

Mr. D. Carroll, auctioneer, recently put up the grazing of 50 acres of the lands of Shroth, near Nenagh, in lots, for nine months. As much as £3 7s. 6d. per acre, with auction fees, was realized.

After the different Masses in the Tuillamore Roman Catholic chapel, on the 26th ult., a petition from the Irish Home Rule League in favor of the Land Bill about to be introduced by Mr. Butt, was offered for signature, and a large number of persons of all ranks of society affixed their names to it. The petition, in accordance with the request of the donors, will be forwarded for presentation in the House of Commons. Similar petitions were numerously signed in Mullingar, Navan, and other towns in the diocese of Meath.

The Limerick Reporter of the 24th ult., says:—The ancient weir, which is said to have been originally built by the Danes, and which Queen Elizabeth granted to the citizens of Limerick, has been much injured by the late floods and high winds that, up to the present, the take of fish in the weir has been unusually limited. We perceive that under the careful superintendence of Mr. Joseph Robinson the weir is undergoing extensive, and we hope to see it in good order in the course of a short time. The floods have also interfered very much with the take of fish by the Strand fishermen, who have been suffering very much in consequence.

A number of net fishermen, who were prosecuted by the Blackwater Board of Conservators for fishing within certain limits near the mouth of the river Youghal, were, on the 30th ult., fined £1 each.—The case was on at the previous court-day when the point was raised whether the Conservators or the Duke of Devonshire, in view of the recent decision giving him the right of a separate fishery, had the conservancy of that part of the river. The opinion of the Law Advisers was that even supposing the recent decision gave the Duke of Devonshire the right to fish on that particular water he had no right to delegate that right to the general public.

On the 28th ult., Mr. Flint, of Dublin, auctioneer, by instructions received from the Church Temporalities Commissioners, sold by public auction about 22 Irish acres of glebe land attached to the rectory at Thurles. The principal competitors were Rev. C. B. Harley, Rector, Thurles, and Mr. Patrick Hackett, Derryville House, New Birmingham. It was knocked down to the former, subject to the approval of the Church Commissioners, for the high figure of £1,500.

On the 31st ult., while four laborers—named Michael, John, and Peter Skerrette, brothers, and John O'Connor—were passing along a scaffolding conveying barrows of brick and mortar to masons who were at work at an elevation of 30 feet on a new building in course of erection for the Bank of Ireland, fronting O'Connell Square, Ennis, the cross supporting the plank from the main wall gave way, and they fell to the ground. The men were extricated from the debris in a state of insensibility, bleeding and disfigured from the wound and contusions. They were conveyed with all speed to the county infirmary, where Drs. Cullinan and Slamer rendered every possible medical aid. At 4 o'clock in the evening Michael Skerrette died, and little hope is entertained for the recovery of the others.

On account of an attempt by the Guardians of the Kilkeel Union to interfere with and close, at the instance of one of the local guardians, the old graveyard in Killyboney, the greatest indignation prevails amongst the Catholic inhabitants of the parish, who assembled in hundreds on the 28th ult. for the purpose of sending forth a protest. Though the night was exceedingly stormy, it did not prevent the Catholic inhabitants from assembling, when their time-honored graveyard was in question, that by their presence and voice they might condemn the proposed action of the supporters of the scheme. Dr. Vesey, the sanitary inspector, has certified that the graveyard is not overcrowded.

The Limerick Reporter of the 28th ult., says:—“A find of antiquarian relics have recently been made near Milford, Charleville—viz., a large bronze celt, which is known as the ‘Palgrave Celt,’ and a bronze sword. The celt was found last month by a laborer employed drainmaking by a farmer named O'Donnell, residing at Fumona, near Milford, by whom it was sent to the Royal Irish Academy and purchased. The bronze sword, which is twenty-two inches long, was found in a ditch in the townland of Kilmore, and is now in the possession of Mr. Denis A. O'Leary, of Killyblane Cottage, Charleville, who is writing a paper on both curiosities for the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland, accompanied by sketches of the interesting remains.”

DEATH OF ALDERMAN QUINNIVAN, J.P.—The death of Alderman Laurence Quinnivan, J.P., of Limerick, took place in Dublin, after a comparatively brief illness. The deceased left Limerick for Dublin a few days since in order to undergo an operation for cancer in the ear, which, though successfully performed by Surgeon Porter, did not prevent the supervention of erysipelas, which was the immediate cause of death. Alderman Quinnivan was a magistrate for the city of Limerick. He was also vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and took a rather prominent part in politics. He was upwards of 75 years of age, and throughout his long career was a supporter of the Liberal cause.

