## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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entiments respecting other countries in the follow-

ing choice terms tlemen, you see that in all countries of Europe the same struggle is proceeding more or less (cheers). There are countries which fancy, themselves, safe, There are not so safe as they think (hear but which I was all as they think (hear hear). You see Switzerland, Republican Switzerland, engaged in the same struggle. I hope this aroggie will be spared to this country for some strong bittl think you had better look out in time on in Ireland you will not have far to look to see what for should be prepared for in this country (her, liear). (cheefs). Lithink when you see what is going

we might ask his Excellency what is going on in Irdand? and, we might feel ourious to know what dreadful dispensation, horrendum quia ignolum, "we though be prepared for in this country"? We might in whether his employer had perchance received physic information of a new gunpowder treason ed private interested in St. Stephen's. We might ask all these questions, but instead of doing so we much prefer to remind his Excellency of that good old prefer to remind his Excellency of that good old English maxim, Mind your own business. What would "his Imperial master" say if Lord Odo Russell were to get up at, a public meeting in Berlin and hold forth on the iniquity of the persecution of the Catholic Church in Germany, and point to his own county as an example to follow? If English bigots want to re-establish the Upas-tree in Ireland, and restore the penal laws to work in harmonious concord with the Peace Preservation Acts, let them try to do so, and we shall know what to say to them but we want no foreigner, least of all an agent of Bismarck's, to come over and interfere with us. Sometwenty years ago, the United States Government simply dismissed Mr. Crampton, the British minister, for having countenanced the enlistment of men for the foreign legion during the Crimean war, Many of the German papers applauded this proceeding at the time, but yet no European government, least of all our own, would ever think of following such a precedent. Still, Count Munster ought to know that the immunity he enjoys as a foreign envoy ceases the very moment he renders himself guilty of such a scandalous infraction of the laws of hospitality as he committed on Thursday week, and that English people will never stand any interference, whether official or officious, of foreign governments in their home affairs.—London Universe.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND .- The Council of the Catholic Union of Ireland held its its meeting for the present month on the 7th ult., at the Council rooms, Lower Sackville st., Dublin. The Right Hon. Earl of Granard, K.P., president, presided.—The following members of the council were present. The Right Hon the Lord Mayor, Sir John Bradstreet, Bart.; Very Rev. Mgr. Woodlock. D.D.; Rev. James Daniel, C.C.; James M'Dermott, Esq. J. P.; George Mansfield, jun , Esq., J. P.; Hugh O'Connor, Esq.; and Major O'Meara. The report of the committee appointed "to consider the present position of the Union and the best means of increasing its efficiency" was read and adopted. On the motion of the Rev. James Daniel, C.C., seconded by Sir John Bradstreet, the following resolution was adopted :- "That special invitation be not issued for any meeting at which no business beyond the ordinary routine is to be transacted; but that is the event of any monthly meeting being necessarily postponed, due notice of such postponement be given to all members of the council." On the On the motion of the Lord Mayor it was resolved that an idress of congratulation be presented by the Union to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminister. On the motion of Mr. James M'Dermott, JP., it was resolved that an address of sympathy and congratulation be presented by the Union to his Eminence the Cardinal Ledochowski. On the motion of the Rev. James Daniel, C.C., it was resolved that an address; of congratulation be presented by the Union to his Eminence Cardinal M'Closkey. Dominick Burke, Egg., Tivoli-terrace, Kingstown, was elected a member of the Union. Two associates also were elected. The meeting adjourned at 3 30 p.m. to Thursday, the 3rd of June, it having been decided to hold the July meeting on the second intead of the first Thursday of the month.

