

THE MONTREREL EXHIBITION.

THE PREPARATIONS

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS

Large Number of Visitors, and Grand Success Anticipated.

ENERGETIC LABORS OF THE COMMITTEE.

PART OF THE PROGRAMME.

The proposed Montreal exhibition is now carried beyond the Rubicon, and if it shall not turn out a magnificent success we shall be a good deal mistaken. The preparations to make it a success are being carried on with energy and intelligence, and for this the Citizens' Committee deserve the thanks of the community at large. Up to this the sum of nine thousand dollars has been subscribed, including a thousand from the city newspapers; ten thousand is all that will be required, but even if double this amount were necessary it would be forthcoming, for the enthusiasm of Montreal over its grand exhibition is very great; \$20,000 alone will be given for premiums. The only fear now is that, ample as are the Exhibition Grounds, they will not be large enough to contain all the products brought hither from the different parts of Canada, the United States and Brazil; but it is to be hoped that the space will be so utilized as to permit every square yard to be set apart for those coming to compete for premiums. It is expected that Manitoba will make a splendid show of its products, and the desire to witness it is very general throughout a country which has heard so much of the Northwest within the past few years. The zeal and good feeling manifested on all sides to make the exhibition a success is commendable. It is thought Montreal has never before witnessed such an influx of strangers as at the time between the 13th and 24th of September will bring on, and the hotel keepers are preparing to reap a brave harvest. Thousands will make the exhibition an excuse for seeing what is really the most beautiful city on the continent of America, barring none, and we have no doubt that our visitors will go away with the impression that time has not exaggerated the appearance of the chief city of Canada, or that the trade and commerce of Montreal will not be benefited by the advent of large numbers of merchants who will make permanent commercial connections. We understand that all the railroads coming into the city will afford unusual facilities for visiting Montreal during the ten exhibition days, and we know that the committee have used an exceptional degree of foresight, in so far as it lies in their power, looking to the comforts of those exhibiting. But it is not intended that our guests shall be pleased with our business arrangements only. They will be pleased, surprised and dazzled by the electric light, which will illuminate the Exhibition grounds as if the sun, moon and stars shone out together, (as for the matter of that they do) there will be horse-racing at Lepine Park on a hitherto unequalled scale, there will be the games of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society to be witnessed, games which are almost historical, a lacrosse tournament, in which the national game of Canada will be played by the best clubs in the world, bands of music to enliven the proceedings, medals and prizes for the victors. There will be bands of music placed in all the squares to thrill the strangers going through the streets to see the sights and beauties of the city, and in fact, Montreal will be *en fete* from the 14th to the 24th of September, but more especially on the 21st, when we are to have a civic holiday.

The following proposition has been received by the Executive Committee from Messrs. Bessey & Brown, which shows that the comforts and convenience of visitors will not be neglected:—
“We will undertake to furnish a list, accompanied with rates, of all persons having furnished rooms to let in this city; we will establish a central office, where every information that visitors require will be given, also a baggage room, where visitors may leave small articles of baggage at any time; we will publish in the city and several of the country papers where such information can be had, and upon the arrival of visitors, they will merely have to apply to the central office, where they will be directed to such houses as will suit their means and convenience.”—all without remuneration from the committee, with simply a small charge to each applicant on his application being met. Referred to the advertising committee.

