

from a mob of 500 Orange roughs. Several shots were also fired. The police having turned out, the wretches rushed through the streets knocking down all with whom they came in contact. This is the sort of political and religious freedom Orange writers would enforce on the nation.

AN INTENDED ORANGE FOUL.—The Orangemen of Banbridge, on discovering that four or five young men of the town had left, August 10, for Lurgan, to take part in the Home Rule meeting, assembled 200 strong at the station that evening, to tear them to pieces for daring to demonstrate their national aspirations. As the train drew up a shout of "No Home Rule!" "To hell with the Pope!" etc., was raised. But fancy their disappointment on not finding their prey. The young men did not return that evening.

TWO MORE SUPPERS MAKE THEIR RECANTATION.—Ellen Sullivan and Maurice O'Brien, both of Dingle, who have been used both as texts by the expounders of the Bible for some years, as being rescued from the Romish Church, being accosted by that unwelcome visitor, Death, insisted on having the Catholic priest. The soup-makers, who, thanks to God, do not possess the keys of heaven, looked to the cemetery gate against the returned sheep in their wrath, and the assistance of a smith had to be called into requisition.

TIPPERARY UNION FARMING SOCIETY.—The annual cattle show of the society will not be held this year in consequence of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in the district. The competition in classes K P and T, for crops, farms and dairies, as also for labourers' cottages, &c., will take place as usual.

VALUE OF LAND IN TIPPERARY.—On Saturday Mr. Denis Carrull, auctioneer, sold the interest of 21 Irish acres of the land of Cluencen, near Toomavara, held under an unexpired lease of 37 years, and at a rent of £1 10s. an acre, for £460. The auction fees made the purchase £483, which is £23 an acre.—Cor. of Dublin Freeman.

Henry Cross, in a letter to the Cork Constitution says that he captured a trout, weighing 10½ lbs. measuring 28½ inches, while its breadth was 7½ inches; girth, 17½, and width of tail, 5 inches. The contents of its stomach were as follows:—A bone, six inches long; a rasher of bacon, the neck of a fowl, four inches long; several pieces of cooked meat, and two slices of lemon. This fish was well known in the neighborhood, and has been seen and fed by many residing near the river.

The works for the restoration of St. Brigid's Cathedral, Kildare, were commenced on the 24th ult. The first stone was laid in all solemn form by Master Richard Chaplin, son of Dr. Chaplin. The idea of restoring the ruins to their pristine beauty originated with Master Chaplin, and to him the honor of placing the first stone was justly given. The Cathedral is to be restored after the designs of Mr. Street, at the cost of £5,000.

ORANGEISM Y. ASSASSINATION.—Mr. James McGuirk, when returning to Donaghmore, August 16, after participating in the Home Rule demonstration, was fired on from behind the church wall, whence a large dog immediately came bounding and seized him. After a great struggle the animal was shaken off. The ball which passed close to his head, fortunately took no effect. That this was a premeditated attempt at assassination by some Orange cur is apparent, for on that same evening numbers of such cowardly acts were perpetrated throughout Ulster by Orangemen on the participants in the day's proceedings.

The cattle disease has assumed a formidable magnitude throughout Longford, Ballymahon, Lanesboro', Kenagh, Edgeworthstown, Newtownforbes, and Longford, with several other stations have furnished cases, and farmers are apprehensive that great loss will be sustained should the weather not assume a dryer and milder aspect.

"ORANGE AND GREEN WILL CARRY THE DAY."—A correspondent writing to the Irish Times, says that "in a cheerful neighborhood in the county, within two miles of Elphin, stands the chapel of Keyes, where fair lands throughout the month of August placed on its altar orange lilies, which each day were the sole floral decorations, exhibiting their vivid and well-known colors to humble worshippers who, with prayers to heaven for their future, mingled feelings of admiration and content that an acknowledgment to our Creator that the animosities they formerly suggested were forgotten, and that in unison with their countrymen of other denominations they exclaim with the gifted Tom Davis: 'Orange and green will carry the day.'"