On the 6th ult, the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly Bishop or Galway, laid the foundation stone of the new Church of the Immaculate Conception at Glencorrib, parish of Shrule, in presence of a vast assemblage of people. The site of the new Church is on the road from Headford, fo Cong and Ballinrobe, about three miles from Headford, and adjoins the residence of the late Colonel Ousley Higgins, M.P., for Mayo, who at his death hequested a considerable sum in charity. His sister Mrs. Higgins, a Sister of Charity at St. Vincent's Cork, having place d funds at the disposal of the parish priest of Shrule, the Rev. John Goode, to erect the new church at Glencorrib, in memory of her late bro her, plans were drawn up for a Gothic structure, which, when completed, will be capable of holding about one thousand persons. Bishop McEvilly arrived in Shrule on the 4th ult.; and was the guest of Richard Golding, Eq. In the morning he celebrated Mass, and preached in the church at Shrule, and proceeded at 12 o'clock, with the Rev. Father Goode, to the site of the new church at Glencorrib, where the people of the Glen and the surrounding districts had congregated. Triumphal arches were crected, decked with evergreens, at the entrance to the site of the sew church, and there was a splendid marquee to provide against unfavorable weather. Happily, however, the day kept very fine until after the coremonies had concluded. Mass was colebrated at a temporary altar, in the open air, by the Rev. Father Kiernan, the vast congregation kneeling around and forming a spectacle which could scarcely be seen anywhere else outside Ireland. After the elebration of Mass the foundation stone was blessd and laid by the Bishop in accordance with the prescribed ceremony of the Roman Pontifical. After the ceremony his lordship, still vested with cope and mitre, and holding the pastoral staff in his hand addressed the vast:congregation present. wHe; eulogized the generous liberality of the founder of the church—the late Colonel Higgins—and said he felt that the people and priests of Shrule, as well as the Bishop and priests of the diocese; would not fail to offer their fervent prayers for himself and the other members of his good family. In the evening, the pastor, the Rev. Father Goode, entertained the Bishop and several clergymen and gentlemen at dinner.

THE REDEMPTORIST CHURCH, LIMERICE -It is stated that a spire of elaborate design will be erected in connection with the Church of the Redemptorist Fatheres, and that the work will be carried out at. the expense of one of the city merchants.

We regret to announce the death of Mother Albert (Mrs. Catherine Gossan), one of the nuns of the Tranquilla Convent, Rathmines. This lady, who was over half a century in religion during her long We laboured earnestly for Catholic education, and her demise will be universally regretted.

ble Excellency proceeded to deliver bimself of his Craneford, to be C. C., of Annacura; Rev. Jas. their subjects. With what unanswerable force could be Excellency proceeded to deliver bimself of his Craneford, to be P. P. of Craneford. Rev. John Wall, C. C., Ballyfane, to replace Rev. J. Nicholas Fanning, Wexford to be C.C. of Newtownbarry. The parish of Balloughter, lately administered by the Rev. H. Williams, has been divided in two parishes, Rathangan has also become a Bishop's.

> The Limerick Reporter of the 11th ult., says :-On Wednesday morning last several young gentlemen left here for America, with the intention of becoming ornained for that mission. Amongst the number was Mr. John Donnelly, of William street, who was a student at the Diocesan Seminary. Mr. Donnelly, who belongs to a most respectable family, was much beloved for his genial manners and conciliatory disposition, was accompanied to the terminus by a large number of his fellow-students and citizens, who held him in the highest esteem. As the train was leaving the station, Mr. Donnelly was loudly cheered by those on the platform."

> The National Synod of the Irish Catholic Church will be held in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on Tuesday, 17th August next, under the presidency of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Lublin. The opening ceremonial will consist of a solemn High Mass with sermon, and the session will be continued from day to day until their Lordships shall have concluded their important deliberations.