The names of those who have subscribed to the fund with the amounts, are as under:—
La Banque du Peuple, \$100; Pillow, Hersey & Co., 100; John Maclean & Co., 100; Benning & Barstow, 100; British American Bank Note Co., 100; Hux, Richardson & Co., 50; Tees, Costigan & Wilson, 50; Silverman, Bouter & Co., 50; H. A. Nelson & Sons, 50; L. Gradinger, Son & Co., 25; R. B. Colson, 25; J. J. Arnton, 400; Q. M. O. and O. Railway, 350; H. H. Gault, 200; Mackay Bros., 200; Gault Bros., 200; H. & A. Allan, 200; Robertson, Linton & Co., 100; J. G. Mackenzie & Co., 100; Craithen & Gaverhill, 100; S. H. May & Co., 100; Thos May & Co., 100; Frothingham & Workman, 100; H. McLennan, 100; A. Buntin & Co., 100; Canada Paper Co., 100; Banny, Macpherson & Co., 100; A. W. Ogilvie & Co., 100; McIntyre, French & Co., 100; S. Greenhalgh, Sons & Co., 100; Thibault & Bros & Co., 100; H. Shorey & Co., 100; Kinloch, Lindsay & Co., 100; St. Lawrence Hall, Central Vermont RR., 100; William Dow & Co., 100; H. H. Mole & Co., 100; Dom Tel Coy., 100; Shaw, Bros & Cassils, 100; Kirk, Lockery & Co., 100; McLachlin, Bros & Co., 100; Jas Johnston & Co., 100; Albion Hotel, 100; Davies & Bro., 100; Gilman & Cheney, 50; G. W. Moss, 50; American House, 50; C. E. Smithers, 50; Richelieu Hotel, 50; J. O'Brien, 25; Miles, Williams & Co., 25; J. H. Moore, 25; J. H. Tiffin, Jr., 25; J. Shilling, 25; Canada Hotel, 25; R. R. Grindley, 20; The Press of Montreal, 1000; Greene & Sons, 100; St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., 100; Conlie, Ewan & Co., 100; Windsor Hotel, 200.

At a meeting on last Friday, the following members of the Executive Committee were present:—Mr. M. H. Gault, M.P. in the chair; Messrs J. P. Oglethorpe, B. White, M. P. Ryan, M. P. A. McGibbon, J. J. Arnton, Hugh Graham, G. L. Moss, R. Thomas, W. D. Stroud, J. F. Soriver, A. W. Ogilvie, J. H. Stearns, J. Leggett, Jas Stewart, B. J. Oglethorpe, Robt Banny, W. Glendinning, J. Coristine, J. Gould and H. Beaupre.

Messrs H. Butler and Thos White, M.P. attended as a deputation from the Board of Arts or Exhibition Committee.
A discussion arose as to the advisability of granting a sum of money to the Association of Arts for the purpose of enlarging the Crystal Palace, in order to produce more space for the exhibition of machinery. The sum demanded was \$1,000. It was referred to the next meeting.
M. P. Ryan stated that the grants up to the present time were:—Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, \$250; Caledonian Society, \$250; Ballroom, Ascension, \$400; Lacrosse Tournament, \$250; Art Association, \$200; Pyrotechnical display, \$2,000; Bands of Music, \$500; Poultry Show, \$250; Sailors' Concert, \$150; Advertising, \$250; Total, \$4,450; Contingencies and expenses, \$2,000; Grand Total, \$6,450. This left the committee at present with \$4,500 cash on hand, to which \$2,000 could fairly be added for extra subscriptions. This left ample margin for the grant, and though gentlemen talked of possibilities in the line of attraction, no suggestion had been made as to any attraction yet required that had not been provided for, with the exception of races at Lepine Park.
After transacting a good deal of important business the committee adjourned.

CITY NEWS.

A pilgrimage of the members of St. Bridget's parish, under the auspices of the St. Bridget's Temperance, St. Bridget's Young Men's, and St. Vincent de Paul Societies, will take place on Sunday, the 29th instant, to St. Anne des Plaines. The proceeds will be devoted towards the completion of the new St. Mary's Church for St. Bridget's parish.

THE McNAMEE ROBBERY CASE.—The remaining prisoners gaoled on suspicion of being implicated in the McNamee robbery were admitted to bail by Mr. Justice Monk on the 13th inst., notwithstanding that a full Bench declined to entertain an application for bail a few weeks ago. The prisoners were again arrested on a charge of stealing Turner's wearing apparel. His Worship admitted them to bail at \$400 each, and a *capias* against each of the prisoners for \$1,500 was issued by Mr. McNamee's counsel.

BAZAAR! BAZAAR! FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—This bazaar will open on the 30th August, in the large hall of the establishment, 401 Upper St. Denis street. Persons who have not yet visited the institution, and strangers visiting the city, are respectfully requested to call and examine some of the handiwork of the deaf and dumb children which will be exhibited at their grand bazaar. Christian charity should urge all to contribute their mite to the difficult work of educating this class of unfortunate children. We sincerely hope that all will graciously respond to the invitation.

WELL-MERITED TRIBUTE.