Messrs. James Duffy and Sons, of Dublin, have the following works in the press:—"Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church," by the Most Rev. John MacHale, D. D., Archbishop of Tuam. "Collections on Irish Church History; vol. II. Bishops since the Reformation," by Very Rev. D. L. Reuben, D. D., President of Maynooth; and a fourth edition of "Historical Sketch of the Persecutions suffered by the Catholics of Ireland under Cromwell and the Puritans," by Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory.

Mr. D. J. Reardon, of Piccadilly, London (ex-M.P. for Athlone), announces that on the 1st of January he will bring out in Dublin the Irish Nation, a morning and evening paper, devoted to Home Rule interest—the morning edition at one penny, and the evening edition at one half-penny, also the Repeater, a weekly journal, at two pence.

Advices up to the 24th ult., state that harvesting operations had commenced in King's County, and an immense quantity of corn already cut down. The yield for both oats and barley is greater than was ever before known in the county. In some instances there are as many as twenty-four barrels of barley to the acre. The average yield of oats will be at least fifteen barrels to the acre. Potatoes are an excellent crop, and entirely free from blight.

Reports of the crops in Antrim, up to the date of 22nd ult., states that during the previous few days harvest operations had become pretty general in that district of the North. A large quantity of grain had been cut, and should the ensuing week be favourable, the greater portion of the oats would be in stocks. The yield is generally good. Hay, is save, turnips look well, and potatoes are excellent. Altogether the prospects of the northern farmer were encouraging, and good weather for the gathering of the produce of the fields was all that was now wanted.

PROGRESSIVE DECREASE IN THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.—There were registered in the 791 registration districts in Ireland during the quarter ending June 30, 393 births—a number equal to a rate of 28 in every 1,000 of the estimated population. There were in the same period 25,375 deaths, representing a mortality of 19 per 1,000. Add to this latter figure a total of 22,555 persons emigrated, and we have decrease in the population of 10,537 persons during the quarter. The population, estimated to the middle of the present year, is 5,308,494.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE AT DONERAILE.—The magistrates resumed at special sessions at Doneraile on Wednesday, Aug. 25th, the investigation of the circumstances connected with the purchase of the interest of a farm from Mrs. George Roberts Bruce by Mr. Staunton, on his behalf by Mr. Maurice B. Kavanagh, of the English Bar. There were several summonses upon both sides. Those upon the one side charged Mr. Kavanagh and Mr. Staunton and others with fraudulent conspiracy and breaking into the dwelling-house on the farm, alleged by Staunton to have been purchased by him, and upon the other side charging Mr. and Mrs. Bruce with unlawfully retaining possession of the

house. Evidence on the part of the defendants was resumed, and the case further adjourned.

The Irish Times, of the 24th ult., says of the harvest in the county Westmeath:—"During the last week the weather has been exceedingly favorable for harvest work. Outcutting will be very brisk this week should the weather continue good; very little has been cut as yet. The hay crop is more than an average crop. Much that was in danger during the wet weather of the previous week has been saved. Potatoes are a good and abundant crop, and turnips promise a much larger yield than usual, as they look as forward now as in former years two months later. Mangolds and other green crops are looking all that could be desired—in fact, there are no complaints this week, although the heavy rains of the week before last left some room for apprehension."

With reference to a report which has originated with a Dublin evening paper that the eldest son of Mr. Butt, M.P., has been appointed by Government to an important and lucrative position in India in the Civil Service, we believe that the statement refers to Mr. Butt's second son, who has been for some years in that service. It is hardly necessary to explain that admission to the Indian Civil Service is by open competitive examination, and if the young gentleman has obtained promotion, it is of course the result of his merit.