> The Parliamentary returns obtained on the motion of Lord Robert Montagu with reference to Freemasons in Ireland have just been issued, and contain matter of particular interest. They show what Masonic Societies or Lodges, or Friendly Brotherhoods, in this country have or have not complied with the Acts 2nd and 3rd Victoria, exempting these fraternities, on certain conditions, from the penalties of the Act of Geo. IV. According to the provisions of the later measures the conditions of exemption are that each Society or Lodge shall deposit with the Clerk of the Peace a list of its members, and shall also register itself by and before the expiration of the 25th day of March in each year. Failing to fulfil these legal conditions, every member of every such Society or Lodge-is, under the earlier Act, a felon, and is liable to penal servitude for a long term of years. The state of the law being thus, it cannot be questioned that the law has been broken. According to the official return signed by the Clerk of the Peace for Dublin, it appears that for a number of years several Societies of Freemasons in this country have not complied with the Act. Furthermore, it is required by the legal enactment that an affidavit, signed by two members of each Society, or Lodge, or Brotherhood, should be deposited at the same time with the roll and register. But here, also, it appears from the return that the Grand Master's Lodge, the high governing element of the Brotherhood, has ignored the requirements of the Exemption Act since the year 1867, while No. 2 Lodge (Grand Master's) has shown a similar disregard of lawful conditions except in 1869 and 1873. The other branches of the Brotherhood, whose members have been seriously amenable to the law, include the Victoria Lodge, No. 25 Lodge, the Eblana Lodge, and the Duke of Clarence Lodge. University Lodge and St. Patrick's Lodge have been equally remiss. None of these have complied with the Act since 1871. Every member of these lodges is, therefore, a felon by the previous Act of George. The Grand Lodge itself, of which the Lord Lieutenant and the Irish Chief Secretary are members, together with several other persons of high position, has been in effect an illegal association, and every member virtually a felon, who should in the legal course of things, be at present working out his sentence of penal servitude. Mr. Gibson's amendment to the Peace Preservation Act, adopted some nights ago. protects defaulters against the penalties of their violation of the law. They incurred the guilt of members of an unlawful society, and had they been treated according to the letter of the law, they would be at this moment in Spike, or Mountjoy, or Pentonville :-

Laws are like spiders' webs, poor flies remain; The rich and great break lightly through again.

We don't say the distinguished functionaries who ought have known their business better than to violate what they were appointed to administer ought be punished for the felony: but it is unjust that a heavy and unrelenting hand should be held over the people of the country, while those whose place it is to set a good example may break the laws with impunity. In this, as in other cases, a clear distinction is made between the people of this country and those entrusted with its government and repression .- Dublin Freeman.

IRELAND OUTLAWED AGAIN .- At last the Coercion Bill has passed the House of Commons, and has with most indecent haste been hurried through the House of Lords. The peers sometimes have complained that they are looked upon as mere clerks to register the proceedings of the House of Commons. They are themselves to blame if they fill this very humble position. Too often does the "house of landlords" hasten to say "aye" to any evil which the other house may commit, and when Ireland is concerned, lose all self-respect. When the question is to impose fresh chains on the Irish people, it is painful to observe how quick the peers are to

Slip the slave's collar on and snap the lock. Standing orders are suspended without any remorse in order to get several stages over on the same day, so that noble lords may hasten away to enjoy their holidays. The rights of a nation are thus (at a moment of profound peace) sacrificed with cruel indifference. It was said by a satirist last century. that

Wretches hang that jurymen may dine.

It seems like carrying out the same idea when a legislative chamber prefers case and pleasure to the sober and earnest consideration of a bill involving the suspension of the liberty of millions for several years. Lord Oranmore, in his usual wild anti-National style, inveighed against the few concessions which ministers had reluctantly granted. We wonder what can be Lord Oranmore's idea of a thoroughly severe bill if the new measure be not of that character. The struggle against the new Coercion Bill on the part of Mr. Butt and the gallant band of honest Home Rulers who acted under his able leadership was most honorable to those who fought in so unequal a contest. Night after night for several hours every clause was manfully resisted, and never was so fierce a parliamentary struggle known since O'Connell in 1833, almost alone, did battle against the Irish Courtmartial Bill. The new Cocroin Bill has been carried by the force of British majorities (though some English members honorably opposed it) and not by Irishmen. In all the divisions there was a majority of Irish members against this despotic measure, and that is another most important proof of the necessity of Home Rule. Ministers were evidently ashamed of the bill and could not defend it. The Whigs acted with their usual baseness. Poor Lord Hartington (whose attempted "leadership" has proved to be such a wretched