We had pleasure a short time ago in bearing testimony to the thorough efficiency of Mr. Conway, the Superintendent of the Lachine Canal, in connection with the unfortunate accident to the lock, which put a stop to canal navigation for some days. We are glad to find that a more substantial recognition of his special service on that occasion, and his general efficiency in the performance of his duty, has been given by gentlemen who have exceptionally good opportunity of judgment in the matter. We publish the following, which tells its own pleasant tale, with great satisfaction:—

MONTREAL, 15th August, 1880.
M. Conway, Esq., Superintendent Lachine Canal.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the undersigned to inclose you a check for \$750.00 as a slight acknowledgment of your very valuable services rendered during the recent accident to the Lachine Canal, and your long, efficient and energetic services during the time you have so ably filled your present position.

Yours, very truly,

W. W. Ogilvie, H. & A. Allan, Hugh McLennan, Richelieu & Ontario N. Co., A. W. Ogilvie & Co., D. Torrance & Co., R. Reford, Thompson, Murray & Co., D. Macpherson & Co., G. M. Kinghorn, Ira Gould & Sons, James McDougall, John McDougall, James Shearer.
—Gazette.

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

About ten days ago Mr. W. J. Spicer, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, made application to the Secretary of the United States Treasury asking that the then existing regulations regarding the examination of baggage intended for points in the United States, from the city of Montreal, might be altered for the convenience and benefit of the travelling public. The plan of alteration suggested by Mr. Spicer was readily adopted, and now tourists and other travellers, when leaving this city by the Grand Trunk Railway, will find themselves relieved of an almost intolerable nuisance. On Thursday Mr. E. H. Twoboy, United States Customs Officer in Montreal, received instructions through General Wells, Collector of U.S. Customs at Burlington, Vt. from the Secretary of the Treasury to examine at Bonaventure Depot all baggage intended for points in the United States via Island Pond. The travelling public will at once understand the great benefit which this change will confer upon them. Hitherto the baggage sent from Bonaventure Depot and intended for the “other side” has been examined at Island Pond, necessitating the awakening of passengers, who left Montreal by the evening train, at about five o'clock in the morning; but, by the new arrangement, the ceremony of inspection is gone through before the train leaves the station, and no further trouble is experienced until the traveller reaches his or her destination. To the popular Superintendent, Mr. W. J. Spicer, are the public indebted for the great boon conferred upon them by the abolition of the old system. Ever watchful of the interests and convenience of travellers by the Grand Trunk Railway, he had observed the nuisance unavoidably created by the United States Customs officials at Island Pond when overhauling the luggage of passengers, and, therefore, exerted himself to effect a change. The success of his application was only made known yesterday, and last night, for the first time, the baggage intended for points east was examined by Mr. Twoboy and assistants at Bonaventure Depot.

This piece of work on the part of Mr. Spicer is all the more creditable to him because the travelling public alone will enjoy a benefit in which the Grand Trunk Company cannot share.

Lord Granville, in proposing the second reading of the Irish Compensation Bill, read the following report from a police officer in the West of Ireland:—

—July 24, 1880.
I have to report that at —, in sub-district — of —, there are about 13 families, all of whom have been served with ejectment notices to quit for non-payment of rent. Out of those families two have been stricken with fever. One named —, mother and three children, no food,

clothing, or bedding, lying on wads of straw or dried rushes; the other family —, three children were lying with fever, but are now convalescent, also lying partly by relief but not in such distress as the — family, the disease in whose case was partly occasioned by insufficient nourishment. They are receiving now from local medical officer nutriment consistent with the different stages of the disease, and the husband of — is receiving union outdoor relief in the way of money. About 25 years ago this town land was only paying a rent of £36 a year. A change of landlords then took place, and some short time after it was raised to £76 per annum, which it has since paid, and is now supposed to pay, which appears to be a large increase on what in general is but a cast-away bog reclaimed from time to time by the tenants. Some of the families on this townland are being relieved from the Mansion-house Committee, and the remainder—eight families—are receiving union outdoor relief. I am led to believe that none of the tenants on this townland are in a position to pay rents, owing to the recent bad harvests.”

BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, August 22.—A series of land meetings were held yesterday (Sunday) in Ireland, and at each of the meetings there were Government reporters to take notes of the proceedings. At Tullamore inflammatory speeches were made and bloodthirsty placards exhibited. At the meeting at Ballynagary apologies were made for the absence of Messrs. Dillon and Parnell. An anti-ejection meeting was held at Donagh, at which 10,000 persons were present. The bishops and priests were denounced by the speakers.

