WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-THE TRUE -JULY 25, 1873.

mined to add a clause to the new Valuation Bill which will protect the existing rights confered upon tenant farmers by the Land Act. This subject was prominently brought under the attention of the prominent by several Irish members. It was first taken up by the members for Cork and Kilkenny-Mr. Ronsyne and Sir. John Gray. The member for Tipperary and others afterwards put notices on the paper, the object of all of these notices being to enpaper, and support in the new Bill of a clause to provide ample protection that no tenant should, by reason of any alteration in the valuation, be transferred from one classification, under the compensating clauses of the Land Act, to a less advantageous one. The notice by the Marquis of Hartington, provides that for twenty years after the passing of the Land Act, the valuation then existing must be adepted as the valuation for all classification purposes in relation to compensation under the Land Act. THE ROSCOMMON ELECTION .- The Roscommon election took place on Saturday. The Hon, Charles French was unanimously elected member for the county. By this election the time honoured connecnection of the House of French with the county of Roscemmon is maintained, and the Irish representa-

tion is strengthened by the addition of a young gentieman who promises to be a useful and distinguished Member of Parliament. Mr. French took advantage of his election to express his strong devotion to the principle of Home Rule,-Freeman.

TENANT RIGHT .- The following circular addressed to the Farmers' Clubs throughout Ireland is worthy of consideration :---

Dublin Tenant's Defence Association, 55, Bolton-street, Dublin, June, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,-We have been instructed by the County Dublin Tenants' Association to bring under the notice of your Body the following Resolution which was unanimously passed at a meeting held one but two gentlemen, for the lives of both were on the 12th instant :--- "That our Hon. Secretaries in danger at the hands of the would be accessing be instructed to communicate with the different They knew the gentlemen to whom he referred to tenants Bodies throughout Ireland, with a view to forming a Central Tenants' Association for Ireland in Dublin, in order to enable the land agitation to assume a national standing before the public." The wait of a Central Association in which every Tenant | tion Act, and this, he was sure, would tend to the Body in Ireland could take a part, and where the leading men from all parts of the country could meet and confer upon the best means of keeping the agitation properly before the public, has been felt and commented upon by some of the most influential men in different parts of Ireland. We, therefore, feel that we would be wanting in zeal for the cause, occupying, as we do, the Metropolitan Centre, if we did not make a practical move in this matter. Without proposing any definite plan, we believe that by simply setting down each of every Tenant Body in Ireland as a member of the Central Association would enable any gentleman who might be deputed or happen to be in Dublin to make a call and take part in the proceedings. By each Asand they have been discharged in Cork. If this sociation bearing a share in the expenses we believe it could be worked effectively and to some purpose. In view of the approaching General Election we are convinced there is no time to be lost in this matter, shipping of the port, if it has not already diminished unless we are content to run our chance of being found disorganized and unprepared, and to have ages possessed by Waterford have been thrown away. spent our time and money uselessly. From the present temper of public opinion it would appear that unless the farmers are prepared to use the Harbour Board on the other, is levying a very heavy political power placed in their hands for the interest toll upon ships, and not giving them an iota of adof the class, as well as of the community, and of forcing into Parliament a well organized Tenant Right party, that they have little chance of having their claims attended to. The meetings and management of the Central Association should, we think, be entirely distinct from that of the County Dublin Association or any other Body. А.

cen uischnigen in corr, a ninge portion and Sene
y rail into the interior of Ireland, and some has
ome by rail from Cork to Waterford, instead of by
rater. Thus instead of Waterford becoming a port
fcall she will see her shipping lessening, the re-
eipts from foreign dues will be wholly inadequate