At the Parsonstown (King's County) cattle and sheep fair, August 26, the supply of stock was very meagre, owing to the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease.—The principal exhibits were beef cattle and store bullocks. The former rated from 7s. to 70 per cwt., and latter quoted from £11 to £13 per head. Springers and milch cows were eagerly bought up at full market value. Mr. William Lucas sold 11 bullocks at £14 per head; Mr. R. Smith, Gurteen, disposed of 15 three year old heifers at £15 each; Mrs. Davis, Kingsborough, got £19 each for 10 three year olds; Mr. Andrew Heron gave £15 10s. for a lot of fat cows; Mr. Joseph Edwards, Parsonstown, paid £3 for a lot of finished wethers; Mr. Adam Mitchell sold three year old bullocks at £18 12s. and heifers, same age, at £11 10s.; Mr. S. Cruick, Sacka, sold 30 ewes at 46s. each; Mr. W. O'Meara, Berr, disposed of a lot of 70 wethers at 56s. 3d. each; Mr. Henry Harding, Mossfield, got 35s. 6d. for a nice lot of lambs, the highest given for this class. In the pig fair the supply was small, with an active demand; bacon averaged £3 per cwt.

The Irish Times of the 25th ult., says:—"A landslide of an unusual nature has occurred at Magheramore. For the last three weeks about 30 acres of land has been slowly moving towards the sea, causing seven families to make a hurried removal from their houses, including the school-room and the fine country residence of Charles McTiernan, Esq., now occupied by Robert Alexander, Esq., J. P. Mr. McTiernan's house is on the extreme northern edge of the slip, but the cracks in the walls and the twisting of the doors prove that it is in some danger. The garden wall has fallen in three separate places. The slip is within four or five paces of the country road. In one place it threatens to interfere with a portion of the extensive limestone quarries, in which some 120 men are constantly employed. Mr. McTiernan has engineers on the ground to see what is best to be done to stay, if possible, the further progress of the slip and to ensure the safety of the residents at the quarries."

STRANGE ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE IN NEWRY.—A rather strange attempt to commit suicide occurred on Thursday. A dealer named Monaghan went out to market having a sum of £4 10s. in his possession. During the day he had made a number of purchases, paid £2 10s., and lost his balance. He went home bitterly reproaching his own incapacity and deploring the loss of his money. The curiosity of the people in the house was aroused by observing him retire to bed with a box of matches in his possession (for he didn't smoke), and on watching him it was observed that, as he lay in bed, he was quietly nibbling away at the heads of the matches. In a short time he evinced symptoms of poisoning, and a doctor was sent for, who was successful in his application of remedies. During the doctor's stay, the man continued to mourn the loss of his money without interruption.—Correspondent of Dublin Freeman.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman communicates the particulars of a very important and influential meeting held recently at the village of Ballyvaughan, in Clare. The object of the meeting was explained by Mr. Hornsby, Secretary to the Board of Works, who said he had taken that method of ascertaining whether the rate-payers of the barony felt any objection to the construction of a pier at Bournapeka. Mr. Hornsby stated that the Board had recommended a free grant of £3,000, to be supplemented by £1,350, given in proportions of £500 by the county at large, and £350 by the barony. Mr. William Lane Joynt made a very satisfactory response to what must have been a very satisfactory announcement. He said there was no feeling of opposition, but rather a general sentiment in favour of the proposed pier. Mr. Joynt bore testimony to the promptitude and public spirit exhibited in the matter by the Board of Works. We have peculiar pleasure in adopting Mr. Joynt's eulogy of departmental virtues, which unfortunately for this country, are all too rarely exercised in its behalf. We hope the bright future pictured by Mr. Joynt as the result of this work will be realised, and that the expenditure will have the effect of opening up the large and important district affected, as well as of adding a fresh stimulus to the trade and traffic of the coast of Ireland, so sorely in need of all the encouragement and facilities that can be possibly obtained for it. We have only too add that the gentlemen who took an active part in the arrangement of this project are entitled to the thanks of the public.