LONDON, August 23.—A despatch from Dublin says there is much indignation felt in Ireland at the absence at this critical time of Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who is now in Scotland on a shooting excursion.

A despatch from Dublin states that four men aided the police barracks at Banagher, gagged and bound the orderly, who was the sole occupant of the place, and stole a number of rifles. The Cork Land League have rescinded the resolution, recently adopted, denouncing the robbery of arms on board a vessel in Cork harbour.

LONDON, August 22.—A despatch from Cork states that another case of arms, addressed to some fictitious person, now lies at the wharf unclaimed. The box has arrived at Cork on the steamer from England. Every steamer that arrives is thoroughly searched. The military authorities have recalled men on leave of absence, and refuse to grant any furloughs.

LONDON, August 23.—A despatch from Calcutta states that General Gough will garrison the Khyber Pass. The tribes are preaching a holy war in the neighborhood of Khyber. General Stewart expected to leave Jellalabad to-day, the 23rd, and had arranged to surrender the fort and supply stores to the Ameer's Governor.

LONDON, August 20.—Mr. Parnell returned to London for the purpose of conducting in Parliament the obstruction to the vote on the supply bill making the usual appropriation for maintenance of the Irish constabulary. The agitator's position is not one of opposition to the existence of the constabulary in itself, but of opposition to the force as capable of being used, under the existing law, as a standing menace to popular expression in Ireland on questions of Irish reform. It is understood that he will attempt to defeat the appropriation entirely, and accept all the risks, unless the Government consents to a modification of the law under which the constabulary is now operated.

LONDON, August 20.—A great demonstration is anticipated outside the House of Commons on Monday in favor of Mr. O'Connor's bill for the abolition of the House of Lords. As there is a law prohibiting any popular demonstration within one mile of the Houses of Parliament, when the intention is to influence legislation by intimidation, the gathering will probably take place in Trafalgar Square, which is the nearest available point. The programme provides for the usual speeches by Radical orators, more for the purpose of influencing public sentiment among the common people than with any hope of securing the passage of the bill.

LONDON, August 20.—The *Times* ridicules the theatrical exploits of the Fenians in Ireland, but regards the anti-rent agitation a serious one, and says it should meet with patient but determined statesmanship.

LONDON, August 20.—A despatch from Dublin states that a farm house in North Kerry, from which the tenants have just been evicted, was last night completely destroyed by fire, although the constabulary station was near the spot. No efforts seem to have been made to pursue and arrest the perpetrators. People of the surrounding country saw the flames, and gathered in large numbers to witness the conflagration, but did not try to quench the flames, although they might easily have done so. Many present said it served the landlord right, and there would be other cases like it all over Ireland if evictions were persisted in. A shopkeeper near Mount Bellew was yesterday stabbed by a masked assassin for taking land from which a tenant had been recently ejected. The story is that men entered the shopkeeper's house, told him in disguised voices the purpose and the reason for it, and then committed the deed. No arrests have yet been made, and the local authorities do not seem disposed to exert themselves about it.

The Channel squadron and the Duke of Edinburgh's reserve squadron are under orders to proceed to Queenstown harbor. Their services are required to keep a sharp look out for some suspicious vessels which are reported having left the other side of the Atlantic with arms and ammunition.

The Government is severely condemned for the present state of affairs in Ireland, which, it is alleged, might have been prevented, as it is pointed out that warnings were issued from reliable sources more than six weeks since that secret drilling, storing arms and ammunition, and every other description of preparation was being carried out on a large scale by the discontents. So accurate was the information given that the places of drill as well as the time, and the reported state of efficiency and adaptability to the use of arms the men were steadily acquiring, was also reported, without the least heed been taken, or rather that which should have been given to so momentous a business.

A battalion of the Guards is under orders to proceed to Ireland at a moment's notice. The officers belonging to the regiment who are on leave have been ordered to rejoin without a moment's delay.

DUBLIN, August 20.—The *Nation* newspaper urges the farmers of Ireland to give their evidence before the land commission.

LONDON, August 21.—In the House of Lords last evening, Lord Spencer, replying to Lord Oramore and Brown, said the Government did not intend to prosecute any one connected with the Irish land league, nor would the Government renew the coercion Acts.

ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.

(Continued from first page.)

