

manner. I left with the two girls, and never saw poor McEntyre again alive. I attended the funeral of my departed friend.

(Signed,) T. SHEEHAN.
Sworn to before me at Mont
treat this twenty-second day of
January, one thousand eight
hundred and seventy-six.

(Signed,) A. BROGAN, Comr. S.C.

Louis William Leclair, priest, residing at St. Patrick's Church in this city and assistant pastor in that church, solemnly declares as follows:—On the 27th December last, in the forenoon a young woman named Catherine McGuire called on me to visit William McEntyre, a young Protestant boy who was very sick in the Montreal General Hospital; she informed me it was the young man himself who wished to see me. I hastened to his bedside; he stated that he had sent for me, having heard of my attending Catherine McGuire during her illness a few months before; he declared to me that he wished to become a Catholic, and that he always had that inclination. After he gave me a clear and distinct assurance of his intention to join the Catholic Church, I gave him a short instruction on the leading points of the Catholic faith; he understood the points of doctrine I explained without difficulty, and admitted freely all I proposed to him. I told him to examine his conscience in order to prepare for confession when I should return in the evening. I returned to see McEntyre same evening, but rather late; I found him prepared to make his confession, but fearing it would fatigue him too much then, I told him to wait till next morning at ten o'clock. I returned to the Hospital next morning as agreed; this was the 28th December: I found two women washing McEntyre's hands; I said a few words to him, when the head-nurse called me out of the ward and asked me if I was aware that that young man (McEntyre) was a Protestant? I replied to her that he had been a Protestant but that he was now a Catholic; that I would see the doctor to request him to change McEntyre's card, but that I had nothing else to ask of him; I then went to see the doctor, and, after explaining the case, I requested him to change young McEntyre's card, who now professed to be a Catholic; the doctor (Cameron) refused, saying that the patient should first see a minister of his own creed. I replied that the patient had not sent for a minister but for me; that no minister ever came near him during his sickness, and that I did not see why one should now be imposed upon him. The doctor said he thought it was the proper way to act, that his mind was made up on that point and that it should be so. The doctor then said something about nuns and priests going around patients' beds, and that it was time to see to it, I understood him to hint at proselytism, for his words were not very intelligible. I returned to the Hospital in the afternoon, same day, accompanied by Father Singer, the regular Catholic chaplain hoping to be able to bring the doctor to an amicable understanding on the matter; the doctor repeated in substance what he had said in the forenoon, adding that he had weighed the matter in his own mind, and had taken advice, and that his final decision was that the patient should first see his minister; that I could return next morning at ten o'clock to learn the patient's wish. I asked the doctor if there was any rule on the point in question; he replied there was no rule, but that he was the judge of what was proper to be done in the present case. I then requested the doctor to come up with me and Father Singer and two witnesses of his own choice, to learn from the patient whether he wanted me or not, promising that if the patient did not want me I would immediately retire; the doctor refused this proposal. Next day, Wednesday 29th December, I returned to the Hospital and saw Doctor Cameron; I asked him what the decision was regarding McEntyre; he answered that the patient had seen his minister for about five minutes with two other witnesses, and that he was satisfied to remain in the faith he always had. I again asked the doctor to come up with me to the patient's bed that I might have this declaration from himself; the doctor refused, saying he had orders not to let me or anybody else up to see him; on this I withdrew. The poor boy died the sixth day after without seeing me.

Montreal, January the twenty-second, }
eighteen hundred and seventy-six.
(Signed.)

LOUIS WILLIAM LECLAIRE, priest.
Joseph Augustus Singer, priest, residing at St. Patrick's Church in this city, and first assistant pastor in that church, solemnly declares as follows:—In the afternoon of the 28th December last, at the request of the Rev. Father Leclair I accompanied him to the General Hospital of this city; we saw Doctor Cameron together, and explained that the only object of our visit was to know whether the patient McEntyre desired the attendance of a priest or not; the doctor refused to satisfy us on the point, saying that the patient must first see his minister and that he had fixed twenty-four hours with Father Leclair for that purpose. The doctor was then asked whether there was any rule which authorized his refusal; he replied, there was no rule, but that after weighing all the reasons and circumstances he thought it right to adopt this decision. On Father Leclair and I urging still more our demand, the doctor then told us that the patient was too weak to bear excitement. All further instance was lost on the firm determination of the doctor. Father Leclair then asked the doctor if the patient was in danger; the doctor said "No." I then said to Father Leclair, "as the patient is not in danger, we can wait."