the most arbitrary and despotic governments in the world ask her to look at home and to say why it is Keating; Rev. Andrew Kavanagh, C. C., Glynn, to that she dares to boast of being the home of conbe C.C., of Craneford; Rev. M. O'Donohoe, C.C., stitutional freedom as long as she has upon her Gusseran, to be C.C., of Glynn; Rev. Nicholas Harstatute-book as Draconic an act as the new Coercion pur. Newtownbarry, to be C.C. of Balloughter; Rev. Act, by force of which an innocent man may be dragged from his home, flung into gool and refused trial. If this be constitutional liberty we may well say, "Save us from such a system." It reminds us of the well known saying of Madame Roland, one of the victims of the French Revolution. " Liberty, liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!"-The Universe.

> The Dublin Corporation contemplate widening and improving Carlisle Bridge at a cost of from £30,000 to £40,000.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Waterford :- Richard Perceval, Esq., of Kilmore Hill, Tallow, and Col. Henry Downes Sheppard, of Monatura House, Youghal.

The linen and flax trades are said to be at present n a more flourishing condition at Drogheda, than at any time since the close of the American war.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Dublin; John Ribston Garstin, of Greenhill, Killiney, Esq.; Molyneaux Cecil Betham, Esq., of Bedford House, Blackrock; Thomas Synott, Esq., of Innismore, Glenageary, Kingstown,

Judge Flanagan, on the 14th ult., disposed of the following property in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin:—Estate of Sarah Beatty, continued in the name of Mrs. Eliza Anne Brice, wife of J. P. Brice, owner; exparte John Boyd, petitioner. Part of the townland of Banagher, 65s. lr. 29p.; held in fee; barony of Tyrawley; net aunual rent, £66 12s. 7d. Sold to Mr. McAndre, in trust, at £1,250.

The following sale took place in the Landed Estates' Court, Dublin, on the 14th ult.:- Estate of Wm. Mayne Clayton, a minor, by Sarah Clayton, his guardian ad litem, owner; Celestina Jane Clayton, petitioner. Lot 1-Premises in the town of Athy, held under fee farm grant; tenement valuation, £30 per annum. The lot was declared subject to a fee-farm rent of £31 2s. ld., and found to demnify lots 2 and 3 therefrom; valuation of the lot, £70 a year. Sold to Mr. J. L. Scallan, in trust, at £620. Lot 2-Other premises in Athy, held under same tenure; annual tenement valuation, £81 5s. Sold to Mr. St. John, at £600. Lot 3-Other premises in Athy, same tenure; annual tenement valuation, £33 10s. Sold to Mr. Higginson, at £620.

The King of Dahomey can seize upon any of his ubjects, lock him up and kill him at his pleasure and convenience-so can the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The King of Dahomey is responsible to negroes—neither is the Lord Lieutenant for interfering with any Irishman where the Coercion Act obtains. The King of Dahomey can say, "Seize that man, and give him to me to do what I like with!" So can the Duke of Abercorn; and the victim may be there and then confined, and be never heard of more by his relatives. He might be poisoned, or strangled, or shot and no one outside of his prison would be aware of the fact. We do not for a moment suppose that such things will occur, but they might, and what men can do, they sometimes do accomplish. This awful power placed in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is unsurpassed in the whole of the civilised world, and the fairest portion of the English Empire is governed on precisely the same principles as is Dahomey .- Catholic

Times. Enormous cargoes of mackerel are being carried from the Kinsale fishing-ground to the French markets. Vessels, numbering a dozen and fifteen at a time, are leaving for France with cargoes of fish, varying from £0,000 to 20,000 mackerel. And if we add to these quantities the catches by the fleet coming into harbour, which keep four steamers in constant employment between Kinsale, Milford, and Holyhead, it will assist the reader in forming some idea of the mine of wealth that exists in these waters.