At Kilmallock Petty Sessions on the 25th ult., a widow woman, named Roche, summoned the Vory Rev. Dr. Downes, P. P., and four of his parishioners for assault and attempting to take forcible possession of a holding which she held as sub-tenant under the Vory Rev. defendant. Complainant stated that the defendants broke the lock of her door, and forcibly took possession of the holding after assaulting her. For the defence it was contended that the complainant, whose tenancy was expired, had been served with a notice to quit, and that no more force than what was legally justifiable had been used on the occasion. It was also alleged that complainant and her daughter had assaulted the defendants. The court ruled that a *prima facie* case had been established, and sent the defendants for trial at the quarter sessions, accepting nominal bail for their appearance.

THE BISHOP OF CORK ON GODLESS EDUCATION.—A public examination of the boys attending the Christian Brothers' Schools in Cork was held recently in that city. At the conclusion of the very interesting proceedings the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, the Bishop of Cork, expressed his great satisfaction at what he had that day observed. He said that the large and highly respectable assemblage that had witnessed the examination could bear witness that the youth of their community were in the Christian Brothers' schools prepared to be the good and useful citizens that every State ambitioned. They would be able to say that they were not like in other countries, where philosophy was striving to be rampant. As he listened to the answering of the boys that day he thought of the scene he had read of in an English Courthouse, where a child, recommended by her father as very well educated, confessed when put on the witness-table that she had never heard of the Bible, and did not know the nature of an oath. The magistrate remarked that the child must have been educated in one of those godless schools. Such was the new education philosophers of the day would introduce for the benefit of humanity.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the members of the Irish Protestant Episcopal Church expects to be able at the approaching meeting of their General Synod to conclude the long controversy, which has raged over the revision of the Prayer-book, and to bring about

an ultimate result sufficiently favorable to the moderate party to forbid any collision of extreme sections. This being accomplished, they hope also to deal with the question of their Divinity School (now a part of Trinity College, and in a temporary and anomalous relation to that institution), as to which there is some difference of opinion between the clerical and the collegiate parties, the former asserting, and the latter denying, that the sum of £140,000 received for the college endowments is a fund charged with a responsibility towards the Church, and properly applicable, at least in part, to the purposes of clerical education. The junior fellows of Trinity College maintain that it is entirely a secular fund, a part of the property of their college, and should be devoted to stimulate promotion among their number, in the interest of general education.

A Dublin correspondent of the *Queen* hoaxes that paper amazingly. Recently he set down the Coombe—haunt of squalor and misery—as the fashionable quarter of the city, and the following description of an imaginary ball is too good a satire to be passed over:—“A grand dress ball was given by the members of the St. Stephen's Green Club, on Friday 10th March. The rooms were decorated in a remarkably effective and artistic manner, while most of the costumes were rich and novel. The Lord Justice of Appeal made a most efficient and courtly master of ceremonies, his dress being that of an ancient British judge. A leading feature in the ball was the legal quadrille, which was opened by Judge Keogh and Lady O'Malley, in the dress of a pagan High Priest and Queen of the Incas respectively. Most of the leading members of the bar, junior and senior, took part in this and following quadrilles. Mr. W. Fitzgerald, as a dandy of the days of Queen Anne, was a genuine exquisite, while the Lord Mayor, as Dick Whittington, was an equal success, with Mr. MacDonogh Q.C. as Robinson Crusoe with his umbrella. There were the usual number of gipsies, men in armor, Fauns, &c. But Captain Sampson and his Biblical namesake was a prominent character. Dr. Tisdale represented Melancholy, and Sir William Wilde a pair of spectacles, an admirably worked out and comic costume. Alderman Harris, as the Jew in the *Merchant of Venice*, was equally telling; while Sir John Barrington as a bumpkin with a horse collar was very true to nature.”