Montreal, January the twenty-second, }
eighteen hundred and seventy-six.
(Signed,) JOSEPH AUGUSTUS SINGER.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Arthur H. Murphy, of Kilcomney, Goresbridge, in the county of Wick, farmer and cattle dealer, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

There died recently a woman named Julia Shea, in the Killarney lunatic asylum, at the advanced age of 108 years. She was an inmate of that institution for twenty-seven years.

The Very Rev. E. Canon Murphy, P.P., Banteer, died on the 10th ult. He lived to an advanced age in the conscientious discharge of his sacred duties, and in the practice of priestly perfection.

The death is announced of Mrs. Dorrian, of Limerick, at the age of 105 years. More than four years ago her native village—Kirkcubbin—congratulated her on the centenary of her birthday, and offered her twenty-five crowns, wishing her as many happy years.

A CENTENARIAN.—There is at present residing within five miles of Bantary, in the parish of Cabragh, a woman who has reached the patriarchal age of 104 years. She has children, grand-children, and great-grand-children. She can give an accurate account of the arrival of the French fleet in Bantary Bay. She is in the full enjoyment of her faculties.

Dr. Valentine Browne, late physician to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, has received a valuable appointment in New South Wales, namely—as physician to the hospital at Bourke, in that colony. The emoluments connected with the appointment, together with private practice, are estimated to exceed £1,000 a year.

The Master of the Rolls has just settled the Wadding Church in Carrick-on-Suir agreeably to the will of the founder, who, in 1766, left a certain sum of money for the support of a certain number of poor Catholics of his native town. Mr. Edmund

Burke, in 1857, left £300,000 for the same object to Carrick, where the Burke Asylum is in a flourishing condition.

The following sale was made in the Landed Estates Court, on the 17th ult.—Estate of William Lambert, owner; Thomas Doyle, petitioner. The lands of Grange, containing 161a. 2r. 6p. in the barony of Forth, held under fee-farm, and producing a profit net of £300 1s 1d; Ordinance valuation, £164 10s. Sold at £6,000 to Dr. R. J. Crean, of Wexford.

MAYNORTH COLLEGE CHURCH.—Most of the Irish Bishops have addressed their clergy on the subject of the collection of funds to aid in building the new church at College of Maynooth; some have written to the President, Very Rev. Dr. Russell, expressing their desire that he should forward to the priests of their diocese the circular he has prepared for the purpose.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—Following soon after the lamented death of Father Gaffney, who was thrown from his car at Sutton, near Dublin, and killed, we have the death of the Rev. P. O'Meara, C.C., parish of Kennedy King's Co., diocese of Killaloe, who was thrown from his car when returning home from Parsonstown, at 8 o'clock in the evening, a few days since. Active measures are on foot to erect a suitable testimonial to the memory of Father Gaffney, the lamented curate of Clontarf.

The Freeman's Journal (Dublin) has, in a very good article, called attention to the great exertions of the Catholic clergy in the cause of temperance. Judge Dowse remarked on circuit that the clergy could check intemperance, and this was supposed by some to imply that he considered that they did not work hard enough in the good cause. The Freeman gives evidence that in every diocese of Ireland there are under the guidance of the clergy several religious confraternities waging active war against intemperance.

A workman named Leery, in the employment of Colonel Bernard, Deputy Lieutenant of the King's County, met with a serious accident while felling a tree on the Colonel's property. He cut so deeply that before he had time to get away it fell on him. The poor man was insensible for some time, but he was eventually restored by Drs. Clarke and Dudley, who were in prompt attendance. It was discovered that his leg was broken and he was sent to the infirmary.

A large meeting was held at the Catholic Church, Fairview, on the 5th ult., with the object of making arrangements for presenting a testimonial to the Rev. Father Kennedy on his removal to Coolock. A Committee comprising the principal inhabitants of Clontarf and neighborhood, was formed for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. The whole proceedings testified to the warm feelings of regard which are entertained for the Rev. gentleman by his parishioners, and their regret at his departure.

ASSIZES.—With trifling exceptions the assizes have, so far, proved the rapid disappearance of serious crime in Ireland. In Limerick there were a few cases of stabbing, and in Longford an agrarian outrage, but nothing of any moment to show any danger to law or order. Several of the judges commented seriously on the increase of drunkenness, the fruitful source of Irish crime. Chief Justice Whitehead testified that there is no agrarian crime in Mid-Leinster, and pointed out that while the Coercion Act detests tramps and professional criminals, it has wrought no injury on the country to the honest farming and labouring classes.