"ENGLAND'S DIFFICULTY."—England does not appear to feel very comfortable just now. Her Eastern Empire is threatened by more than one formidable enemy, Russia, it appears, is about taking advantage of the manifest weakness of Great Britain, to consummate her long cherished and maturely planned scheme of annexing to her already vast dominions the rich empire of India. The English Press recognizes in the recent movements of Russia the imminent danger to which England is exposed. Russia is not the only power from which hostilities are expected; China, too, has assumed a threatening attitude. One of the leading organs in England—the Examiner—referring to the present ruler in China says:—"This man, although not the nominal Viceroy of the empire, is Viceroy of the Home Province, and real ruler of the imperial councils. His spirit is manifest everywhere, a spirit bitterly hostile to the English, bent on revenge and blood. Prince Li is strenuously making ready for war. His troops will be armed as the Chinese army has never been before. A struggle is coming in China, before which the wretched squabbles in Bosnia, or the Russian incursions in Central Asia, vanish out of sight. A triumphant China would menace India more than Russia can ever do." And the Standard referring to the coming quarrel says:—"Our minister at Peking has been submitted to so much official insolence that he has requested instructions and asked for more troops. The Chinese have for years been preparing for war. They have established great arsenals under European direction have purchased ironclads; armed their troops with European arms of precision, and employed European officers to drill them in the European manner. At the same time they have laid down torpedoes in the mouth of rivers. That in all this they had the intention of placing themselves on a footing of equality with the hated foreigners can hardly be doubted. Possibly they had no immediate intention, but they had no opportunity, to try their new wea-

pons; but the possession of these inevitably tend to lessen their dread of the foreigners, to inspire them with the hope of revenging former defeats, and to prompt them to resist unpleasant demands." If either Russia or China, or both, march on India, then England's difficulty will have arisen, and it is the duty of the Irish people to be prepared to take advantage of the opportunity that such a contingency will offer. England under such circumstances could not refuse Ireland's demand for justice. Up to the present she has been in a position to treat with contempt every appeal of the Irish people for redress. And, alas! division and dissension amongst Irishmen themselves have in the past assisted in no small measure in rivetting their chains more secure ly. Let us beware of such dissension in the future, and when the long expected opportunity arises let Ireland's demand for the restoration of her legislative independence be made by a united and determined people.—Dundalk Democrat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An alarming increase in the number of cases of foot and mouth disease is reported for the week from West Sussex and Warwickshire.

A seam of good anthracite coal has been discovered at Stearshall, near Stirling. The seam is 3 feet 3 inches thick.

The fiftieth anniversary of the opening of railway passenger traffic in England is to be commemorated by a jubilee at Darlington on September 27th. The Stockton and Darlington section was opened in 1825 and a statue of the originator, Joseph Priest, will be unveiled at Darlington on the occasion. The statue will occupy a granite pedestal nine feet high on the four sides of which are bronze panels representing phases of Mr. Priest's career.

WIFE DESERTION.—The following return from the School Board of London, showing for each division the number of cases of wife desertion brought to the knowledge of the Board in the administration of the compulsory laws during the twelve months ending the 30th June, 1875, has been issued.—City, 7; Chelsea, 39; Finsbury, 48; Greenwich, about 100; Hackney, 39; Lambeth, 57; Marylebone, 52; Southwark, 48; Westminster 32.—Total, 422.

ELOPEMENT WITH A WIFE AND FAMILY.—An advertisement has been appearing in the Times offering a reward for information respecting a lady and her four children, who had left Sheffield, ostensibly for home, and had not since been heard of. Respecting this advertisement the Western Morning News says the persons referred to are the wife and four children of a prominent member of the council of one of the municipal boroughs in North Devon. The wife is believed to have eloped and gone abroad with a dissenting minister, taking four children with her, and leaving only her eldest child behind. Much sympathy is felt for the husband who is greatly respected.

Marshal McMahon's award in the Delagoa Bay dispute has, apparently, entirely shaken English faith in the virtue of the new policy of "international arbitration." The Conservative organ in the press at all events is decidedly against entrusting English interests more to the decision of tribunals in which foreigners have a voice. It considers that England has done and suffered enough to demonstrate the unsatisfactory character of Mr. Gladstone's "arbitration invention," and hopes the Government will consider themselves at liberty to decline any further resort to it.