The Registmr-General has issued a return of the number of emigrants-natives of Ireland-who left the country during the first four months of the years 1874 and 1875; also, of the total emigration in each year, from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 30th April, 1875. The number of emigrants during the first four months of 1875 was 17,720, against 22,249 in 1874. In 1851 the total emigration was 152,060; in 1852 it stood 190,322; it then fell gradually till 1858, when it touched 64,337; in 1863, a bad year, it rose to 117,229; in 1868 it fell to 61,018. For the last seven or eight years the number has stood at from 60,000 to 70,000, save 1873, when it rose to 90,149. Since the 1st of May, 1851, the total emigration from Ireland was 2,343,649.

Last week (says the Daily Express) the crew of a curragh, consisting of three men, captured a cuttlefish of extraordinary size off Boilin Island. They observed a great floating mass to seaward, and pulled out, believing it to be a wreck, but, to their great astonishment, found it to be a cuttle, perfect in shape, but of enormous proportions; it lay perfectly still. There was no gaff or spare rope, and a knife was the only weapon on board. Seeing the great weight of the fish, and knowing the crushing and holding powers of the class generally open hostility could not be resorted to, and the fishermen shaped their tactics differently. Paddling up with caution, a single arm was suddenly seized and lopped off. The cuttle, hitherto at rest, became dangerously active now, and set out to sea at full speed in a cloud of spray, the immense sweeps plying in the rear, and driving him through the waves at a nowerful rate. The canoe shaped round immediately and gave chase, and was up again after three-quarters of a mile. Hanging in the rear of the fish, they attacked a single arm in turn, while it took all the skill of the men to keep out of the deadly clutches of the suckers. The battle was, continued so irregularly, for two honrs, and thus, piecemeal and by strategy, was direct conflict avoided, which could terminate, but in one way: The head was at length severed from the body, and this, which was unmanageable from its great weight, sank like lead. The remaining portions were stowed away and pulled ashore, to the utter amazement of the islanders.

A most remarkable discovery of human remains was made on Friday evening week (says the Derry Journal), in a bog in the townland, of Drumgallon, near Drumquin, county Tyrone. Some men cutting turf accidently came on the skeleton of a man, seemingly full dressed, and tied with ropes to some boards, with two handspikes on each side, and two hooped sticks in which the hands, apparetly rested. The body was enveloped in what had the appearmace of a large military cloak, while around the waist was a belt in which had been stuck a knife, a horse comb, a common comb, and some other articles whose uses now are unknown here. On the dege were tight trousers reaching to the knee over which stockings seemed to have been drawn, and then strapped on and buckled. On the feet were curious made shoes and silver made buckles, and the hands

Funercal processions (says the Clare Advertiser) composed of large contingents from all quarters of the country round, may be daily seen wending their way towards the quay of Kilrush at Cappa, where numbers, joining in the cortege, take a last farewell of friends they never more shall see on this earth, and gaily "coutward bound " go the steamers that convey the Irish emigrants to their destination. The "American wakes," as they are conventionally called, as a rule precede the nights before those leave-takings, which of course are occasioned by the state of "peace and prosperity" that exist throughout the land. Thus are the ties of kindred rudely severed, and thus the improving (?) state of the Commonwealth, in which so many happy and contented loyal hearts in Ireland rejoice, manifests to doubting, sceptical, would-be Home Rulers how entirely the Irish nation ought to "rest and feel thankful" for the many popular boons that English legislation is procuring for them.

Died on the 18th inst., Knockagrogeen, Dingle (says the Tralee Chronicle), deeply and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends; and by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Mr. Thomas O'Dowd, a highly respectable farmer, aged about fifty years. The deceased was one of the eight "regular tenants" who had been expelled by the late Charles Buxton, M. P., from his extensive estate (two townlands only) in the county of Kerry, which he purchased in the Incumbered Estate Court some twenty-three years ago, and who ably replied in the Cork Examiner to his unbecoming observations at the meeting of the North Walsham Agricultupulously and unwarrantably on the inhabitants of the Irish people, by saying "that pigs were generally kept in all the houses in Ireland"—that is, from the highest mansion to the humblest cottage.