MR. P. E. HOGAN, auctioneer, Nelson street, Tipperary, recently sold the tenant's interest in a farm of land situate at Cullen, about two miles from Limerick Junction, containing about 46 acres Irish plantation measure, for the extraordinary sum of £3,840 sterling, with auction fees. There was a very large concourse of people present at the sale, as there was a great interest manifested in the result, as the vendors—Messrs. John and Kendal O'Brien—are extremely popular, and highly respected in the neighborhood. After a very brisk bidding and a good deal of excitement it was finally knocked down to Mr. Richard Scott, in trust, for Mr. Daniel Conway.

WITHHOLDING COMMUNION IN IRELAND.—An action is pending in Dublin in which the defendant is the Rev. James Stewart, Presbyterian minister, of Kippa, and the plaintiff a gentleman named Togharr, one of the congregation. The principal count is for withholding Communion, whereby plaintiffs suffered in good repute, and for which he seeks damages. During one of the preliminary motions, having reference to the amendment of pleas, Baron Deasy, while willing to allow any reasonable amendment, took care to point out that the recent English case was by no means analogous, in as much as one had reference to a Government Establishment, while the other concerned a merely voluntary organization.

The Freeman's Journal of the 9th ult. says:—"Between six and seven o'clock yesterday evening it blew a tremendous gale of wind for two hours continuously, accompanied by violent torrents of rain. It being the first of Spring tides the river banks overflowed in every direction, and at Ennis the roadways in the suburbs were flooded. Accounts from Limerick, Miltownmalbay, Lisacarrow, Kilsrush, Killee, and Carrigrohilly describe the tempestuous weather of the last three days as fearful in the extreme, all the lands bordering on the Shannon being covered as one sheet of water. Portion of Lohinch sea wall has been swept away."

On the night of the 4th ult. two men named William Sealer, a cattle dealer, and Martin Reardon, went to sleep on the lime-kiln of Mr. Hanigan at Ballymullen, near Tralee. During the night they were, it is supposed, partly suffocated, and in their efforts to escape fell into the kiln, where their bodies were found on the following morning presenting a frightful spectacle. The body of Reardon could scarcely be identified, but that of Sealer did not suffer so much. In the pocket of the latter was found a lemonade bottle filled with whiskey, and his father bore testimony at the inquest to his intemperate habits. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of death by suffocation.

The World (London) says the Home Rule members have managed to secure almost ever Wednesday during the session by a piece of clever manoeuvring at the ballot-boxes. The World is quite right; but the manoeuvring was perfectly legitimate. The Irish members are sent into the House of Commons, not to play the part of dumb dogs, but to act. If their opponents sneer at Irish questions and jeer at them, they are thoroughly warranted in putting their tact and astuteness against the brute preponderance of an unreasonable majority. In what they are doing they are acting within the strict limits of their parliamentary rights; they owe no courtesy to their adversaries, for they never get any from them, and if their adversaries are complaining now it is because they discover that two can play at the game of obstruction.—Univers.

PRESENTATIONS AND EDUCATION.—A deputation from the Presbyterian General Assembly in Ireland has had an interview with the Prime Minister in Downing-street, in reference to primary and intermediate education in Ireland. The Marquis of Hamilton and five other Ulster members attended. The alien Scotch Presbyterians, consisting of half-a-dozen conflicting sects, number 503,461, or slightly over nine per cent. of the population, the vast body of them massed as squatters in a corner of Ireland, appear as squatters as their special province to determine the name of education best suited to Catholics, who outnumber them eight or nine fold.—I doubt

if they told Mr. Disraeli that last session from nearly a million of Catholics in Ulster not one new matriculated student entered Queen's College, Belfast, or that in some of the Ulster model schools not even one Catholic pupil could be found. The Protestant Episcopalians frequently evince decency in dealing with the educational claims of Catholics, but the Presbyterians never. They seem lost to shame.—Cor. of Tablet.

