublet their lands. He holds that the words "incident to the tenancy" totally misdescribes the essential principle of the Ulster custom, which is not an incident to a tenancy, but a right under a local law. Mr. Butt's arguments are too important to be discussed in the limited space at our disposal to-day. Suffice it to say, that they appear to us entitled to great weight, and that the very fact of doubts having suggested themselves to such an able lawyer, and one so conversant with the Land Act, is sufficient reason for having them set at rest. We print to-day the Bill of Lord Cairns, and also one which had been drawn by Mr. Butt and forwarded to Sir John Gray before the former was proposed. We should be sorry to accuse Lord Cairns of a desire to undermine the rights of the Ulster tenants while bringing in a Bill which purported to protect them; but if Mr. Butt's estimate be correct, and if Lord Cairns, who is one of the most eminent lawyers in England, comprehended the significance of his own Bill, no more insidious, and we must add, discreditable attempt to deceive Parliament and the country has ever been perpetrated. When Lord Cairns, with wonderful and, some persons might say, suspicious promptitude, introduced his Bill, we gave him and his party credit for an unwonted generosity. The best proof they can give that we, in our confidence, did not mistake subtle dishonesty for manly integrity, is by facilitating the passing of such a Bill as will confirm the Ulster tenants in their rights under the Land Act, whatever those rights may be—neither increased nor diminished.—*Weekly Freeman, June 24th.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.—Friday, the 16th of June, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the spiritual reign of Pius IX., was celebrated by special services at the London Catholic churches and chapels. The term of a quarter of a century has been completed by only one of the 256 predecessors of the present occupant of the Papal chair, and even that solitary case has been questioned. St. Peter, who, according to tradition, was the first bishop of Rome, and was crucified head downward in the year 66, is said by Catholics to have reigned 25 years 2 months and 7 days. If Pope Pius IX. should live beyond the 24th of next August he will have reigned longer than any other Pontiff since the exclusive title was assumed by Gregory VII., or before that period in the history of the Church of Rome. Only nine Popes have reigned over twenty years; and these were—St. Sylvester, who occupied the chair 23 years 10 months and 27 days; St. Leo the Great, first of that name, who was Pope for 21 years 1 month 13 days; Adrian I., who reigned 23 years 10 months 27 days; St. Leo III., 20 years 5 months 16 days; Alexander III., 21 years 11 months 22 days; Urban VIII., 20 years 11 months 21 days; Clement XI., 20 years 3 months 25 days; Pius VI., 24 years 8 months 14 days; and Pius VII., 23 years 5 months 6 days. Archbishop Manning preached at High Mass at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington. The altar was decorated and brilliantly lighted, and the rich vestments worn by the numerous priests presented a very striking appearance. At the first Gospel Archbishop Manning ascended the pulpit and delivered a sermon, in which he said the Pontificate of Pius the Ninth was exceptional, and came at a momentous time, in the history of revolution, when anti-social and anti-Christian principles had reached their most menacing point. Having traced the growth of infidelity and immorality in Italy, which he brought down from the spread of the poison of Voltaireism in the Peninsula after it had been overthrown by the French army of invasion. Archbishop Manning proceeded to expatiate on the events which have made this Pontificate luminous and significant before all others for Catholics—to wit, the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, the canonisation of a host of martyrs, the celebration of the 18th centenary of St. Peter, the declaration of Papal Infallibility, and the promulgation of the Syllabus. The councils and assemblies of bishops held under Pius Nono were no mere pageants, but moral facts; and St. Peter's presented, in its consistories of 500 bishops, the noblest senate the world ever saw. This Pope had extinguished four or five national religions, such as Gallicanism was. These were the offspring of a proud spirit of nationality; Judaism was the first of them, but Judaism became a heresy as soon as the message was given, "Go ye and teach all nations." He rejoiced that in England they had no national religion, but they had a national Christianity of many forms, which the English people cherished as their life's blood. The Syllabus the Archbishop defined as the condemnation of atheism, of the abuse of reason, of anarchy, of revolutionary principles, of schismatical and theoretical errors, and of these violations of morality which afflict domestic life. Its promulgation raised a tempest which might be paralleled by another which raged in England twenty years ago. Even Catholics objected to it; "Liberal Catholics" they called themselves, but they might as well write themselves down Pelagians. Liberalism was the elder brother of Communism, and they should beware of Liberalism and the creeping cancer of revolution that followed in its train. But that the subject would be wounding, he might dwell on the manifestation of a Divine scourge in a neighboring city—the very city where the Syllabus was promulgated. Referring to the distinctive features of Pius Nono's reign, the Archbishop characterised him as the Pontiff of justice, inflexibility, and charity. He was deserted, left without a semblance of power, but the time was coming when the people would do by the Church what the princes had failed in doing.—*God's promises* were with her, and they would be fulfilled. He compared the guarantees offered by Victor Emmanuel to the Pope to the crown of thorns, the reed sceptre, and the purple robe of our Saviour. He said that among all the Popes not one had ever bowed the heart of the whole Christian world more closely to himself than Pius IX. He referred to the alacrity with which several hundreds of prelates had three times come from all parts of the world at the invitation of the Holy Father.—Catholics in every land were now celebrating the jubilee of the Pope, in whom they recognised the successor of St. Peter. The Pope would ultimately triumph over the world, for he was the servant and witness of Him of whom it was said, "Sit thou on my right hand till I make thine enemies thy footstool." At the Italian Church, near Hanton-garden, there was a grand celebration the same evening.—A large congregation assembled. The church was hung round with appropriate inscriptions, and the altar shone with a vast number of lights. Large banners with the Pontifical arms were placed over the sanctuary Archbishop Manning preached the sermon, in which he glanced at the chief events in the history of Pope Pius IX., who had now ruled the Church as long as St. Peter. In the latter part of the sermon he spoke of the special kindness with which the Pope treated English visitors, and of his ardent desire for the return of England to the Church. A solemn Te Deum was sung after the sermon, the Archbishop and all the clergy joining in it.