## GREAT BRITAIN. St. George and Merry England. — Our Holy

Mother the Church has truly put in practice this article of our faith-"I believe in the Communion of Saints"-has sweetly linked together the Church militant and triumphant by choosing a patron saint for each church, city, and even each nation. The City of Rome is placed under the patronage of St. Catherine of Sienna; the City of Paris St. Genevieve; the Irish nation reveres the very name of St. Patrick, while for many ages St. George has been honored as the patron saint of Eugland. How little do the Catholics of England think of this!-Year after year pass by and St. George's Day is scarcely remembered, and seldom do we hear of a church, or even an altar, dedicated to our patron saint. Although a brave soldier in the army of Diocletian, St. George was also a trne soldier of Christ. Hearing of the edict against the Christians he gave up his commission in the army, and by his daring labours won the crown of martyrdom. Well and wisely did our pious ancestors choose a martyrsaint as patron for our land, for how many of her children have followed in his footsteps and shed their blood rather than renounce their faith! 'Tis true we are not called upon to fight for our country, or even to die for our faith, yet we must all take our stand upon the battlefield of life; we must fight against our own passions, against the unbelief and worldly spirit of the age, and this will be no mean warfare. In the report of the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society, 1873, of St. James's church, South Lincolnshire, we find :—"As the men of Louth had no patron saint's shrine around which to accumulate costly and beautiful things, they supplied its place by an image of St. George on horseback, and persons gave valuable objects with which to adorn it, and in 1538 the townspeople incurred considerable expense in decorating the figure. In the church book for 1538 occurs a charge of 6s. 8d., paid to Thomas Provost for taking down the image of St. George." These facts prove how St. George was honored prior to the Reformation, and how with the change of religion all that was good and holy was trampled under foot. For these indignities we as Catholics must make amends, and if our means will not allow us to raise altars to make offerings to show our love for England's patron saint, get we can at least ask a martyr's intercession for -London Universe

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW CATH-OLIC CHURCH AT BLACKBURN.—The foundation-stone of a new church was laid at Blackburn on the 18th ult. . The Bishop of Salford sent a letter of apology, which also contained a blessing upon the new church. The procession numbered 5000 persons, and 8000 spectators were present. The ceremony was performed by Father Feduzzi. Upwards of 500 sovereigns were laid upon the foundation-stone as offerings. The church will cost £10,000.

A young man named Edward John Pace, the son of a respectable tradesman of Nantwich, has been sent to gool for three months, without the option of a fine for an aggravated assault on his wife whom he had knocked down and kicked violently. Pace has only been married some two years.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN DUNDEE .- On Sunday, 8th alt., Mary Flood, 14 years of age, residing in Watson's lane, Dundee, died from the effect of injuries received in Messrs. Gordon's Mill, at which she was employed. The girl had been working at a Copwinding machine. Some way or other the head was caught by the machine, and before the girl could be released she was literally scalped. was immediately taken to Dr. Cryeig, who did all in his power to relieve her sufferings, but there was no hope of saving her life. Much sympathy is felt under the circumstances for the bereaved parents, it being the second death in the family within the last ten days.

The question of the presence of strangers in the gallery of the House of Commons has been settled at last. On the motion of Mr. Disraeli it has been decided that if attention is called by any members to the presence of strangers, the House shall decide by division without debate whether they shall withdraw. The Speaker may, however, order their withdrawal whenever he thinks fit. This meets the difficulty, practically concedes the right of strongers to be present, leaving with the House the power of sitting in private should this at any time be thought necessary. The time-honored cry " I spy strangers" is henceforth obsolete.

d Unwards of 100 men and women left Liverpool. on Wednesday, in the Union steamer Wyoming for New York, for the purpose of joining the Mormons, at Salt Lake. The emigrants are chiefly of the laboring class, and nearly all of them have come from Walcs. ... ...