CATHOLIC TRAINING COLLEGE.—Cardinal Cullen has addressed a circular to the clergy of the diocese of Dublin, recommending a parochial subscription of about £3 from each parish towards the support of the Training College for masters just opened in Drumcondra, under the Vincentian Fathers, and requesting the clergy to send young men there for instruction in the business of teaching. Up to the present very few students have been received, and the circular states that a primary school for the practice of teaching is about to be provided near the collegiate house. Since 1862 Catholic clerical managers of schools have been forbidden to send, or to be a party to sending, any teacher for training to the model schools of the National Board, or to employ any trained teacher subsequent to that date; so that during these forty years few Catholic trained teachers have been added to the staff, while death, and the attractions of more lucrative callings, took away a large fraction of the older hands. The consequences are deplorable, especially as regards the schoolmasters, who are inferior in technical skill and method, and getting lower every year, to their Protestant fellows of every sect. If there be any truth in the adage, "As the master so the school," the mass of the Catholic population must be handicapped in the social race under such circumstances. What a sad contrast to England and Scotland, with their numerous and efficient training colleges, all denominational, crowded with students. The estimate of State grants for the coming year, 1876-7, being £97,500 for the English, and £26,200 for the Scotch colleges, or a total of £123,700; and these grants must be supplemented by one-third local support, making an aggregate expenditure of £168,333 upon the training of teachers. Something could be done with £3 from each of about 1,050 parishes, if they all contributed; but as the support and expense of each student during even a ten month's course would be about £50, it would form a slender and slow provision for training the thousands of masters over the Catholic schools.

ORGANIZATION IN ULSTER.—It is highly gratifying, writes the Dublin correspondent of the London Tablet, to witness the spirit and union shown by the Catholics of Ulster, and the admirable steps being taken for their social and political emancipation in that province. The Catholics of Belfast, who were 55,575 in 1871, and who are now little short of 60,000, have just erected a magnificent Catholic hall, which was opened a few days ago by the Bishop of Down and Connor, who delivered the inaugural lecture. On Monday evening the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Dean of Limerick, who may be regarded as the father of Catholic Young Men's Societies and Catholic Unions, delivered a lecture there, the Lord Bishop presiding. In all the dioceses in Ulster efforts are being made, in various forms—local branches of the Catholic Union, a Catholic press, Catholic colleges and intermediate schools, religious houses, parochial libraries and reading rooms, and registration associations—to unite, promote, and strengthen Catholic interests. The social and political aspect of the question was crowned by the formation, last week, in the city of Derry, of an Ulster Catholic Association, for the mutual defence and promotion of Catholic interests in the province, representatives having attended from the several counties. An admirable resolution was arrived at, without which success would be impossible, namely, total exclusion of factional politics, and the unbroken union of Catholics as such. Bishops, priests, and flock can thus unite for mutual support, respecting at the same time the autonomy of local opinion, whether diocesan, county, borough, Poor law union, or parochial. As a popular morning Dublin journal, yesterday, in referring to this revival in Ulster, fell into some serious mistakes, I shall jot down a few facts of interest. It is said: "There is not a Catholic member of Parliament for Ulster, not a mayor, or other civic dignity, not a high sheriff, only a mere fraction of magistracy. Scarcely even a rate collector or process server is Catholic." If there be one at all! Cavan, an Ulster county, has had for the last two years an excellent Catholic member in the person of Mr. Charles Fay, who is "a ray of the soil" of East Bruffin. There is just now no Catholic High sheriff in Ulster, but there had been several; thus, Mr. Deane and Mr. Reilly, Dease, Cavan; Mr. Doherty, Donegal; Lord Robert Montagu, and Mr. O'Rourke, Antrim; Mr. Whyte, Down; Mr. Brady and Mr. Lentaigue, Monaghan; so that there have been many Catholic high sheriffs and even a Catholic Vice-Lieutenant, for many years in Cavan. So far from there being no Catholic public officer, as is alleged, above a rate collector or a process server—if there be one at all—on the 1st January the judges of the County Courts of Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Monaghan were Catholics; the clerks of the Crown of Cavan and Tyrone were Catholics; the governor of the Lunatic Asylum, Letterkenny, is a Catholic; several of the stipendiary magistrates are Catholics, and so with the inspectors of national schools, apart from other services; while there are many medical and other officers of the Poor-law unions who are Catholics. The first step towards reform is accurate and reliable information, and an honest statement of Catholic grievances. Our most dangerous enemy is a friend with distorted vision, who has got colour-blindness, and always sees our social and political sorrows magnified in extent and intensified in rawness. The movement in Ulster will effect vast good, and I hope to be able to assist by supplying your readers with reliable local information relating to Catholic grievances and wants in Ulster.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rev. Flavell Cook, of Christ Church, Clifton, has resigned his living. He says he bows to the law of the land, but recognises a higher power.