The London papers take a very cheerful view of the commercial aspect in England. They represent that trade is steadily improving, and a general recovery appears to be at hand. During the first four months of the financial year the revenue exceeded the estimates by nearly a quarter of a million sterling, and it is estimated that if the revenue maintains its elasticity there will be a surplus of a million and a-half. Last year the Customs' duties on tobacco and snuff amounted to the enormous sum of £7,522,200 being an increase of £185,000 on the previous year; and the duty on tea to £3,435,600, being an increase of about £135,000 on the previous year.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE IN BIRMINGHAM.—On Saturday afternoon, 21st August, the coroner of Birmingham held an inquest on the body of Ellen Lines, an elderly woman, who was the wife of a blind man. On the 3rd inst. she was drinking in a public-house, when he entered. Some angry words ensued. He desired her to lead him, but as she refused he struck her on the head a violent blow with the stick with which he used to guide himself. A verdict of manslaughter was returned against James Lines, the husband of the deceased. Another inquest was held to inquire into the cause of the death of Mary Gerrard. The evidence was to the effect that during a brawl she was struck on the head with a brick by a woman named Lyons, who was present in custody. The latter at the time expressed her intention of doing more for Mrs. Gerrard. A verdict of manslaughter was also returned in this case.

HOW PROTESTANT BISHOPS LIVE.—A parliamentary return shows that ten prelates have had estates transferred to them of an estimated net annual value equal to the income intended to be the endowment of the see. The estimated gross annual value of the estates assigned to the Archbishop of Canterbury is stated to have been, at the time of such assignment, 17,906l. and the estimated net annual value, 15,000l. In the case of the Archbishop of York, the estimated gross annual value, 11,873l.; net, 10,000l. The Bishop of Durham, gross value, 9,268l.; net, 8,000l. The Bishop of Ely, gross value, 6,814l.; net, 5,500l. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, gross value, 5,912l.; net, 5,000l. The Bishop of Lincoln, gross value, 5,648l.; net, 5,000l. The Bishop of Worcester, gross value, 5,977l.; net, 5,000l. The Bishop of Carlisle, gross value, 5,231l.; net, 4,200l. The Bishop of Peterborough, gross value, 5,121l.; net, 4,500l. Of the above episcopal estates, those belonging to the sees of Ely, Carlisle, Durham, Norwich, and Worcester, are now managed by the Estates Committee; the rest proceeds of the property so managed belonging to the last four, for the year ending with October, 1874, amounted to 22,059l. or 50l. more than he required 22,000l. The return states that the endowments secured to the bishoprics of Lincoln and Peterborough were revised on the avoidance of these sees, and the annual values here stated are those of the estates belonging to the sees after such revision.

PASSION AND PUBLICAN IN ONE.—A meeting of rate-payers was held at Wigan on Tuesday night, August 24th, to petition the magistrates against granting any more licenses to sell drink. Memorials were unanimously adopted to that effect. The Rev. Phillip Hains, vicar of St. George's Church, occupied the chair, and commented strongly on the fact that the rector of Wigan (the Hon. and Rev. G. T. Orlando Bridgeman) was an applicant, through his son, the Rev. E. R. Orlando Bridgeman, curate of Tarporley, Cheshire, for a provisional order for a license to sell all intoxicating liquors for an hotel, proposed to be built on ground in the Mesnes, belonging to the rector, and adjoining the proposed new Wigan Market-hall. After alluding to the large number of applicants (nineteen) for licenses, Mr. Hains said he did not think the curate of Tarporley, whose career in the ministry they hoped would be a prosperous one, had any complicity in the application. It was not the gentleman who had lately taken holy orders who had made the application, but their own Orlando Bridgeman, the rector of Wigan, rural dean, honorary canon of Chester Cathedral, chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, brother to the Earl of Bradford, and above all, the president of the Wigan Branch of the Church Temperance Society. In all his (the speaker's) ministerial experience he had never met with anything like this.