The first annual meeting of the Devonshire Club, the new rallying ground of the English Liberals, has just been held under the presidency of the Marquis of Hartington. The prospects were reported to be encouraging. It is remarked that, notwithstanding Mr. Butt's letter formally disconnecting nimself with English party tactics, and thus setting the list of this olub.

conclusion that there are too many public-houses within its boundaries, and, in order to test the feeling of the people on the question, a plebiscite has recently been taken. The result is that 1,900 votes have been given for reduction, and 47 against reduction of the number of public-houses in the borough. The papers were signed only by persons who had reached the age of twenty-one years."

DEATH OF A MISER.—A man named Samuel White head, between 60 and 70 years of age, who had lived for many years in a small tenement in a court off Moor Street, Birmingham, died on Sunday under singular circumstances. His mother, who had formerly reside I with him, was burned to death about twelve years ago, and since that period Whitehead had lived a most secluded life, seldom allowing any one to enter his abode. The house was in a most dilapidated and filthy condition. The charred fragments of the dress which his mother was wearing when burned were to be seen upon the floor of the lower room. The paper was torn from the walls in every room, and in many parts the plaster had fallen in. The ceiling of the attic was broken, the tiles being exposed, and at one end a portion of the roof had fallen in. The police were called in, and upon a search being made considerable property was found. As each drawer was broken open small parcels of money were discovered. Beneath the bed there were three packages containing money, which no doubt had been there for years, as the coins were tarnished and mildewed. Up to Mon-day evening, upwards of £100, in sums varying from a few coppers to as much as £11 and £12, had been ral Society, when he (Mr. Buxton) reflected unscrudiscovered. The deeds of some freehold property were found among his papers. The deceased had this country, and the mode and manner of living of | not followed any occupation for a considerable period.

> A Model Petition.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: -The cow-feeders of Perth seem to be an ill used body, to judge by the following temperate statement of their grievances laid before the Town Council: We the undersigned Cow-feeders of Perth Beg to ask the three following questions Before the Cows going to the inches this year-1st is the rent to be the same this year as it has been for this 7 years back it was rased from £2 2s to £3 3s the year after the Rinderpest when the number of Cows Grasing on the inches were about 100. Last year the number was about 150, and the Grass is more Destroyed now than at that time, 2nd is the Lady Goffing Club to git liberty to cut half acre of the Best of the Grass on the inch for there Gamis as they, have been been doing for some years back. 3rd is the Militia and Volunteers to scrimishing From top to Bottom of the inches Driven all the cows before them and wasting Powder amongst them which makes the cows useless for a day after. May it thurfore Pleas your Hours to modify the Rent of Grasing or Place such restrictions on the Militia and others as will allow our cows to get rest to feed while upon the inches and your Petitioners will ever Pray.

> CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.-Mr. Cross has not only promised us a Public Prosecutor in the course of this session, but has further provided for the eccentricities of what a contemporary calls the " kicking classes," by introducing a Bill empowering any assize court or court of gaol delivery to award one or two doggings for offences against the person, on proof of a previous conviction. If the criminal is under 15 the instrument of punishment is to be a birch-rod; if over that age such instrument as the court may specify; and the flogging is to be in all cases intlicted before a criminal condemned to penal servitude is removed to the prison where he is to undergo the sentence.-London Tablet.

> OUTLAWED .- At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on the 17th ult., John Brydon, formerly a law agent, failed to appear to answer to a charge of falsehood, fraud and wilful imposition, and sentence of outlawry was pronounced upon him. The indictment set forth that he had imposed on a trustee of a building society, and got him to sign a disposition over certain property in his favor by faisely representing that he was putting his name to a document connected with the society.