Last year the various insurance offices in Manchester paid £1,100,000 for fire losses in the city, while their premiums only amounted to £80,000.

Great depression, consequent upon lack of orders, prevails in the coal trade of Durham. It is said that between two and three thousand hands are idle.

The Strathclyde, a Glasgow ship bound from London to Bombay, was run into and sunk by a large steamer in the channel. About forty lives are supposed to have been lost.

The jury have returned a verdict of man-slaughter against the commanding officer of the German steamer Franconia, for sinking the Strathclyde.

The Glasgow News says that the Lord Provost of Glasgow "sat upon" the Lord Provost of Edinburgh when deputations from both cities waited upon the Home Secretary recently.

During the past year His Eminence Cardinal Manning preached at least once in every church in his diocese. In many of them he preached more than once.

The lecture by the Marquis of Bute on the early days of Sir Wm. Wallace, delivered at Paisley on the 16th Nov. last, has just been published in quarto form by Mr. Alexander Gardner, Paisley. The lecture is enriched by two illustrations, and appendices.

A LARGE CORPORATION.—The Board of Works of London has jurisdiction over 118 square miles of territory. A penny rate laid by it produces £297,000.

080. It has lent £1,119,907 to vestries of various kinds, and owes £9,215,986 on its own account. It has constructed 776 miles of local sewers and 254 miles of main drainage. In 1876 it will require £697,079, all of which must be contributed by the ratepayers.

"ANGLO-CATHOLICISM."—A London correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times, writes to that paper as follows:—"Anglo-Catholics tread very closely in the steps of English Roman Catholics. For instance Mr. Masters, the Ritualist publisher, advertises 'The Office of Reparation to the Blessed Sacrament'; for those who recite the canonical hours according to 'the day office of the Church.' Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., the music publishers, advertise 'The Office of Compline noted,' and Mr. Hayes, the publisher, well-known to the frequenters of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, advertises 'Tenebrae,' the translation of which has been made by the Guild of St. Alban's.

A STRANGE VISITOR AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—On the 8th ult., soon after eleven o'clock, a young man, apparently two or three and twenty, and well dressed, was observed to drive up to Buckingham Palace in one of the usual handsome cabs. He was stopped and asked his business, when he demanded to be allowed to pass the gates, as he had a desire to see the queen, he himself, he said, being King of England. The policeman of course suspecting that the would-be visitor could not be in his right mind, refused to allow the cab to proceed further. The man, who gives the name of Thomas Young, was taken to the King Street Police-station, and Dr. Bond, the divisional surgeon, was sent for. He examined the poor fellow and pronounced him to be insane. After a time he was conveyed to the workhouse in Mount Street.

DON CARLOS HOOTED BY AN ENGLISH MOB.—There is perhaps no public in the world that can at times be more wantonly insulting and downright brutal than the public to which the free and enlightened and liberal and hospitable British belongs. Excite the religious community and the ignorant religious bigotry of a certain class of Englishmen, and there is no knowing what they may be guilty of. A striking instance of this occurred on Saturday. A prince royal of Spain, after four years' hard and brave struggle against great odds, is obliged to take refuge in England. The English people have nothing whatever to say or do with Don Carlos or his cause; yet, when this interesting historic personage takes refuge in England, where so many disreputable refugees have been so well received before now, he is hissed and hooted. This is nice British hospitality, truly!—Univers.

A BIG WEEK'S WORK.—A week's work in Birmingham comprises, among its various results, the fabrication of 14,000,000 pens, 6,000 bedsteads, 7,000 guns, 30,000,000 cut nails, 100,000,000 buttons, 1,000 saddles, 5,000,000 copper or bronze coins, 20,000 pairs of spectacles, six tons of paper mache wares, over 200,000 worth of jewelry, 4,000 miles of iron and steel wire, ten tons of pins, five tons of hairpins and hooks and eyes, 130,000 gross of wood screws, 500 tons of nuts and screw bolts and spikes, 50 tons of wrought iron hinges, 350 miles length of wax for vestals, 40 tons of refined metal, 40 tons of German silver, 1,000 dozens of fenders, 3,500 bellows, 800 tons of brass and copper wares—these, with a multitude of other articles, being exported to almost all parts of the globe.