LEAGUE OF ST. SEBASTIAN.—The following members of the Council of the League went to offer their

congratulations to the Holy Father:—Count E. de la Poer, M. P., Philip O'Flynn, Esq., M. P., Captain D. B. Coppinger, Joseph S. Hansom, Esq., and W. Winchester, Esq. All members of the League are warned against holding any communication with a Signor Mazzorani, in the Pontifical army, now supposed to be in Scotland. This warning has been received through the Association de Pie IX. of Belgium.

The census for 1871 discloses the following results:—The population in the United Kingdom was in 1861, 28,915,031, and in 1871, 31,465,486; increase in 10 years, 2,550,449. Of this England had, in 1861, 19,949,930, and in 1871, 20,704,000; increase in 10 years, 754,070. Ireland, in 1861, 5,792,055, and in 1871, 5,402,759; decrease in 10 years, 389,296. Scotland, in 1861, 3,061,231, and in 1871, 3,358,000; increase in 10 years, 296,769. Ireland is thus the exception to the general increase in the population of the United Kingdom.

DECLARATION OF THE DOLLINGER PARTY.—We (Dollinger) learn with very great pleasure that the statement which we quoted last week from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to the effect that Lord Acton's signature was appended to the "Declaration of German Catholics," is entirely devoid of foundation. The following letter from Sir Rowland Blennerhassett appeared in the *Times* of Monday, and confirms the information which we have received from other sources:—

"Sir.—Several newspapers give among the signatures to the Declaration of the German Catholics who lately met at Munich the names of 'Lord Acton-Dallberg,' and 'Sir Blennerhassett.' It is needless to say that these are not authentic signatures; but it may be necessary to add, that what purports to be my name has been affixed on mere conjecture, and that authority to fix it was neither asked for nor given."

ROWLAND BLENERHASSETT.

JUNE 18.

THE NORTH LONDON CONSUMPTIVE HOSPITAL.—The Marquis of Bute presided at the annual festival of this charity at Willis's Rooms, on which occasion there was a large attendance. The chairman was loudly cheered when (after the customary toasts) he made a most impressive appeal for the hospital. He pointed out that the report showed that since it was established in 1860 more than 40,000 persons had been admitted to its advantages. The lease of the premises at Hampstead would soon expire, and every effort was being made to erect a new building without delay. The chairman referred (amidst much applause) to the fact that the Queen had that day opened the new St. Thomas's Hospital, thereby giving the example of kindly care for the sick and poor. The collection amounted to nearly £800, including the sum of £100 subscribed by the chairman, whose health was received by the company in the most enthusiastic manner. There was some excellent singing during the evening.