KINSALE MACKEREL FISHERY.—This fishery, now one of the best in the three kingdoms, is in full and successful working. Mr. Collins, member for Kinsale, gave a very clear and interesting account of it in the late debate on the Irish Fisheries. Until a few years ago the mackerel fishing was never opened until May or June, whereas operations were commenced this year by 1st March. About 100 boats belong to Kinsale, but by the 10th fleets from Newry, Howth, Arklow, and Kilrush; the adverse weather delayed to a later period the arrival of the Manx, Cornish, Campertown, and Lowestoft fleets, all of which, making an aggregate of 400 boats, with a crew of 3,200 men and 500 miles of nets, Scotch and Manx manufacturers supply the nets, which are most expensive, liable to be lost, and must be renewed every three or four years. The boxes in which the mackerel are packed are another considerable item—one buyer this week having ordered £800 worth from a local house. Ice is another, and this season the supply failed. Last year the supply was provided by seven large Norwegian vessels, which brought 500 tons each, or a total of 3,500 tons. Rapid packing and transit are the first essentials of success in the mackerel trade, the fish being all sold fresh, and none cured. Seven fast and powerful Liverpool tug boats ply between Kinsale and Milford, each often carrying 400 tons of fish, which is rapidly thrown upon the English markets. Each of these steamers costs the fish buyers about £350 a month during the season; while there are, alas, in the carrying trade, several fast Jersey smacks, freighted at £50 a month. The fish are reported fine, the take large, and the prices remunerative, ranging, according to supply, from £2 to 2s per hundred. Some single boats have realized £200 in a night, while not a few have reached £400 a week. These are pleasant facts with regard to the supply of fish in the Irish waters; but it is a pity to find that only one-fourth of the fleet, and these inferior in tonnage, are native bottoms; and that the nets and the carrying trade are Scotch, Manx, and English. In 1873 there were captured 128,600 boxes of 120 mackerel, and in 1874 about 100,000, being about twelve million fish, which are sold at from 5s. to 2s per six score, but at an average, 18s. 7d.

A LOST LIFE.

Al, wretched me! created for happiness in Thee, my God: I toiled in vain, whilst I sought it in creatures outside of Thee; and, behold! I strayed still further away from the end for which I was created, and I found wretchedness, for which I was not made, and perished therein. I. S. H.

Lost, lost! oh, I have flung my soul's dear treasure Into the black abyss,
Oh, who his fearful anguish e'er can measure,
Who thinks of this;
So many days of grace—but all are over,
So many days wherein I might recover
My hopes of bliss.

So many years have I on trifles wasted,
In my mad folly blind;
So many years, yet I have never tasted
True peace of mind.
So many years my God in mercy awaited,
But I His holy ways have ever hated,
And left behind.

So many calls that I have disregarded—
They rise upon me now,
So many sins that wait to be rewarded—
O justice! how?

Passions, uncured, let loose in all their madness—
They never brought to me but care and sadness,
And gloom of brow.

Duties neglected, hearts that I have broken,
Souls that thro' me were lost,
They rise up, each with its accusing token,
A ghastly host.

How fiendishly my wicked life is spent,
Yet I have been divinely innocent,
Which stings me most.

Yes! I remember those fair, far-off mornings
In my life's fresh June;
Ere yet among the blossoms tolled the warnings
Of coming ruin.

When from the skies and groves, and valleys vernal,
God's love seemed calling with a voice supernal,
Forgotten soon.

And I remember too my first transgression,
And my repentance wild:
For to the Crucified I made confession,
Who, kind and mild,

Said, “Fear not! I rejoice o'er the returning,
Come to My heart with love and mercy burning,
My poor, weak child!”

God's love! O sweetness, turned to gall so bitter
That I must deeply drain—
God's mercy changed to justice, it is fitter,
Can I complain?

O Beauty! my lost soul may never love it—
O Bliss! that I eternally shall covet
In vain, in vain!

D. C. DEANE.

Let us not love those things much which we are not sure to live long to love, nor to have long if we should.—*FULLER*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times* says, assuming that the last five days of the financial year are as productive as the average, there will be a surplus over the estimated revenue of about a million, and of seven hundred thousand pounds over the estimated expenditure. Seeing what the trade of the country has been we may, it says, be thankful for what we have.

A London paper is informed that the prospects of an attempt being made to recover the Vanguard have so far progressed that the preliminaries of a contract between the Admiralty and a Civil Engineer have been satisfactorily arranged. Should this contract be finally entered into, it is hoped that operations may be commenced no later than May next.