THE QUEEN'S NEW TITLE.—Some clever verses have been written by it, it is said, the son of one of her majesty's secretaries of State, which are not by any means highly respectful to Queen Victoria or to the project of Mr. Disraeli to add to the Queen's already tolerably numerous titles. It appears that the point of the joke is to the effect that Mr. Disraeli signifies his tenure of office by creating an empress, and that Mr. Gladstone will follow him by creating a Pope. Capital notion! The ex-premier has already started the foundation of a new religion. Why not make himself the first Pope? Beautiful! No more novel idea has been started since Henry the Eighth found it convenient to make himself head of a parliamentary manufactured religion, which has ever since managed to remain the State Church of England.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS IN EAST SCOTLAND.—His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Strain, has allowed the Rev. Paul MacLachlan of Stirling, who has now upon him the weight of forty-five years of priestly life to retire to the charge of the newly founded mission of Doune. Father MacLachlan is succeeded at Stirling by the Rev. P. MacManus, from Bathgate. The other appointments are:—Rev. Thomas A. O'Carroll from being an assistant at St. Andrew's, Dundee, to take charge of the mission of Bathgate; Rev. P. Agnew to be assistant to Rev. A. MacDonnell, Dumfries; Rev. William O'Neill, Dumfries to be one of the junior priests at St. Patrick's Edinburgh; and Rev. Alphonsus Vanderyt to be one of the junior priests at St. Andrew's Dundee. The mission of Broxburn has been temporarily attached to that of Bathgate, Linlithgowshire.

AN INTELLIGENT BRITISH JURY.—At the Durham assizes, a jury returned a verdict of acquittal in a manslaughter case, although the counsel for the defence declined to address them, from the hopelessness of the position, Justice Mellor was disgusted but helpless. "That is your verdict, gentlemen," he said, "but not mine. You are masters of the situation, however, and if you choose to find the prisoner not guilty, I cannot help it." Addressing the accused, the Judge said: "The jury have found you not guilty, and you may go. I may say if the jury had found you guilty, the punishment would not have been great; but in face of the evidence and the fact that the learned counsel for the defence did not address the jury, I cannot conceive how they have arrived at such a verdict." Mr. Skidmore: "I did not address the jury, my lord, because I felt I could not. I believe that prisoner was not satisfied that I did not do so." Mr. Justice Mellor: "It seems to have been quite unnecessary" (laughter).

"CHRISTIAN" ENGLAND.—Could such a thing happen in the good old days of Catholic England, when convents and monasteries and chapels, &c., were almost as common throughout the land as blackberries? We believe not. Just imagine, in the midst of the richest city of the world, two women being allowed to eke out such an existence as that which was disclosed at a coroner's inquest the other day. A coroner was called upon to inquire into the death of one Ada Fille, aged 22. It was stated that the deceased occupied one room in a lodging-house with an older sister, and that since the death of their mother the two sisters had gained a precarious living by needlework. After a constant spell of sewing and stitching, which extended from Saturday till long into Sunday, and her only food during all that time being one cup of tea, poor, hapless Ada gave a loud shriek, about five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when everybody was out in the fresh air exhibiting their clothes and their Christianity, and fell back dead. Over-work and want of food, said the doctor, was the cause of death, and the jury found accordingly. So much for charity as by law established! Almost as shallow and as worthless as the Church, established by the same means!

"REVREND" JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Are we ever to hear the end of that old standing national disgrace commonly known as British justices' justice? The system of permitting Protestant clergymen and local tradesmen, who have made sufficient money to retire from business, to act as magistrates and dispense justice from their own stunted and ignorant views of the laws of the land, is as much

out of place at the present day as the penal laws would be; yet the rev. so-and-so, J.P., and ex-cotermonger this or that, J.P., are still allowed to act as judges. A day hardly passes that the papers do not contain instances of the asinine vagaries of these extraordinary specimens of the judicial bench of England. There was a striking instance of this at Oswestry the other day. A woman was sentenced by the magisterial bench of that place to 21 days imprisonment with hard labour, for stealing a pennyworth of coal. "The poor woman pleaded for mercy, on the ground that it was her first offence; but the bench and the prosecutor—the local rector, be it known, one Rev. J. C. Rogers—were inexorable, and the culprit has ever since been in prison. Surely this is a case in which the Home Secretary might interfere."—Univers.