The English are not true Monarchists, do not care, do not even remember whether a dynasty is old, like the Guelfs of Hanover, who passed away without an English sigh following them; or new, like the Bernadottes of Sweden, who seem to them quite as “royal” as anybody else—as the Hohenzollerns, for instance, or the House of Saxe-Coburg. They ask for results, and when they see them attained, rather prefer republics to monarchies, grow solicitous about the respect to be paid to the former, and by the oldest confusion of feeling are delighted when the Prince of Wales “does honour” to Republican chiefs. The feeling, strange as it may appear, though of course strongest among Liberals, is not confined to one side. There was probably not a Tory in England, other than a Catholic, who sympathized with Mr. O'Donnell's attack on M. Challemeil-Lacour, or who is not ready to welcome a French Ambassador who is distinctly Republican.

THE CITY OF LONDON IS NOT LIBERAL,

but the city, on occasion offering, would give M. Challemeil-Lacour a gold box just as readily as any Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia or Marquis d'Harcourt. Tories as well as Liberals welcomed the resignation of Marshal MacMahon, and the *entente cordiale* with France Republican is as warm as it ever was with France Monarchical; so warm, that the very great projects sanctioned by the Assembly for French aggrandisement in the Far East, projects which may end in the formation of a French empire covering all Indo-China from Tonkin to the Chinese frontier, and will certainly end in the formation of a vast French dependency in Tonquin, are regarded without antipathy and almost without interest. “Let France win out there; we can get on with France,” is the unwritten but irresistible verdict of the few who watch.

The effect of this growing feeling in England may be very considerable, should the remaining Latin nations, as is quite possible, imitate their great sister, and Republics spring up both in Italy and Spain. Englishmen hitherto have regarded Republicanism in both countries with distinct aversion, as preludes to internal disorder or political disintegration, and the aversion is still much stronger than any sympathy. In Spain the Communitarian element visible in the last Republic destroyed, though the great Spanish Republican, Castelar, is still a favourite here; and in Italy Englishmen have a liking for the House of Savoy, though its chiefs have not been respectable according to English ideas, and though they have failed in their most pressing task, the civilization of Naples and Sicily. The reluctance to consider a Republic possible in those countries is, however, dying away, and a very important obstacle to the spread of Republicanism on the Mediterranean is thereby being removed, the chance of external interference while England and France are passive or approve being manifestly slighter, or, indeed, inappreciable. Time is still required for the change, but if the Republic in France remains steady, and orderly, and untainted with any active spirit of persecution—the latter being the most visible danger—Englishmen will regard Republicanism as a legitimate or, indeed, hopeful form of Government, to be judged like any other, and not to be regarded as *prima facie* either ridiculous or monstrous.

ENGLISH OPINION.

affects the Continent so strongly, as being, on the whole, the unemotional, common-sense opinion, most like that of posterity, that this is a very great change, all the more, perhaps, because the new toleration for Republics abroad is not accompanied by any new wish for Republicanism at home. We see, or fancy we see, many signs that the democratic spirit is spreading in England; that the wide suffrage is producing its results; and that the people are becoming impatient of the old English method of governing through a caste. The Duke of Wellington's acknowledged ideal—government “through the gentry”—is in a good deal of danger, and if the Whigs are not wise, may be in more danger yet; and once, very recently, there was for a few hours a “sough” or breath of irritation against Monarchy, had the Queen been ill-advised after the late election, the consequences might have been historical; but she was not, and the desire of the people is to get their own way, rather than to get it through any particular forms. Their slowly growing opinion is not that a Republic is the best of all forms of government, but rather that it is one of the best, instead, as used to be thought, the only conceivable good one. This is a change, but not a change likely to produce consequences at home, so long as the people feel that in the last resort their decision is final. While it is the approval of Republicanism, even if it became warm, and if the attraction necessarily exercised by France and the United States became closer, and if the Republics necessarily develop into desire to introduce it here. Education does not impair monarchical feeling, or create discontent with institutions, and except in two contingencies there need, we imagine, be little hope or fear of a growth of active Republican feeling in Great Britain.