A staff of divers, under the direction of Mr. Ridgway, of Liverpool, has arrived a Seilly to attempt to recover the remainder of the £30,000 of specie which went down in the Schiller last May. £37,000 was recovered last year. The divers who have gone down report the remainder of the wreck as being deep in the water and undisturbed by the winter storms.

In charging the Grand Jury at the Liverpool Assizes, Mr. Justice Brett criticised severely the clauses in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1875, which casts upon a shipowner charged with sending an unseaworthy ship to sea the burden of proving his innocence. His lordship said that under the new Shipping Act a person accused could be sworn and give evidence. He should shudder, when he first saw the experiment tried, to think of the change in the administration of the law of this country; and while obeying the law—as he was obliged to do—he should do so with the greatest possible reluctance. A case of that kind indicated stands in the calendar.

We are the most civilized and the most Christian and moral nation on the face of the earth. Of course we are. How should we be otherwise with the most reformed of constantly reforming Churches kept up by the State at an enormous cost, and with a defender of faith that does not exist? Yet, somehow, now and then, statistics are published which show that there is something not altogether right in our social goings-on. Take, for instance, our regard for human life. Just imagine, the deaths of infants during the past year were equal to 162 per 1000 in London, and they averaged 190 per 1000 in 17 other large towns, ranging from 133 in Portsmouth to 245 in Leicester. How many of these children were secretly murdered?—*London Universe*.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—The Empress Eugenie has, writes the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, just presented a singularly handsome antependium to St. Mary's Church, Chislehurst, the place of sepulture of Napoleon III. This altar-frontal is of cloth of gold, enriched with crimson embroidery, and is a fitting supplement to the magnificent vestments (cope and chasuble), also of cloth of gold, which the Empress partly worked herself, and which she presented some time ago to the Rev. J. Goddard, the cure. The gold-embroidered covering of the tabernacle is a gift from the same generous donor. There has also just been placed at the foot of the Emperor's tomb a prie-dieu for the use of the Empress. It is of black mahogany; upholstered in black and purple velvet, and is adorned with an Imperial crown and the Empress's monogram. Her Majesty had been accustomed during her private devotions to kneel on the stone steps leading into the mortuary chapel, and this circumstance coming to the knowledge of the Duchess of Cambridge and some other ladies, it was resolved to present the Empress with the chair referred to. Many additions have recently been made in the floral and other decorations of the chapel. The Queen's wreath of immortelles remains on the sarcophagus, also her gift; but it is now much withered. Several distinguished French ladies are at work upon a carpet, entirely made by hand, to be laid down the centre of the church.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF ENGLISH POLICY.—In the activity of Mr. Disraeli's Government the *Russki Mir* of St. Petersburg sees a feverish Radicalism, such as England has not witnessed for a long time on the part of her Ministers. A series of bold and in the highest degree practical measures, it says, restores to England the important political role which Englishmen had forgotten during the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone. At present, England alone of the Great Powers deals clearly and consciously in conformity with her interests; the other Powers content themselves with putting forth innocent diplomatic Notes timidly abstain from all positive action. A firm and independent foreign policy is at present represented by England alone, while the Continental Powers pursue only a negative policy. Without risk of war or any important sacrifice England has laid her powerful hand upon the international road which connects Europe with Asia and in part with India. At the same time she fortifies Malta, the central station of the Mediterranean, increases her land and sea forces, and strengthens her influence at Constantinople and Cairo. In the meantime, the *Russki Mir* asks, what has Russia done towards approaching nearer to the Bosphorus, which naturally has greater importance for her than the Suez Canal has for England? The classical portal, without which Russia cannot be mistress in her own house, is still in hands hostile to Russia. From whom the Bosphorus is now as far removed as it was after the Crimean war. The bestowal of the title of Empress upon the Queen is cited by the same journal as further proof of Mr. Disraeli's Radical policy, but it asserts that there is no ground for regarding that title as constituting a stronger bond between England and India. The elevation of India to the rank of a special empire can only tend to the weakening, not to the strengthening, of the English power in that country.