It appears that before long we shall have another debate in the House of Commons on the Callan other revenues will be seized upon to make up the case, and the enemies of Catholic freedom are, like annual interest for a foolish and most needless exspirited chargers, snufiling the battle from afar off. penditure.-Waterford Mail. Hitherto they have been as successful in voting as they have been unfortunate in argument. In the first debate on the subject they found the Governregret that we announce the death of this gentleman which took place at his residence in Ballynahich on ment timid, and afraid to rely on the strength of the case that might be made for the Commissioners of Tuesday last. Mr. Eglinton was in a delicate the National Board, and they fought their battle state of health for some months past, but his friends with Fabian tactics. But this did not prevent their were hopeful that entire cesssation from buisiness meeting a defeat. Though the Select Committee would have the effect of restoring him to his wonted was carried, yet the troublesome member for Kil- vigour. His death was altogether unexpected, and marnock had his little triumph. By a majority of fourteen he succeeded in forcing on the Committee two members who were supposed to be, from opposite points of view, cagerly hestile to Ultramontanism, as anything like decent treatment of Catholie claims is called. Well, the Committee thus constituted has disappointed the expectations formed of it. The anti-Papal champions do not appear to have made much of a fight, unless it may be cousidered that to prevent the Committee from reporting the obvious conclusion from the evidence was to have fulfilled the object of their being placed on it. The evidence in favor of the action of the Commissioners was not only strong in itself, but peculiarly strong in the character of those by whom it was given. Letting the resident or paid Commissioner Mr. Keenan pair off with Father O'Keeffe, we have the malcontent party represented by Judges Lawson and Morris-areades amlo-while the action of the Commissioners was sustained by men like Judge Longfield and Judge Fitzgerald. In England possibly the full significance of this contrast can hardly be appreciated, but in Ireland, where all four are known, it is thoroughly understood. Even those who differ from Judges Longfield or Fitzgerald on any point, political or otherwise, will treat their views with respect. From the opposite witnesseswe lo not speak of thom, of course, as lawyers-nobody dreams of looking for anything but eccentric, if not always objectionable views. The one is a Tory, turned Whig, and subsequently became Tory again, the other is a Catholic, who out-does Orangemen in hostility to the religion which, curiously enough, he professes. They are precisely the two men whose opinions on a question of this kind could be foretold without the slightest reference to the circumstances or the justice of the case. With the same certainty that you count on one cock crowing when he hears the note of defiance from another, you might calculate on Commissioners Lawson and Morris taking up the anti-Catholic side of any question arising at the National Board. Their evidenco was the veriest quibbling. Opposed to the clear logic and the apprecedents of the other Commissioners, their strained arguments were simply contemptible, and could have no effect on the judgment of any man whose mind was really open to conviction. It would have been quite impossible for the Committee to have reported adversely to the evidence given on the part of the Board. But it is by no means impossible that the House of Commons may decide against evidence. In a crowd men often have the evil courage to perpetrate what a small number would not venture to attempt, and a fanatical majority may be got to endorse a conclusion that no Committee would undertake the responsibility of suggesting. In that respect it is possible the negative success of Dr. Playfair and Mr. Cross may be esteemed a sort of victory .- Cork Examiner. THE TRIAL OF SUB-INSPECTOR MONTGOMERY. -- We are enabled to state on reliable authority that Mr. Montgomery will not be tried at the ensuing Assizes, until the business of the circuit has been concluded. At the close of the Londonderry Assizes, Mr. Justice Barry will return to Omagh, and the trial of Mr. Montgomery will then be proceeded with, -Tyrone Constitution.

THE STATE OF CLARE .--- Yesterday the criminal business of the quarter sessions commenced at Ennis before John O'Hagan, Esq., Q.C., the magistrates in attendence being Thomas Greene, Captain Hamilton, K. M.; Mr. O'Hara, R.M.; Dr. Cullinan, Jas. for their laborers, and to offer substantial benefits to Frost, and John B. Macnamara. In addressing the the laborer. If the landlord is not given some easy jury, His Worship said, he regretted to state that means of obtaining repossession, he will not be inthere was a very much larger calendar before him than existed since he came to the county, or, indeed before it. There were a great many disgraceful assaults attended with violence, arising, as they generally did, out of the pernicious vice of drink. The remainder, also numerous, were cases of larceny. He had read over the informations in all, and didnot consider it necessary for him to make observations upon any. As it might be that some of the gentlemen had not before served upon a grand jury, it might be necessary for him to explain that their cardinal duties were in considering the bills that would be sent before them. This his Worship did, and also explained the law in reference to one case of forcible possession which appeared on the calendar. The learned chairman then added that it might be expected he would make some remarks in connection with a recent outrage that had been perpetrated in an adjoining district, but it was not his intention to do so, feeling the inefficiency of words to do anything that would prove effectual. In a few days they would have amongst them judicial functionaries of a higher class, of more importance and weight on the bench, and who would, doubtless, when addressing the grand jury at the assizes, now at hand, not omit observing upon the shameful state of crime in Clare, which was felt throughout the kingdom to be a disgrace to Ireland. The last time he addressed the grand jury at quarter sessions he had to refer with abhorrence to a dreadful murder which was perpetrated a short time before. Since then an attempt had been made to murder not only