A VERY GREAT DISASTER.

suddenly revealing to the country that its organization was weak, and weak because its institutions were monarchical, while its temper was democratic, might result in decided changes, such as for a moment seemed possible during the period of failure in the Crimea. That is conceivable, for there can be no doubt that too weak place in our practical polity is the expenditure of thirty-five millions at home and in India on armaments which are, nevertheless, for any serious enterprise absurdly inadequate and weak, or that the defect is due directly to the want of popular control over our military organization. But though conceivable, great changes are improbable, the fighting-strength of the country being the interest of the Monarchy quite as much as it is that of the people, and it is possible that the weak point in the theory of our institutions might strike the popular imagination. Monarchy, with some great advantage, has this disadvantage, that it is an undigested institution. Its existence involves a confession by the people that they are not quite fit for self-government, that they must be controlled from outside, that their right to act for themselves requires to be tempered by rights in other persons not derived from them. To give a veto to Peers, for example, is to admit in the most formal way that the representatives of the people cannot be entirely trusted to act wisely or well, or with due deliberation. If that conviction should ever strike Englishmen strongly, and excite a sense of anger, all in England would be changed; but it has never struck them yet, and certainly ought not to strike them for many years to come, till they are more fit than at present for complete self-government. It will probably be two generations before we hear much of such an opinion; but long before that, Englishmen, if we judge them rightly, will be approving of Republics for every State but their own.

for the repose of the soul of the late Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Kingston. Next morning at 8 o'clock, a grand requiem Mass was celebrated, followed by the *Liberia*. The altar and pulpit were heavily draped. A catafalque, covered with purple cloths, decorated with the episcopal insignia, and surrounded with massive golden candelabra, and vases of most choice flowers, occupied the centre of the beautiful sanctuary. Large numbers were present at the Holy Sacrifice, offering their prayers for the illustrious dead.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

We have a bigot in Ontario called “Goldwin Smith,” an educated and clever man in everything not connected with matters pertaining to the Catholic Church. He is the writer of everything that appears in the *By-stander*.

He had a fling at Catholics at the Teachers' Convention at Toronto. He says there is much ignorance and superstition in France. I suppose if France was altogether infidel he would find less ignorance in it and no superstition at all.

Mr. Smith should have no hearing in presence of teachers who are said to be the unsectarian teachers of the unsectarian schools of Ontario.

Peterboro, 22nd August, 1880. A TEACHER.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

—General Stewart was to leave Jellalabad on Tuesday.

—Chicago is busy with a photographers' convention now.

—Bismarck and the Bavarian Ministers held a conference yesterday.

—The value of the property left by Miss Neilson is estimated at \$200,000.

—The British squadron on the China station is to be immediately reinforced.

—The soldiers among the Glasgow iron workers are daily becoming more serious.

—Four men raided the police barracks at Banagher, and stole a number of rifles.

—Mrs. Chas. Keen, the widow of the famous actor, died in London on Saturday.

—The strike of the New York furniture and cabinet makers has proved a failure.

—The Prince of Bulgaria has gone to Varna, to hold an interview with Prince Bismarck.

—Wm. Pegram, a colored pedestrian of Boston, is to go to England to walk against Rowell.

—The remains of the late Adelaide Neilson were interred in Brompton Cemetery, London.

—The boat of the steamer American, which foundered in April last, has reached St. Vincent.

—The Mersey river Tunnel, to connect Birkenhead and Liverpool, is to be commenced immediately.

—A St. Petersburg despatch says a severe outbreak of Asiatic cholera has occurred at Ararat.

—A terrible hurricane, resulting in great destruction of property, is reported from Jamaica.

—Belgium is preparing extensively for the International Congress to be held in her capital on the 11th prox.

—Dropsy of the heart, accelerated by indigestion, is found to be the cause of Miss Neilson's sudden death.

—The King of Italy has placed the royal villa at the Villa of the Pope, should he visit Italy for his health.

—A farm house in North Kerry, from which the tenants had been evicted, was burned down the same night.

—The agitation to prohibit the export of corn is renewed in Germany, in consequence of the general bad harvest.

—Retail houses in Chicago report a largely increased business during the visit of the Knights Templar to that city.

—Germany has joined France in declining to accept English proposals of armed interference in behalf of Greece.

—Captain Phipps, who abandoned his vessel, the *Jedutha*, in the Red Sea, has had his certificate suspended for three years.

—Lord Spencer announced in the House of Lords last night that the Government did not intend to renew the Coercion Act.

—Ernest von Schöningh and Geo. Werner swam a 20 mile race at New York for \$500 a side on Saturday, the former winning.