ACTION ABOUT A SNEEZE.—There is no incident so trifling that it may not lead to an important issue, and a sneeze delivered by a draper's assistant on the 28th of January led to an action which was tried before a judge and jury at Lambeth the other day. The plaintiff was on the day mentioned in the service of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, Westminster, and was engaged in the drapery department, of which the defendant was overlooker or manager. About ten o'clock at night, when assisting to take stock, having, as he alleged, a cold in his head, “he was compelled to sneeze.” There can be little doubt that he sneezed rather loudly, for defendant hearing the report came up to where the plaintiff and others were at work and “demanded to know who sneezed.” The plaintiff at once magnanimously admitted that he was the sneezer, upon which the defendant told him that “the next time he wanted to sneeze he must go out and do it.” Shortly afterwards the plaintiff “felt himself impelled to sneeze again,” and, putting on his overcoat, said to the defendant, “Please, sir, I am going out to sneeze.” He was thereupon told by the defendant that if he went outside he must go altogether, and upon his proceeding to do so, the defendant issued on his returning the week's wages he had received a few hours previously, the week's work not expiring until the afternoon of the next day. As he declined to comply with this demand, the defendant “took him by the collar and pushed him down a spiral staircase a flight at a time.” He was subsequently searched off the premises between a policeman and the doorkeeper, and claimed damages for the injuries he had received by his rapid descent downstairs. After several witnesses had been examined, and the defendant had given his version of the affair, the judge summed up the evidence at some length, and the jury gave

a verdict for the plaintiff, damages, £20. The judge certified for costs; but the counsel for the defendant asked leave for a new trial, which was granted *pro forma*, so that more work for lawyers will probably arise out of this unfortunate sneeze.

UNITED STATES.

The Philadelphia *Press* estimates that the hotels and boarding houses within reach of Philadelphia, including the hotels of New York, can accommodate 271,274 guests.

The Protestant Bishop of Georgia, says the *Southern Cross*, by his trade against Papal infallibility effected the conversion of his niece to the Catholic faith. Let him continue to repeat his sermon, and, no doubt, many of his intelligent hearers will find out the fallibility of the preacher and the infallibility of the Pope.

AN IRISH CENTENARIAN.—Dr. Nagle, Registrar of Records, reports the death, at the age of one hundred and six years, of Martha McQuirk a native of Ireland died of senile asthma, at St. Joseph's Home for aged persons.—*New York World*.

Some shameless swindlers are at present trading in the recent misfortune of the Little Sisters of the Poor in Brooklyn, by collecting in their name, without authority, and of course retaining the money for their own uses. The Poor Little Sisters publish a card in another column, which will give further information on that point. It is so easy to give aid for them to proper persons, such as the clergy, members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and other Catholics connected with the various churches, that there is really no excuse for any one who permits himself to be deceived by these pretended agents. The Sisters can very badly afford the loss of any assistance intended for them.—*Catholic Review*.

CORRUPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—A New York journal publishes the following extracts from a private letter from Washington:—“Washington is all a wallow of thievery and corruption, with a full sprinkling of delighted official Samboes intermixed by way of flavour and ornamentation. Yet the city is just as it has long been. There is really nothing new. Only time gradually develops to the many what was well known to the few. Thus there is a great gap and stare over Belknap, while there is nothing new in the case. His story is that of the whole civil service ever since Grant came in. It is just what we knew about and went in to reform in 1872. All the thanks we got was a shower of bricks. There is no place for an honest man in Washington society as at present constituted. No man who speaks the truth can appear in it. If you can't meet thieves and liars on terms of equality you do not belong there. Moral and political debauchery has here reached a height that history sometimes speaks of, but of which this country has never before had any experience, or even any approach to, except in the local sphere where Tweed figured. But the scoundrels who have usurped the name, organisation, and administration of the Republican party have beaten all their predecessors in this line of sight. Fire and brimstone might have done for Sodom, but it wouldn't purify this city. The man doesn't live who is a sufficient master of language to depict its degradation. Don't flatter yourself that everything is bound to come out now, in either the war or other departments, where things are worse. As after great burglaries we hear of new fastenings, chronometer locks, fresh guards and padlocks, so now there are new grips and padlocks on every fellow's mouth who might be tempted to tell what he knows. Grant's reported saying that Marsh ought to be hanged for blabbing is understood exactly. Stone walls and iron bolts are nothing to the moral defences set up in this single expression of the head of the Government. Any chap who has got information to sell can get more for it at the Executive Department to-day than in any other market. So you had better moderate your expectations.”