In the House of Commons, the irrepressible Mr. Whalley (who was received with loud cheers from both sides of the House) asked Mr. Gladstone to inform the members of the terms of the congratulatory message sent by her Majesty to the Pope on his jubilee. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, disclaimed any political meaning for the message in question, which was simply one of congratulation such as is usual between friendly sovereigns. Mr. Newdegate was anxious to know under what Act of George IV. this message had been sent, information which it was not in the power of the Premier to give him. Later in the evening, during a discussion on the Organisation of the Artillery, the unrequited Whalley interrupted the debate by an assertion that a question overriding all military matters was a declaration by the Pope of Rome; but here Mr. Whalley was called to order by the Speaker, and laughed to scorn by the hon. members. Still later the indomitable Whalley again referred to the message on the Pope's jubilee, and was got rid of by an ignominious count-out. Two facts are evident. The Queen has been civil to the Pope, and the House of Commons extremely uncivil to Mr. Whalley. In the hon. member's eyes it was clearly a question of artillery, though the illogical Commons failed to discover the affinity between artillery and the Pope. The House wished to talk of big guns, Mr. Whalley would volley and thunder out of it, which has come before the public since the McFarland-Richardson scandal, transpired on Sunday, the 2nd inst., in New-York. General Halsted, a married man of mature age, was shot down by an Englishman, named Bots, a man married and divorced from his wife, in the presence of the divorced woman, also married and divorced, for whose favor murderer and murdered were rivals. Never was the anti-Catholic doctrine of divorce, the terrible curse of modern society which we know as "free-love," and the most Jewish discovery of human life, brought out into deeper or darker relief. When we consider the surroundings of this case, and the horror of the tragedy which so culminated an accumulation of crime that would be unworthy of books, we had supposed that, to say the least, the sacred veil of silence would have been drawn over this fearful revelation, leaving to the arm of the law the duty of swift, sure retribution on the survivors. We would have thought the friends and relatives of a man cut off by such a crime, would have hurried into the fitting obscurity of the grave. But, instead, our diaries of the inst. were out with lengthened, sympathetic accounts of obsequies, made as public as could be, and invested with every concomitant of the funeral rites paid to men whose last lives have been inviolate, and whose sleep is in the Lord. Wife, and children, brothers and near relatives, and friends, eminent men in their way, took good care to evince, by their presence, the up-pulling indifference with which they regarded, and with which too large a portion of non-Catholic society regards sins which send a shudder through the frame even of somewhat careless Catholics. Clarity goes a great way, but that is not charity which endues with every attribute of affection and honor the death and funeral of one whose sins have cried, not alone to Heaven, but to society, for vengeance. It is, we say it unhesitatingly, a crying shame, that friends and nearest relatives, and the Press, have united in laying their memorial tribute at the dead feet of one whose life was darkened by the shadow of his sins, and whose death in the midst of those sins we look upon as an awful, significant lesson.—*N. Y. Trib.*

ECCLIASTICAL TITLES ACT.—Her Majesty's Ministers at last see their way, says the *Tablet*, to repeal the famous statute which was enacted nearly 20 years ago for the suppression of the authority of the Pope, but in vain. The Pontifical Act which was the occasion or cause of the statute still subsists, and the statute must be repealed. It is to the credit of the nation, on the whole, that it has recovered its common sense, and it is to be wished it may not have another fit of madness. No doubt, to us Catholics, the statute has done no harm; we have never been disturbed by it, even in our dreams, and we have lived with marvellous ease, if not with dignity. Some Protestants have felt the folly of it more than we did, and they certainly have been more ashamed of it than we have been. It was an evil for them, because it was the contradiction of their avowed principles, and a confession of the power and right of the Pope whose authority they ostentatiously reject. By the discarded statute it was unlawful for a Catholic Bishop to say who he was: he could not use his real and true name. Any and every man, not a Bishop, may call himself by any name he likes, and change his name whenever he likes without leave asked or license had; but a Catholic Bishop may not use his own name without incurring punishment. But then we are living in a free country, and under a Liberal government. Now it is the pleasure of Her Majesty's Ministers to allow the Catholic Bishops that liberty which is the possession of other people, not because the