—Secretary Rye has taken steps for the punishment of the murderers of Rev. Dr. Parsons, the American missionary, on Turkish territory.

—The lumbering interest in the North-Western States is in a flourishing condition, and the demand for lumber this year is greater than ever before.

—Chung How, the Chinese Ambassador, who was imprisoned by his Government for concluding the Kuldja treaty with Russia, has been released.

—A convention will be held in Boston on the 6th of January next, to enquire into the causes and remedy for the decline in the American shipping trade.

—The Anglo-American Cable Company completed the laying of their 18th cable from Heart's Content to Valparaiso, on the 21st instant. The cable was laid in 21 days.

—Alaska Indians charge British Columbia Indians with killing sea otters out of season, and threaten to attack them unless the grievance is modified. The British Columbia Indians are also charging with smuggling.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his late residence, Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa, at half past ten of the clock, Saturday evening, July 24th of 1880, a B. 1880, Austin Darragh, a native of Canada, son of Denis Darragh and of the late Margaret McDonald, of River Beaudette, formerly in the parish of St. Maurice, county of St. Louis, Province of Quebec. He was well known in Canada, much beloved, admired and respected for his virtuous life, general morality, integrity, humility, honor, hospitality and civility—a veritable typical figure of his ancestors—the Darragh families—who have been highly respected and esteemed by their neighbors, relatives and acquaintances. Austin Darragh died of consumption, occasioned by his industrious application, from his infancy, to labor and business, and his illustrious and venerable father, the venerable Mr. Darragh emigrated to Iowa about twelve years ago, where he was very successful in pursuit of various lines of business, and he acquired a handsome and comfortable home with a considerable amount of wealth, where he was highly respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and he was a prominent citizen and a member of the Roman Catholic Church by eight prominent citizens past-masters, were a grand funeral was celebrated by the venerable Rev. Father Riley, of Sioux City. Mr. Darragh has left an amiable and respectable young widow and two children—son and daughter, besides his aged and venerable father, his worthy and excellent sisters and brothers, aunts and uncles, with a large circle of relatives, neighbors and friends, to mourn his premature death. Age 36 years. *Fideliem anime per misericordiam Dei. Requiescat in pace. Amen.*

FOR RELIEF FROM THE ACHING OF A TOOTH nothing is better than a few drops of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment poured on a piece of lint or cotton and applied. It soothes the pain, which has no equal. Some people suffer for years from toothache, whenever they catch cold. Why suffer? Use this. 51-4m

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children's teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Given rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind-colic, and regulates the bowels. 51-4m

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints a *Brown's Bronchial Trochee* manifest remarkable curative properties. 1-2

ROUND THE WORLD.

—Ole Bull, the famous musician, is dead.
—Dulcigna has been finally ceded to Montenegro.
—Fluero-pneumonia has appeared in Lancashire.
—A new Atlantic cable is being constructed.
—Miss Neilson's body was taken to England on Thursday from France.
—The official estimate of the population of the United States is 48,456,151.
—Parliament in England has increased the grant for scientific experiments from \$5,000 to 25,000.

—A tablet with the names of nineteen Princes of Wales has been placed in Carnarvon Castle.

—The French papers think the situation in Ireland grave. Their sympathies are mostly with the Irish.

—It is said the Fenians wished to blow up Cork barracks because, in case of insurrection, it commands the city.

—A lending ecclesiastical property agent in England estimates that about 200 livings are yearly offered for sale.

—The Rev. Phillips Brooks is said to be the first American who has preached in Westminster Abbey before the Queen.

—Mr. W. Arkwright, a millionaire descendant of the famous inventor, Sir R. Arkwright, has just joined the Church of Rome.

—The Rev. H. C. Peck, of Anover, Mich., has been suspended from the Ministry because he horsewhipped his daughter's suitor.

—Two jokers capsized their boat purposefully, at St. Paul, and enjoyed the heroic efforts of a picnic party to rescue them.

—Lord Salisbury now speaks of Lord Derby in the House of Lords as “the noble Earl,” in stead of “My noble friend.” Lady Derby is Lord Salisbury's stepmother.

—A swindler, in the garb of a Catholic priest, collected \$1,600 in Rhode Island by pretending that the money was to build a church at Narragansett Pier.

—Stronach and Potter, the fraudulent Glasgow Bank directors, sentenced to eighteen months in prison, have been liberated, their term having expired.