THE “HEATHEN CHINA.”—Chinese emigration on a large scale is calculated seriously to weaken the United States, by discouraging the immigration of European labourers to the territories. Chinese emigration is not of a character calculated to enrich or ennoble a country. The Chinamen never intend to become a citizen, he in his heart despises the citizens of the United States as Outer Barbarians, and will not bring his wife and children with him to be contaminated by their (to his thoughts) uncivilised and savage ways; he will not even leave his corpse to enrich the American soil; the bodies of Chinamen are therefore carefully shipped back to their celestial land. He does not, however, hesitate to bring to this land of Outer Barbarians the filthiest vices of the filthiest people in the world. With his “Choice Souchow”—muck that a Chinese scavenger would not condescend to swallow; he brings cargoes of the most degraded women, who pollute the social atmosphere of the Pacific seaboard cities with their late presence. Wherever he goes throughout the States, he reduces the rate of wages to starvation level. How indeed can European labourers contend on equal terms in the labour market, with men who are accustomed to regard rat soup as one of the highest delicacies? I do not wish to give vent to any illiberal sentiments, or to prevent these members of the great human family from emigrating to any country they please, but I do think, that if any regard is to be had, to the position of the United States as a great military power, Chinese emigration to America requires regulation. Capitalists may make a few millions out of the cheap labour of the Heathen Chinese; but when the time comes for the sword to decide, who shall have the future control of that wealth, and of the Government of the United States, the contest will be decided, not by the country possessing most capitalists, and “Chinamen,” but by the trained men of European extraction. “Fortified towns, well-trained arsenals and armoured,” said Lord Chancellor Bacon, “Godly races of horse, chariots of war, elephants, ordnance, artillery, and the like, are nothing more than a sheep in a lion's skin, unless the nation itself be from its origin and temper, stout and warlike. The sinews of war are not money, if the sinews of men's arms be wanting as they are in a soft and effeminate nation; for Solomon said well to Croesus (when in ostentation he showed him his gold) ‘Sir, if any other come that hath better iron than gold, he will be master of all this gold.’”—*Travels in Canada and the United States*.

CANADA.

A Farmer's Club was formed in the township of Erin on the 6th inst.

Seaforth will have six licensed hotels under the new Act. Seven have been struck off.

At Barrie, Ont., Assizes Hon. Judge Galt was presented with the customary pair of white kid gloves, as there were no criminal cases.

Laval University, Quebec, is preparing to celebrate the anniversary of Monsie. Laval, its founder; the event takes place on the 30th inst.

Meaford is about to make an effort to put a heavy discount on American silver, so as to drive it out of the place and make room for something better.

A man named Walter Hill, of Guelph, has been committed for trial on a charge of neglecting to provide food for his wife and children.

Over 60,000 bushels of clover have been exported from Ontario to Great Britain at about \$7 per bushel. Clover seed is now selling by the car load at \$6.25.

The Dunkin by-law, carried in the township of Storrington, has been quashed by Chief Justice Harrison for want of notice of the passage of the same.

CONFIRMATION.—His Lordship, Bishop Jamot, will administer the sacrament of Confirmation at Streetsville and in the Fifth Line Church, during the last week of May.

The editor of the Listowel paper has been shown a sample of new potatoes about the size of pigons' eggs, grown during the winter in the open air, by Mr. N. Sommerville.

Mr. Robert Dagg, of Shawville, recently had a portion of one of his ears bitten off by a horse. He was going into the stable with some oats for the animal at the time. The horse also inflicted a wound on Mr. Dagg's cheek.

It is stated that the proprietors of the Star Line, of Sarnia, will run two boats to Goderich in opposition to the Benton and Burchie. The Sherman (formerly a revenue cutter) and the Holland are to compose this opposition line.

Gainsby and his surveying party, who were supposed to be shipwrecked and lost in the northern part of British Columbia, have been heard from in Victoria and are safe.

At the annual meeting of St. Patrick's Association, Ottawa, on the 10th inst., the revenue for the past year was shown to be \$1,456.20; expenditure, \$1,314.03; the unencumbered assets of the Society reach \$5,086.

Several farmers in the surrounding country in the vicinity of Hamilton have been at work with ploughs for some days past; it is reported that the wheat is badly winter-killed, and much uneasiness is felt about the fruit trees.

The number of men employed in connection with the copper mining and the treatment of the ore in the Province of Quebec has been from 200 to 300. Wages have averaged \$1.75 a day for mechanics, \$1.50 for miners, and \$1 to \$1.25 for laborers.