Bishops in question have a right to that liberty, but because certain persons in Ireland, professing Protestant opinions and hating the Pope, have been thrown down from their high estate, and have become thereby, in the most unexpected and undeserved way, subject to those very penalties which a Liberal government decreed against Catholic Bishops. Verily, the irony of events wounds more deeply than the satire of human wit. The Bishops are released from punishment; so far well; but they are told that they are criminals nevertheless, because they accept titles from places within the realm without her Majesty's authority or favour. But before the Ministers of her Majesty had asserted this principle, which is new, it would have been better if they had always observed it. It only the Queen can confer "titles of office" when those titles "are connected with the name of some town or place within the realm," then the Pope is still under censure, and we have gained nothing. It were desirable that the "Sovereign" of the realm had clean hands, and that the Crown never gave titles drawn from places not "within the realm." It is not long ago that we had a baronet of Kurs, and a baron of Magdala created; both places not within the realm, nor at present likely to be so.

It may help some people to pass the Act, perhaps, if they were to be told, as we tell them now, that the preamble of it recites almost in the same terms, the 20th Proposition of the *Syllabus* of condemned doctrines:—"The Ecclesiastical power should not exercise its authority without permission and assent of the civil power." But whether it passes or not, is of no great moment to us, though it be important for us to declare that we have nothing to do with it, and that it is almost—in one sense wholly—as disagreeable as the Act it repeals.

UNITED STATES.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—At the Pope's jubilee lately held in this city, the Hon. M. P. O'Connor, in closing his address, said: "We will treasure the recollection of this event and the signal brilliancy of its celebration and carry it in our memories down the vale of life; but deeper than the memory of these things is the reflection that there is still left within us that *angelic wave of the soul*—faith, which surpasseth all these triumphs, and with a holy tie binds us in pacific, contented allegiance to the throne of Peter." Immediately there flashed out upon the walls of the ruined cathedral, a vision, a colossal figure of Faith—a female in brilliant robes of white, having her hands clasped, and her soft eyes raised and fixed intently upon a large white cross planted upon a rock before her. The effect upon the crowd which gathered around the visionary picture was electric, and for some time not a sound was heard; all were looking in amazement. The magnificent scene was produced by means of grand limelight lanterns, in the skillful hands of science; and was a most wonderful and appropriate contribution to the occasion. The figure of Faith was represented on the canvas, twenty-one feet in height, with a form and face truly angelic. The cross was twenty-three feet, and appeared as if frosted with crystals; the illuminated disc was forty-eight feet in diameter, and produced by the Drummond light. The professor and his assistant in charge of the lanterns did not hear Mr. O'Connor's address, the distance preventing; and it is very certain the speaker never anticipated such a remarkable and most beautiful illustration at the close of his address.—*Charleston Courier, June 21.*

The bill to protect the rights of married men, which has passed the New-Hampshire House of Representatives, provides that marriage shall not hereafter render the husband liable for the debts contracted by his wife prior to their marriage, and that no marriage shall hereafter discharge the wife from liability to pay the debts contracted by her before such marriage. She and all property which she may hold in her own right are to be held liable for the payment of all debts contracted before marriage in the same manner as if she continued to be sole and unmarried.