were Mr. Hall and Mr. Creagh. To put a stop to

such a fearful state of things, the Government were

now compelled to put in force the full powers with

which they were invested, under the Peace Preserva-

suppression of crime and outrage in the county.

That the Government should be driven to such ex-

fremes was to be repretted but, as he said before.

words were inefficacious to effect anything .- Freeman,

TAXES ON SHIPPING IN WATERFORD .- The very

heavy dues imposed upon the shipping which comes

into Waterford have produced the effect which was

anticipated before the Bar Shoal Act was passed. It

has led to the discharge in Cork harbour of cargoes

of grain bought on Waterford account. Masters of

foreign vessels have allowed the purchasers of the

cargoes a sum more than equal to the dues they

should have paid had they come on to Waterford,

state of things continues the naturally fine port of

Waterford will become deserted, and Cork will be

the great emporium for the foreign grain trade. The

will rapidly fall away. The great natural advant-

The Corporation on the one hand has thrown away

the best site for grain stores in Europe, and the

vantage in exchange. Under the operation of these

two causes we shall expect to see a very great de-

crease in the trade of this city. We are told that

three cargoes of grain for Waterford have recently

been discharged in Cork, a large portion has gone

DEATH OF JOSEPH EGLINTON, ESQ., E. M .- It is with

June 28th.

In submitting his observations, his object had been | but its warning appeared to have been neglected. to suggest some plan not too expensive to induce landlords and tenants to provide suitable residences duced to expend in buildings which might be retained by improvident, immoral, or careless laborers. He thinks, also, that so long as electoral division rating continues, landlords will be slow to erect residence for families whose support may eventually fall on the electoral division. Dr. Roughan concludes that the habitations of town laborers-a very numerous class, and many of them worse housed, if possible, than rural laborers-demand legislative interference, on the ground of public health, as well as for the amelioration of the laborers themselves, quite as much as the rural laborers. Mr. R. Hamilton considers that nowhere are the laboring classes so badly housed as in the towns and villages. Dr. Burke, from his experience and knowledge of the laboring class, the result of constant intercourse with them for years past, is impressed with their unneeded and neglected state, which is a cause of much discontent throughout the country.