A HIGHLAND SERMON.—"Ah, my friends, what cause have we for gratitude, oh yes, for the deepest gratitude! Look at the place of our habitation. How grateful should we be that we do not leave in the far north, oh no! amid the frost and the snow, and the cold and the wet, oh no! where there's a long day the half of the year, oh yes, and a long night the other half, oh yes! that we do not depend upon the Aurary, Borealis, oh no! that we do not gang shivering about in skins, oh no! not speaking among the snow like mowdwarths, oh no, no! and how grateful should we be that we do not leave in the far south, beneath the equator, a sun aye burnin, burnin, where the sky's het, ah yes! and the year's het, and the water's het, and ye're burnt black as a smiddy, ah yes! where there's tigers, oh yes! and fearsome beasts growlin and givin in at ye among the woods, where the very air is a fever, like the burning breath of a fieri dragon; that we do not leave in these places, oh, no, no, no! But that we leave in this blessed island of ours, callit Great Britain, oh yes, yes! and in the pairt of it named Scotland, and in that bit o'uld Scotland that looks up at Ben Nevis, oh yes! yes! where there's neither frost nor cold, nor wind, nor wet, nor hail, nor rain, nor tigers, nor lions, nor burnin suns, nor hurricanes, nor—Here a tremendous blast of wind and rain from Ben Nevis blew in the windows of the kirk, and brought the preacher's eloquence to an abrupt conclusion.—From Social Utterance, by Mark Boyd, Esq.

LENTEN PASTORAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.—The Lenten Pastoral, by the Right Rev. Dr. Strain, was read in all the churches and chapels of the Eastern District, on Chingquagim Sunday. It earnestly exhorts the faithful to fasting and prayer, citing scriptural texts, and the writings of the saints of the Church, for proof of the necessity of this; and it also advises, so far as circumstances permit, the practice of alms deeds and other works of mercy. In concluding the pastoral says, "We have reason in the present state of the world, to betake ourselves like the king of Juda, to the Lord, and pray for the Church, which is assailed on so many sides by her enemies, who seek her destruction in various countries, and especially in Germany, by waging war against her pastors, imprisoning and banishing them, because, like St. Peter, they declared that they must obey God before man. We have reason to pray for our Holy Father the Pope, who is still like one besieged in his own city and who relies on the prayers of his faithful children for succour and relief. We have reason to pray like Esdras, for all who belong to the Church, that as with him and his people under him, all may go prosperously with us, (Esdras, VII.). We have reason, also, to pray for those who are not of the Church, that they may be brought into it, and especially for those of our own country. And we rejoice to inform you that our Holy Father, by a late Rescript received from the Vatican, grants to all who shall pray for the conversion of Scotland a plenary indulgence to be gained once a month, on condition of confession and communion within the month, and saying every day three Hail Marys for this object, adding help of Christians pray for us after each Hail Mary. He also grants 300 days of indulgence for every Hail Mary or any other prayer said as often as one chooses for the same object." The dispensations for the present Lent are similar to last year.

UNITED STATES.

St. Mary's Catholic Benevolent Society, of Covington, Ky., will be twenty-two years old next June.

There a grandmother in Oregon who is only thirty-two years old.

Michigan University has 117 female students, of whom 4 have chosen law, 17 medicine, and 56 literature and science.

An Illinois girl wrote to the School Commissioners of Chicago that she "had bin out of employment for a year, and wud teech for 10 dollars a month and bord round."

The pay of the members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives has been reduced from \$750 to \$650 the session.

The Massachusetts Senate, by 19 to 11, has defeated a Bill giving women the right to vote and hold office in cities and towns.

The Senate of California wants a law providing that every article in a newspaper shall be signed with the name of the writer.

President Grant is reported to have signed the Centennial Appropriation Bill with a pen made of a quill from the wing of an American eagle.

THE LINE MUST BE DRAWN SOMEWHERE.—The St. Louis Republican has a correspondent in jail. He writes: "A rumour is current in here that the New Orleans whaly ring are to be transferred to St. Louis for trial. In the name of morality, in the name of decent rogery, the prisoners of the jail protest against being obliged to associate with the Government officials of Louisiana. The line must be drawn somewhere."

THE AMERICAN TREASURY.—According to the usual monthly report for March of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Public Debt of the United States decreased during the month of February by 3,273,000 dollars. The coin in the Treasury amounts to 70,036,000 dollars, and the currency to 9,529,000 dollars.

GENERAL GRANT.—The Buffalo (New York) Express jocosely directs public attention to the fact that General Grant is sure of a third term whatever the course of the republican national convention may be. The fourth of March falls on Sunday in 1877, and in accordance with usage, his successor will not be inaugurated until Monday, the 5th. During the intervening Sunday President Grant will begin and end his third term.