CHINA GRIEVANCES.—One of the most revolting cases of free love, and murder arising out of it, which has come before the public since the McFarland-Richardson scandal, transpired on Sunday, the 2nd inst., in New-York. General Halsted, a married man of mature age, was shot down by an Englishman, named Bots, a man married and divorced from his wife, in the presence of the divorced woman, also married and divorced, for whose favor murderer and murdered were rivals. Never was the anti-Catholic doctrine of divorce, the terrible curse of modern society which we know as "free-love," and the most Jewish discovery of human life, brought out into deeper or darker relief. When we consider the surroundings of this case, and the horror of the tragedy which so culminated an accumulation of crime that would be unworthy of books, we had supposed that, to say the least, the sacred veil of silence would have been drawn over this fearful revelation, leaving to the arm of the law the duty of swift, sure retribution on the survivors. We would have thought the friends and relatives of a man cut off by such a crime, would have hurried into the fitting obscurity of the grave. But, instead, our diaries of the inst. were out with lengthened, sympathetic accounts of obsequies, made as public as could be, and invested with every concomitant of the funeral rites paid to men whose last lives have been inviolate, and whose sleep is in the Lord. Wife, and children, brothers and near relatives, and friends, eminent men in their way, took good care to evince, by their presence, the up-pulling indifference with which they regarded, and with which too large a portion of non-Catholic society regards sins which send a shudder through the frame even of somewhat careless Catholics. Clarity goes a great way, but that is not charity which endues with every attribute of affection and honor the death and funeral of one whose sins have cried, not alone to Heaven, but to society, for vengeance. It is, we say it unhesitatingly, a crying shame, that friends and nearest relatives, and the Press, have united in laying their memorial tribute at the dead feet of one whose life was darkened by the shadow of his sins, and whose death in the midst of those sins we look upon as an awful, significant lesson.—*N. Y. Trib.*

Following out the principle which they have adopted in licensing houses of prostitution, the City Council of St. Louis are now discussing an ordinance, which it is proposed to pass, licensing gambling houses. A tax of \$100 per month is to be imposed on each house; the proprietors to give bonds of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for a rigid adherence to the rules and regulations laid down for them. A policeman is to be in charge at all times, to be paid by the gambling houses, and appointed by the Police Commissioners.

A New York paper says that a woman and her two daughters were poisoned by drinking buttermilk, which had lain for some time in a patent composition pressed pan, which is manufactured in Buffalo, and has been very generally adopted by people throughout that country. The pan is a composition of tin, lead and zinc, the improvement claimed for it being that it has no joints, being pressed from a single sheet of this composition. The physician in attendance upon this case declares that his patients were poisoned by the buttermilk drank from one of these pans, the action of sour milk upon which creates a deadly poison, although sweet milk may be placed in them with safety.

Arkansas is fearfully excited over a large hole.—A tract of about 100 acres of Clinton Mountain has sunk, carrying big trees entirely out of sight, and the hole continues to enlarge its borders.

In Iowa the planting of trees is encouraged by law. Every acre of forest trees planted releases taxation for ten years on one hundred dollars valuation, and for each acre of fruit trees planted tax is exempted on fifty dollars valuation for five years; and the same for shade trees and hedges along the highways. There are now maple forests in several counties from which sugar is made, where fifteen years since was nothing but wild prairie grass and hazel shrubs.

The report of the Department of Agriculture, in reference to the present condition of the cotton crop of 1871, is in consonance with the more recent outgivings of that bureau. It has been generally supposed that the yield would be as large as that of last year, at least; but the Agricultural Bureau, while declining to make any prediction as to the final result, gives an array of figures to prove that there is likely to be a falling off in the amount.

From Watertown, Wisconsin, a correspondent writes to the Cincinnati *Volkfreund* that, with the exception of a place here and there, the whole of south-eastern Wisconsin is now almost entirely German, and that in the other portions of the State the native American element is regularly and rapidly retreating. He says that the especially German districts are already too much over-peopled for agricultural operations in the American method, and a strong tide of emigration has already set in for Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa.

The Chicago *Republican* says:—The left-handed benefits of the Fourth of July will probably foot up at about a million dollars' worth of property burned, two or three hundred lives lost, twice as many fingers blown off, and a couple of thousand persons more or less injured in other ways. The sum of pain and misery which attends the celebration of what in patriotic cant is called our nation's birthday, would, if seen all at once, be appalling. The anniversary is almost as destructive as a battle, without the offset of even an imaginary compensation.