ARDGLASS HERRING FISHERY .- There are upwards of two hundred well-equipped fishing boats here at present. The take of herrings has been very considerable during the week. Prices range from 14s, to 25s. a mease-Down Recorder.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Very slowly, indeed, but surely, it is coming into the Great British mind that Prince Bismarck is not the most desirable guide for a nation, and that the persecution of the Catholic religion involves something more than annoyance to the members of that creed. Perhaps we ought not to blame Englishmen for what was not very obvious to Germans themselves, for we all know that the object immediately under our own noses is the most difficult to be seen, and the national Liberals of Germany do not seem to be gifted with sharper sight than their neighbors. But Englishmen, who let observation with extended view survey mankind from China to Peru, who always know what is best for every nation under the sun, and are always ready to give advice under any conjuncture of circumstances, even they are compelled to admit that the persecution which they at first looked upon so complacently, shews itself to be part of an objectionable system. No doubt they do not use the language of confession or contri-ion .---Not at all. Of course it was not they who were in the wrong-it was not they who even cast a gracious look on religious persecution in modern times. No, it was these foolish national Liberals, and they relieve their conscience by condemning the German poli-ticians for their own blunder. Mark the judicial calm of this review of the situation in the Daily Telegraph :--- "In proportion as the new measure excited Ultramontane fury it drew forth intense admiration from German Radicals, who were delighted to see the old alliance between priests and Princes broken up, and rejoiced at the discomfiture of the black-coated brigades. Hardly, however, had the advanced thinkers ceased their paeans of eulogy on Bismarck, the glorious champion of freedom against Popery, when there was introduced into the German Parliament a new law for the regulation of the Press. It required no keen sight to detect that the two measures were inspired by the same ideas. "The State above all is the Prussian motto, and when Liberals applauded State control of the Pulpit the forgot the possibility of State control of the Press. The new measure, in fact carried out with consistency the Bismarkian theory that all currents -of theology, politics, and philosophy-must run in the channels appointed by the State. The journalists were delighted to see the priests bridled, and in their transports did not observe the bearing-reins to pay the charges for the money borrowed, and the quietly prepared for themselves. The proposed measure was received all over Germany with a chorus of indignant protest, and has now been dropped. The popularity obtained by the anti-Ultramontane crusade has been, to a great extent, lost; and it is quite possible Liberals in Germany may recognise the fact that freedom of opinion means equal freedom for the publication of all opinions-even those that, if carried out, would undermine liberty itself." Let us hope that the lesson may not be forgotten in ngland any more than in Germany, for in both

plain of want of employment, and many emigrate? , the effects of both. The lead was occasionly hove, The Court therefore considered the master, William Hannington, in default; but, as he held no certificate, were powerless to affect him further than by passing this judgment. It desired to express its entire disapprobation, however, of such valuable property as so thoroughly incompetent as the master in this instance had proved himself to be.

SINGULAR BILL FOR HANGING AND BOILING A FRIAR. -" Tadpole" writes as follows to the Kentish Observer: -"In the present age of religious tolerance and high price of labour, the following may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. It is extracted from an old magazine, and is an authentic copy of a document of the date :- 'Account of the hanging and parboiling of Friar Stone, at Canterbury, in 1539. -Paid for half a ton of timber to make a pair of gallows for to hang Friar Stone, 2s. 6d ; to a carpenter, for making the same gallows, and the dray, 1s. 4d.; to a labourer that digged the holes, 3d.; other expenses of setting up the same, and carriage of the timber from Stablegate to the dungeon, 1s.; for a hurdle, 5d.; for a load of wood, and for a horse to draw him to the dungcon, 2s. 3d.; paid two men that sat at the kettle and parboiled him, 1s.; to three men that carried his quarters to the gates and set them up, 1s.; for halters to hang him, and Sandwich cord, and for screws, 1s; for a woman that scoured the kettle, 2d.; to him that did execution, 3s. 8d.; total, 148. 8d.'

BIOGRAPHY .- The third volume of the " Life of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston," by the late Lord Dalling, will appear in the autumn. Contrary to what was at one time intended, a fourth volume is in preparation, the materials for which will be supplied by the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple. It will, it is believed, be edited by the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, who was for some years private secretary to Lord Palmerston. Lord Dalling's sketches of Sir R. Peel, Lord Melbourne, and Lafayette, will also be published before very long .- Athenaum.

EXPLOSIONS ON BOARD SHIP .--- 'Two very serious explosions of gas have occurred in vessels lying at Cardiff. The first happened on Friday evening on board the schooner Melita, of London, while lying in the Roads. It appears that one of the scame n went to a part of the vessel called the lazarette for some tools, and incautiously lighted a match. A tremendous explosion followed, resulting in considerable damage to the deck and other partes of the vessel. The seamen and the cook were very badly injured. The other explosion occured on board the steamshipe Holland, of Amsterdam, while at her moorings in the East Basin. On Saturday evening the third engineer went into the tunnel with a common lamp, and an explosion of gas occurred. The engineer was so seriously burnt that he is not expected to live. The hatches being open, the vessel was not much damaged.