A TARTAR.—A Williamsburg, N. Y. woman who struck her husband on the head with a heavy dinner kettle because he would not reply to her taunts about his appetite was arrested and she pleaded in extenuation of her offence that she could do what she pleased with her husband in her own house.

This is the way to reconstruct the South: After the cruel war was over, E. S. Swann, of Caroline County, Va., returned home, bought a farm of 200 acres for 700 dollars, carried it on with his own labor and that of his two boys, twelves and fourteen years of age, while they were also at school four hours a day, and made 1,400 dollars on tobacco alone last year.

"REVREND" JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Are we ever to hear the end of that old standing national disgrace commonly known as British justices' justice? The system of permitting Protestant clergymen and local tradesmen, who have made sufficient money to retire from business, to act as magistrates and dispense justice from their own stunted and ignorant views of the laws of the land, is as much

out of place at the present day as the penal laws would be; yet the rev. so-and-so, J.P., and ex-cotermonger this or that, J.P., are still allowed to act as judges. A day hardly passes that the papers do not contain instances of the asinine vagaries of these extraordinary specimens of the judicial bench of England. There was a striking instance of this at Oswestry the other day. A woman was sentenced by the magisterial bench of that place to 21 days imprisonment with hard labour, for stealing a pennyworth of coal. "The poor woman pleaded for mercy, on the ground that it was her first offence; but the bench and the prosecutor—the local rector, be it known, one Rev. J. C. Rogers—were inexorable, and the culprit has ever since been in prison. Surely this is a case in which the Home Secretary might interfere."—Univers.

A HIGHLAND SERMON.—"Ah, my friends, what cause have we for gratitude, oh yes, for the deepest gratitude! Look at the place of our habitation. How grateful should we be that we do not leave in the far north, oh no! amid the frost and the snow, and the cold and the wet, oh no! where there's a long day the half of the year, oh yes, and a long night the other half, oh yes! that we do not depend upon the Aurary, Borealis, oh no! that we do not gang shivering about in skins, oh no! not speaking among the snow like mowdwarths, oh no, no! and how grateful should we be that we do not leave in the far south, beneath the equator, a sun aye burnin, burnin, where the sky's het, ah yes! and the year's het, and the water's het, and ye're burnt black as a smiddy, ah yes! where there's tigers, oh yes! and fearsome beasts growlin and givin in at ye among the woods, where the very air is a fever, like the burning breath of a fieri dragon; that we do not leave in these places, oh, no, no, no! But that we leave in this blessed island of ours, callit Great Britain, oh yes, yes! and in the pairt of it named Scotland, and in that bit o'uld Scotland that looks up at Ben Nevis, oh yes! yes! where there's neither frost nor cold, nor wind, nor wet, nor hail, nor rain, nor tigers, nor lions, nor burnin suns, nor hurricanes, nor—Here a tremendous blast of wind and rain from Ben Nevis blew in the windows of the kirk, and brought the preacher's eloquence to an abrupt conclusion.—From Social Utterance, by Mark Boyd, Esq.

LENTEN PASTORAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.—The Lenten Pastoral, by the Right Rev. Dr. Strain, was read in all the churches and chapels of the Eastern District, on Chingquagim Sunday. It earnestly exhorts the faithful to fasting and prayer, citing scriptural texts, and the writings of the saints of the Church, for proof of the necessity of this; and it also advises, so far as circumstances permit, the practice of alms deeds and other works of mercy. In concluding the pastoral says, "We have reason in the present state of the world, to betake ourselves like the king of Juda, to the Lord, and pray for the Church, which is assailed on so many sides by her enemies, who seek her destruction in various countries, and especially in Germany, by waging war against her pastors, imprisoning and banishing them, because, like St. Peter, they declared that they must obey God before man. We have reason to pray for our Holy Father the Pope, who is still like one besieged in his own city and who relies on the prayers of his faithful children for succour and relief. We have reason to pray like Esdras, for all who belong to the Church, that as with him and his people under him, all may go prosperously with us, (Esdras, VII.). We have reason, also, to pray for those who are not of the Church, that they may be brought into it, and especially for those of our own country. And we rejoice to inform you that our Holy Father, by a late Rescript received from the Vatican, grants to all who shall pray for the conversion of Scotland a plenary indulgence to be gained once a month,