DAYTON, July 9.—A furious storm of wind, accompanied by a heavy rain, took place in this vicinity this afternoon. A number of trees in and around Dayton were uprooted. The German Lutheran Church was demolished, and four persons killed and twenty injured. The bridge over Miami river was destroyed, and two boys killed and one injured. The Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum was unroofed, and two female patients wounded. The school-house of the Church of the United Brethren was blown down. St. Mary's Catholic Church and the Miami Railroad Depot were unroofed, and about fifty other houses otherwise damaged. Loss over \$50,000.

One of the richest veins of lead ore in the United States has been discovered on the property of the Rose Clay Mining Company, Rose Clay, Hamilton county, Illinois. The vein is fourteen feet wide, and runs through their property to the extent of a mile. Shafts have been sunk to the depth of two hundred feet, and the mineral increases in richness with a large per centage of silver.

Women are going into the harvest fields in this country. The *Bondroit (N.Y.) Freeman* says:—"The farmers are drawing largely on the village for harvest hands. They find the larger part of their help among the German women, a few Irish women also going into the fields. Many of the farmers send their waggons in for them in the early morning, but many of them march out to the near-by fields returning in the evening."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 9.—The most violent storm known here for years passed over this city at two o'clock this afternoon, followed by another an hour after. The wind was so violent that it blew down numerous large trees from one to two feet in diameter. One new building was blown down and the high school in Geddes and several barns were unroofed. The lightning struck in every part of the city, including the houses of Senator Kennedy, Alderman Howlett, and the Binghamton Railway engine house, doing considerable damage. It set fire to two private dwellings six miles west of this place, and struck Eugene Harris, a carpenter, killing him instantly, stripping the clothes entirely off his body. During the storm hailstones as large as walnuts fell, doing great damage to crops in the surrounding towns.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just promulgated instructions of some importance to those engaged in lake commerce. It is ruled that vessels of the United States enrolled for the foreign coasting trade on the lakes of the northern frontier, and clearing from one port to another in the United States, are not required to pay tonnage tax, although during such voyage they may touch at intermediate foreign ports and receive on board dutiable cargoes and import the same into the United States. Lumber imported in several barges, towed by one steamer, may be included in one invoice and one entry. Cedar logs and cedar posts, round, are exempt from duty. The Secretary also decides that all boats or vessels of five tons burthen or upwards, engaged in the transportation of merchandise between the different places in the same district, whether in the same State or otherwise, of less than twenty tons burthen, are required to be licensed according to the provisions of the Act of February 18th, 1793.

A good story comes from Cambridge. It is said that when the Greek Archbishop of Syros and Tenos attended recently in the Senate House, for the purpose of receiving his degree of LL. D. he dropped his pocket-handkerchief, and on stooping down to recover it, one of the graduates in the gallery exclaimed, "Hurray for the Grecian bond!" The effect was, of course, so intensely ludicrous that the whole assemblage was convulsed with laughter.

VERY MUCH CONCERNED.—A man painting the cornice of a house in Hartford, fell from the ladder, and it was supposed that he was badly hurt. Immediately after the fall, a young man ran to the store to inform the painter of the misfortune that had overtaken his workman. The "boss" listened to the telling description of the fall, and with the ruling passion still strong in him, asked anxiously, "Did he spill his paint?"

SOME one asked a clerical friend how it was Mrs. Parnes was never seen at church. "Well, you see" said he, in confidence, "she helps me with my sermons on the Saturday, and she says she can't be bothered listening to them twice."

Trust him little who smilingly praises all alike; trust him less who sneeringly censures all alike; trust him least who is coldly indifferent to all alike.

A female lecturer says the only decent thing about A man was a rib, and that went to make something better.

"Husband, I hope you have no objection to my being weighed." "Certainly not my dear; but why do you ask the question?" "Only to see, love, if you would let me have my weigh once."

In a Wyoming tavern, a mountain rough, venomously drunk, was practicing with his revolver at various objects in the bar-room. An ox-teamster entered, called for a drink, and a ball from the rough's pistol shattered the glass at his lips. Without a word, the bull-whacker put his hand behind his head, produced his pistol, leveled it at the ruffian's head, and then remarked as the body dropped to the floor: "That scoundrel would have been hitting some one pretty soon." He then filled another glass and drank the contents, strode out as deliberately as he had come in, and, with a "Who-haw, there," started his oxen up the road.