A NEW ORDER OF MERIT FOR SCIENCE AND ART .- The Daily News says Lord Stanhope's order of merit might confer a well deserved dignity on a few successful men, but it neither would confer or secure artistic rank. It would have less influence over those whose present approval every true artist would most desire and of course with posterity it would have no influence at all. Art, science, and literature in England are better off without any order of merit but that which they can create for themselvss,

BRIEF TEXTRE OF DIGNITIES .--- The death of Lord Marjoribanks within a few days of his elevation to the peerage is a singular instance of a very short tenure of that dignity. A correspondent reminds us that there are two or three instances of peers who died before their patents passed the Great Seal, among them the Lord Chancellor Yorke, who was to have been created Lord Morden, and Lord Gard-ner, who was about to be raised to a viscountey. The following peers also died after enjoying their peerages for very limited periods :- The 13th Earl of Suffolk, an infant (born posthumous), two days : the 5th Viscount Torrington, 25 days; and the late Earl of Jersey, 21. days. Dr. Hall, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, was consecrated Bishop of Dromore on the 23rd November, 1811, and died on the same afternoon. In the other case, a gentleman named Iremonger was chosen for Stafford, after the dissolution of Parliament on the 2nd of June, 1826, and died on the 30th of July ensuing. Two or three members of the present Parliament died before the

cabin" I ever saw is almost a palace compared to them. And they went Sunday and Monday-seven days a week- back in the woods, away from all traces of ordinary civilisation, and put up with hardships and discomforts that they never once dreamt of in Ireland. I tell you, sir, that it is a sad change for many an Irishman-the change from the comforts the Ranger and her cargo being intrusted to a man | and pleasures of Irish life on the old sod, to the hardships and struggles, and toil, and wear, and tear, and discomforts of life in many parts o' the United States When I see it stated that the Royal Irish Constabulary are resigning to emigrate to America; that the sons and daughters of Irish farmers are leaving Ireland in thousands; I only wish that my voice or my pen could reach them to warn them of the consequences, and bid them stay at home. When I bring before my mind the comforts and pleasures of even rural life in Ireland, where " the boys" and girls, living in comparative innocence and purity can be seen, after the week's work, wending their way

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" Over the hills and fields to Mass,

When Sunday morning smiles: and then when I know to what a condition thous-

ands of these are brought to in American cities, and even in country districts, I would leave nothing undone to persuade them to remain at home in Ireland. I know, now, young women who were reared in comfort in Ireland, whose fathers, at this hour, have thousands of dollars in bank; but they would come out to America. They are working as servants, sneered at as illiterate " Biddies," although immensely better educated than their American mistresses, and they endure rebukes and rebuffs that they would not have taken from any one iu Ireland. Now, why won't such girls go out as servants in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, etc., where they are just as much required as in New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston, etc.? It would be far better for them to do so than to come out to America, to not only be servants, but to be treated with ridicule and contempt, besides. I do think our Irish people at home ought to be told the truth about America, and not merely be left to find out, when too late, that they have been bitterly disappointed in their hopes when coming here. Most decidedly, no laboring man who can earn 3s a day inIreland ought to come out to America to toil, and broil, and freeze, for one dollar seventy-five cents a day.-Yours truly,

JAMES ALEXANDER MOWATT. 932 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE NEW AMERICAN HUMORIST ..- Another humorist is rapidly rising into note—Mr. James Montgomery Bailey, a writer on a newspaper called the News, which is published in Danbury, Connecticut, and hence known as "the Danbury Newsman." Mr. Bailey has given the News a national popularity ; his wittiest sayings and funniest sketches are quoted all over the Union, and have just been collected in a book, whereof this is the quaint title :-"Life in Danbury: Being a brief but comprehensive record of the doings of a remarkable people, under more remarkable circumstances, and chronicled in a most remarkable manner, by the author James M. Bailey, The Danbury Newsman,' and carefully compiled with a pair of eight dollar shears by the compiler." Mr. Bailey's book, in fact, is made up from his contributions to the News, and is sure of a wide succes. The author is young, but has already done work and attained a reputation full of promise of a brilliant future,-New York Letter.

At the late Jesuit missions in Philadelphia, 57 converts and 14,200 communions were made..