A mass meeting of the South Wales colliers, held at Merthyr on Tuesday, resolved by a small majority, upon a ballot, to continue the strike, but great the return of our country to the unity of the faith. numbers of the workmen day by day drop back to work at the 15 per cent, reduction.

Sentence of six months' imprisonment has been id s eteward of payment of a fine of £100, imposed on him for smuggling tobacco and cigars.

An English clergyman has been arrested on a charge of felonious misrepresentation in registering the death of a child, of which he is alleged to be the father.

The death is announced of Major Thomas Hurdle, R.M., in his 100th year. The deceased officer entered the marines in 1798, as second lieutenant.

An English wife-beater has recently been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

## UNITED STATES.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF PORTLAND .- PORT-LAND, Me., June 2.—Right Rev\_James A. Healey was to-day consecrated Bishop of this Oatholic diocese. A number of prominent dignitaries from all parts of the United States and from Canada were present, besides 150 priests from all parts of the diocese. Archbishop Williams, of Boston, acted as consecrator.

CONSECRATION OF THE RT. REV. BISHOP OF GREEN BAY, Wis -The consecration of Rt. Rev. Francis X. Krautbauer, D.D., Bishop-elect of Green Bay, Wis., will take place in St. John's Cathedral, Milwaukee, on the 29th of June. The Most Rev. Archbishop of Milwaukee will be the Consecrator, and a number of Bishops and Clergy from the neighboring Dioceses will participate in the august ceremonies.

ORDINATIONS.—On the 20th ult, at the Redempt. orist College, of St. Clement, Ilchester, Md., his Grace Archbishop Bayley, conferred the Priesthood upon the following candidates:-Philip Kummert, Baltimore; Francis Murphy, Pittsburgh; August McInerney, New York; Henry Dressmann, Comberland; James McLaughlin, Providence, R. I.; Charles Schmidt, Hudson City, New Jersey; John Leibfritz, Pittsburgh; Peter Bunsch, Philadelphia; John Lowenkamp, Baltimore; Sebastian Brothoff; New York; John Rebham, Baltimore; Nicholas King, Baltimore; Adolpha Kuhmann, New York; Edward Weigel, Rochester, New York; and Augustine, (Mr. Alexander, a. S. S. cordibus, Canton, Ohio); and James, (William Ryan, Pittsburgh), of the Passionist Monastery.

A NEW CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.—The Roman Catholics of New Jersey have procured a brick mansion, situated on rising ground, about a mile from the Denville station on the Deleware, Lackswaring and Western Railroad, which they have converted into a Protectory. It was originally the (Wadsworth imself with English party tactics, and thus setting homestead. It is the intention of Bishop, Corrigan he example to his colleagues, some twenty Irish to open the house at once for the reception of vag-Liberals, tinged with Home Rule sympathies are on, rant lads, and already a few have been received from South Orange. The present buildings accommodate The Frement Journal states that the following states are also one cases and the head—the hair of which stall remains, and must, have reached the shoulder that on reaching, home here was redeated much stall remains, and must, have reached the shoulder that on reaching, home here was redeated much stall remains, and must, have reached the shoulder that on reaching, home here was redeated much stall remains, and must, have reached the shoulder that on reaching, home here was redeated much stall remains, and must, have reached the shoulder that on reaching, home here was redeated much stall remains, and must, have reached the shoulder that on reaching, home here was former case on the locality and many summiss as a provent of the locality and was remained. The following states was a long cap The discovery has created much states and the locality and many summiss as a state of the kind of the locality and was remained. The locality are was a long cap. The discovery has created much states and the locality and says are stated with a find died in ten minutes. A little was a long cap The discovery has created much states and the locality and was a long cap. The discovery has created much states and the locality and was a long cap. The discovery has created much states and the locality of the locality and was a long cap. The discovery has created much states and the locality and was a long cap. The discovery has created much states and the locality and was a long cap. The discovery has created much states and the locality and was a long cap. The discovery has created much states and the was redeated with a local "A young man named Donkin, who had backed forty or fifty boys! One priest only will be in at-