Legal proceedings have been taken to quash the by-law of the Town Council of Walkerton, passed on the first day of March last, regulating the number of shop licenses to be granted for the current year, the Council, at its last meeting, rather than “cave in,” resolved upon a defence of their action.

The total number of liquor licenses allowed to be issued in Ottawa under the new Act is 157; of this number, 86 are tavern and 81 shop licenses; there are only 155 applicants for licenses this year. The City Council have increased the rate from \$100 to \$200 each.

St. John, N. B., April 20.—It is understood that four million superficial feet of deals changed hands here recently at \$8 per thousand feet. The logs from which the deals were sawn cost the seller last year over \$8. This fact is cited in the newspapers to show the state of the deal trade at present in St. John.

St. Hyacinthe, one of the most active towns in the Eastern Townships, and one which suffered much from the depression of the past few months, has now three boot and shoe manufacturers, running on full time. In these establishments, and three foundries, there are seven hundred workmen employed.

GRANT.—The architect of the new Catholic Church, Guelph, Canada, has submitted the plans got up by him to the building committee, which have been accepted. The design is very fine in point of architecture, and the estimated cost is \$75,000. It is proposed during the coming season only to carry out half the plan, the other part to build the season following.

Business generally in the Eastern Townships is still reported as dull, and it is not likely to revive, nor money become more plentiful, until spring is more advanced. Traders seem to have no doubts of enjoying a fairly active business so soon as farmers begin to make butter and cheese, which are the principal sources of income through this section.

Private advices from Gaspe state that there is great distress on the coast. Flour is very scarce. One woman died at Percé from starvation last week. At Malbaie du Barachois several families are starving. Unless navigation opens early it is feared many will die of hunger. Only thirty barrels of flour are left for sale by the merchants for thirty miles of the coast, and this can only be bought in quantities of ten or twelve pounds by families at a time. Hay is selling at \$32 per ton, and to be brought thirty miles at that. Farmers at Gaspe are already killing off their whole stock, and horses are dying. Seven feet of snow is on the ground.

THE MAYOR OF OTTAWA.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Waller, one of the most distinguished Irish Catholic gentlemen in Canada, has been elected to the Mayoralty of the Capital of the Dominion. This is a just recognition of the eminent services rendered by that gentleman to his countrymen in Canada, and of his earnest co-operation and assistance in everything calculated to improve their social condition and the more gratifying as he had to contend against a vast amount of prejudice and bigotry on the part of those who blindly hate his creed and nationality. Mr. Waller is a gentleman of high talent, broad view, and genuine liberality. He is a staunch defender of Irish rights, and never compounded truth or sacrificed principle with a view to obtain power or place. He is a gentleman of whom his countrymen in the Dominion have just reason to feel proud, and in conferring on him the honor referred to they have only performed a duty. With Mr. Waller as Mayor, and Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue as Member of Parliament, the Irish citizens of the Dominion Capital may rest assured they will be ably and honorably represented.—*Irish World*.

MILTON, April 19.—At the present Halton Assizes an action was brought by Mr. Andrew Pettit against Charles Mills to recover money stolen from plaintiff by defendant, as well as the expenses incurred in the prosecution of the suspected parties. Judgment was recorded this afternoon for plaintiff in \$6,592. Mills is possessed of a considerable amount of property, not less than £30,000, and is now undergoing five years in the Penitentiary for his connection with this robbery. The principal facts of the case are these:—On the night of Thursday, December 17th, 1874, the house of Pettit, who is a farmer, residing in the township of Nelson, was entered by four or five masked burglars, and \$6,500 stolen. The robbery was a most daring one. The family were threatened with revolvers if they offered resistance. The money was kept in a desk in Mr. Pettit and his wife's bedroom, and was easily found by the burglars. Their thorough acquaintance with the house was fully accounted for when the servant girl was discovered to be an accomplice. Early in January, 1875, Mills, a man named Foley, and one or two others were arrested and examined in Hamilton for complicity in the robbery, but owing to the absence of a boy Hill—who had been spirited away—a material witness for the prosecution, the prisoners were discharged. Shortly after this Mills left for the States. During his absence the boy Hill, who had been a servant at the house where Mills occasionally resided, came to Canada and told all he knew of the affair, and when Mills early in last January crossed into Canada, he was at once arrested, and along with him three or four others, and was placed on his trial at Milton for the robbery. On January 12th he was found guilty, and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. All the other robbers escaped punishment.