The Jesuit Fathers are making preparations to erecta magnificent new church in New York City.

7000 communicants and forty converts were the esult of a Mission given lately at St. John's Church, Brooklyn.

The cober epirit of thrift whileh has reigned in New England since the days of Sir Harry Vane has at last found a sublimer illustration than even the wooden nutmeg. We read with exceeding pleasure that it has made way into the heart of the domestic cat. There is said to bean economical Tabby in Massachusetty who picks up all the pins she finds on the floor, and sticks them one by one into a paper. When she has amassed a hundred she takes them to a speculative butcher and receives in return a comfortable bit of meat. There's possiblity that this story is not true. but even as a fable it is pleasing and instructive.

7Ph. eart of a deacon who officiated with the

The Trinity College six-oar crew are in active training for the Springfield regatta under the tultion of Mr. Hayes.

is regretted by the whole community. It is univerr sally admitted that he was one of the most accomplished magistrates that ever sat upon the bench in this district. His loss will be felt not merely by the general public, but by his brother magistrates in this part of the country, who esteemed him as a wise councillor and a genial friend. It will also be keenly felt by the members of the legal profession, who often sought his advice, and always got it frankly and freely. Before he entered on the office of stipendiary magistrate- an office for which he proved himself so admirably adapted-Mr. Eglinton was private secretary to the late Marquis of Londonderry and travelled with him over various parts of Europe He enjoyed the confidence of the noble marquis up to the hour of his death, and was highly respected by the whole Londonderry family. His remains were removed at ten o'clock on Friday morning for interment at Enniskerry, county of Wicklow .--Down Recorder.

REJOICINGS AT CLONBROCK .- A few days ago Major Dillon, accompanied by his bride, arrived at the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Clonbrock ; amidst the congratulations of a large concourse of people. At all the entrances to this beautiful and picturesque demesne triumphal arches were creeted bearing appropriate mottoes, and surmounted with flags. On the arrival of the happy pair at the main entrance, the horses were removed, and the carriage drawn to Clonbrock by an immense number of topants and labourers, whose cheers and acclamations of welcome resounded through the woodlands of Olonbrock. In the front of the hall-loor a splendid triple arch had been erected, decorated with festoous of flowers and There were appropriate mottoes such as flags. Cend Mille Failthe," and " Peace and Prosperity." During the evening bonfires were kindled at various places around the demense of Clonbrock. From the old castle a large Union ensign floated gaily in the breeze. Charles Filgate, Esq., J. P., agent to the Right Hon. Lord Clonbrock, liberally supplied rafreshments. Musicians were soon afterwards put into requisition and dancing was kept up with great spirit for several hours. Cheers were being con-stantly given for Lord Clonbrock, Major and Mrs. Dillon, and Charles Filgate, Esq., &c .-- Cor of Freeman.

LABOURERS' DWELLINGS IN IRELAND. - A series of reports from Poor Law Inspectors in Ireland, on laborers' dwellings in that country, has been issued. Dr. Brodie remarks that the subject is one of much social importance, and the laboring classes may be made more contented and comfortable. Fair encouragement should be given to keep a fair proportion of the land in tillage. It is beset with difficulties, and legislation must almost necessarily be limited to the enactment of enabling powers ; any change in the law should be generously liberal to produce material improvement. Mr O'Brien refers to the wretched condition of laborers' cottages in towns, owing to former opposition to the existence of cottier tenements in the rural districts, which he attributes to the system of electoral division rating and thinks that any enactments for improving the dwellings of the labering population will prove in-operative without union rating. Dr. King refers to the decrease during the last 12 years in cereal crops, down in grass increases every year. Laborers com- permoved from the binnacle and to have neutralized ingman live here in "shanties" that the werst " Irish printing material ?

countries, though we admit not in equal degree, it has yet to be learned.-Cork Examiner.

THE " COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER."-The pssudo Countess of Derwentwater, who still remains a prisoner in Newcastle Jail, has issued an appeal to her Majesty, in which she says :- "Oh, Queen, mercy and justice is thy mission on earth, and why allow one inoffensive heir of Derwentwater to be falsely incarcerated, shut up for 7 months, languishing, and deprived of even a breath of fresh air ? "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose this own soul?' Are tyranny, torture, and wrong the civil rights of the people thou rulest? I have kept all thy laws diligently. O, Queen, listen ; it is thy prerogative to command, 'let right be done.' The crowns have fallen lately from the regal heads of several princes in Europe; and the greatest monarch that ever held the English sceptre looked back and moralized, and his Majesty exclaimed, 'Millions of money for moments of time!"

LONGEVITY .- The obituary of the Times of Saturday, the 21st ult., contained the deaths of three ladies and one gentleman, whose united ages amounted to 354 years, giving an average of 88 years and six months to each. In additson to the above there were six septuagenarians-viz., three ladies and the same number of gentlemen, whose united ages amounted to 462 years, giving an average of exactly 77 years to each.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY .--- The Times doubts whether the public sufficiently recognise the service of economical Ministers. Parsimony, as it is called, is never popular, but the fact cannot be often impressed upon the public that it is only by a series of unpopular refusals and equally unpopular acts that the expenditure of a country can be kept within bounds and its revenue raised upon principles just to all. EDUCATIONAL GRANT .- The Telegraph informs us that we are to spend next year £1,300,000 in the education of about the same number of children, beyond the sums laid out by religious persons and

The report that Bute Dock, Cardiff, was on fire is incorrect. Some Esparto grass close to the dock caught fire, but the damage is trifling.

school boards.

THE LOSS OF THE RANGER .- The Report of an inquiry instituted by the Board of Trade into the stranding of the screw steamer Ranger, of Newcastleupon Tyne, has been issued. The Ranger, it is stated, was an iron screw steamer, built at Newcastle in 1860, of 22 80-100 tons register, and owned by Thomas Abbot and Thomas Abbot Hutton. She sailed from Middlesborough on March 29, at 2 p.m., under the command of William Hannington, who holds no certificate, an engineman and a boy completing the remainder of her crew, with a cargo of 60 tons of pig iron, and bound to the Tyne. At 6 a.m. on the 30th she stranded on the rocks near Cullercoats, and immediately began to fill. The crew at once took to the boat, and were shortly afterwards picked up by the steamer Great Emperor, and landed in the Type. On a careful consideration of the evidence the Court was of opinion the master had shown himself wholly incompetent to perform the duties devolving upon the master of any coast-ing vessel. He appeared to have salled without a chart, and, from his statement, without any knowledge of the use of the chart. Further, the "compass borrowed" appeared to have been injudiciously

neeting of the House.

UNITED STATES.

A religious ceremony was held on Thursday, July 3rd, at the convent of Mercy, East Albany, N. The three solemn vows of religion were made by Miss Jennie White of Waterbury, Conn., in religion, Sister M. Antonia; Miss Katie Martin, of Albany, N. Y., in religion, Sister M. Geitrude; Miss Ellen Dowling of New York City, in religion, Sister M. Baptist. The ceremony of profession was performed by Rt. Rev. John J. Conroy, D. D., Bishop of Albany. Among the clergymen present we noticed Rev. T. M. A. Burke, Albany; Rev. C. Fitzpatrick East Albany; Rev. Jos. Leonard, Albany; Rev. Peter Haverman, Troy ; Rev. Thos. Doran, Albany ; Rev. Francis Dent, O. S. F., Hartford, Conn. ; and Rev. John P. McIneroe, Albany .- N. Y. Freeman.

LEAGUE OF ST. SEBASTIAN. -This Association, formed by the English speaking soldiers of the Papal Army after the seizure of Rome, has been established for the purpose of assisting in every legal effort which may be made to restore the Holy Father to his legitimate rights as Sovereign of the Papal States. Catholics in the United States desiring to join the League, can do so by sending their addresses and subscriptions (two dellars currency per annum), to the agent of the League in the United States, Charles Tracey, P. O. Box 141, Albany, N. Y. Persons thus becoming members will receive from England the London and Dublin Crusader, the organ of the League, published every fortnight .- N.Y. Freeman A Detroit woman called upon a family in that city the other day, and, introducing herself, began a conversation. Suddenly she was taken dreadfully ill. She said that she had no money and could not go to the hospital, and they would have to keep her through a run of fever. They gave her three dollars to crawl out and try to reach the hospital; after which she recovered with astonishing rapidity and bought a new blue sash.

A poor servant girl, living in Decetur, Ill., had laboured and saved for years, that she might send money to Germany, to bring over her father, mother, and five brothers and sisters. At last they received a sufficient sum, all embarked on the steamer Atlantic, and all were lost.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA NOT ADVISABLE. To the Editor of the Boston Pilot.

DEAR SIR,-On page 5, of your issue for May 1, you give a paragraph from the Tuam Herald, county Galway, under the above heading, setting forth how the people are leaving that district daily, for America. And it winds up by saying that "labour is enor-mously dear," and that " no good working man can be obtained under 3s a day." Permit me to say that this is a proof of real Irish prosperity. Taking the value of 3s in Tuam and in any other part of Ireland, and it is fully equal to two dollars a day in the United States. Workingmen, labourers, in the United States can get one dollar seventy-five cents a day; which is not at all equal to 3s a day in any of Ireland. For the life of me, at the present time I cannot see for what our Irish people are coming to America in thousands. I know, as a fact, that if they just did in Ireland what they have to do in America, they could be much more confortable there than here. I write this in the heart of the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania; and I can safely state that work-

contribution box at a recent meeting of foreign missions in Boston, was gladdened by observing amongst its contents a neatly rolled package. Or hastily investigating, his former belief in the depravity, of human nature was changed to a certainty, by discovering one dollar and a cent, and upon the paper the following: "The cent is for the heathen, and the dollar is to get it to them."

A Baltimore clergman writes to a friend concerning the frequency of fires in Boston as follows : 'In the rapid whirl of events, the motion of the universe becoming accelerated, the hub is evidently over heated by friction; hence the numerous conflagrations."

We believe that about no animal have so many pathetic stories been told as about dogs-dogs that have saved life, have died for grief of their dead masters, have caused reiteration of the old proverb. "Love me, love my dog." A poor wayfuring man of grief lately applied for admission to the City Hospital in Nashville. He had a little dog with him.---He was told that he could come in, but not his dog. He burst into tears, and declared that he would die before he would give up Tim. This was too much for the stern officials. They not only decided that Tim might come in, but they raised money enough also to buy him a muzzle, that the dog might enjoy the limits of the hospital grounds.

A gentleman has been writing to one of our State newspapers for the purpose of recounting one of those charming incidents peculiar to great men. When this person was a small boy and traveled to Albany with his father-by the canal it may be-and in his best jacket, he happened to enter one day the wrong room at the hotel at which they stayed. At a table sat writing a man plainly dressed, and with thin white hair and very black eyes. Apologizing in an extremely proper manner for his mistake in entering, the small boy was about to depart, when the black-eyed gentleman signified his ability to pardon him, and proceeded to make these excellent but not very original remarks: "Your ap-pearance shows that your friends have given you the right start in life. Do not depart from their instructions. Though the road before you may be troublesome and thorny, it will be easier and more pleasant if you always remember and heed the instructions of a good father and mother." This solemn philosopher was Araon Burr. A curious picture it is-the brilliant, broken man of no principel thus lecturing in Johnsonian platitudes a good little country boy in his best jacket.

It will not be many years, says the Newspaper Reporter, before America will have newspapers in every known language. Ten years ago almost any one would have ridiculed the idea of a Chinese newspaper in California; yet we see by a San Francisco paper that the Quang Sc, which sailed for China about a week ago, carried an order for one million pieces of Chinese type, which will be used for the publication of a tri-weekly paper to be printed in the Chinese language, in the city of San Francisco. The proprietors will be a company of Mongolian merchants. "We may therefore expect," says the Call, "to see pig-tailed reporters at nicetings, and be treated to scathing Chinese editorials." It begins to look as though the "Damchinaman" would become a recognized power. How long will it be before the Chinaman will make his first purchase of American

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