He had heard of a clergyman possessing racehorses, and of another who drove a Hansom cab in London, but he had renounced his holy calling. The nearest case approaching it he had heard of was in the Lake district, where the clergyman (he thought his name was Sir Frank, Fleming), being suspended from his living, his wife opened a public-house. The speaker pointed out the illegality of the application, and went on to say that there was a dignity in the office of a priest, a spiritual glory such as streamed from the cross, of which he was a preacher, that was debased and degraded by engaging in the liquor traffic. In the name of religion he protested against a clergyman applying for a spirit license; in the name of the Church of England he protested against her altars being desecrated by a licensed victualler ministering at them; and in the name of our common Christianity he protested against such a foul blot being cast upon it. In the name of those deathless spirits who would go into eternity bearing the stamp which his hand had placed upon them he called on Mr. Bridgeman to think of that great and awful day when he must give account of those for whose souls he should have watched, and who might ascribe their perdition to the perilous temptation he had set before them. The application was refused at the licensing sessions on Wednesday.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE JEWELS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—The London Daily News has the following:—"The Bucks Police, are investigating a very extraordinary matter. About the 9th of this month, in order to permit some building operations upon the premises of Mr. Goodman, near Windsor Bridge, the waters of the Thames were drawn off, lowering the river by several feet. While the stream was thus lower than usual, a man who was walking near a back cut adjacent to Cuckoo Weir, about half a mile from Windsor Bridge, observed a piece of string fastened to the lower branch of a bush overhanging the water course. His curiosity was excited and, seeing something attached to the string, he pulled it up and found that it was a gentleman's juponed dressing case. And that it contained a large number of keys and other things. He placed the case in the hands of the police, and Mr. Superintendent Dunham, found that in all there were twenty-five keys, the larger ones having been fastened in a bunch at the top of the case. Upon one side of the smooth surface of the handle of two of the medium-sized keys are the words 'Esquier's stables, 100 steps,' and on the other side the word 'Porter.' The twenty-five keys vary in size from such as would open gates, posterns, and room doors to small ones fitting the jewel cases in the royal apartments of the castle. Besides this extraordinary collection of keys there were in the case pieces of wax bearing impressions of the key wards, two bottles of gold liquid for smearing the keys in order to ascertain the shape of the locks, a box of vestas, and two large canvas money bags, such as are used by bankers. It is the belief of the police authorities that the dressing-case and its contents were intended to aid some person in effecting an entrance from the 'Hundred Steps' to the private apartments of the palace, and to sweep off the priceless jewelry. Whoever designed this daring scheme has been frustrated in a most singular way. Those who placed the case and keys in the stream till a favourable opportunity might arise for the grand coup, fastened the string to a branch of the bush, which, when the waters of the Thames are not at their ordinary summer level, was about a foot below the surface of the little stream, and thus well concealed. They had not calculated upon the sudden drawing off of the water—which revealed the hiding place of the duplicate keys."

HANGING MADE EASY.—The following letter from the pen of a professor in the art of "hanging made easy" has been received by the governor of all the county jails in Great Britain for their edification and instruction:—"TO THE HOME SECRETARY, WHITEHALL."

"Sir—So long as it is the law of the land that criminals shall suffer death, I submit that that dread punishment should be carried into effect by respectable and skillful hands, and not, as has been too frequently the case of late, be entrusted to any ignorant, brutish person, whom the love of gain and notoriety prompt to apply for the performance of the office—unnecessary torture or entire failure is the inevitable result, as we have recently seen in several instances where men of this class have been employed. For upwards of twenty years I have from humane motives, devoted my attention to executions, and have attended nearly all the principal ones that have taken place in this kingdom during that long period, giving my advice and assistance to the executioner, and in no single instance where I have been present has the slightest failure occurred, or any unnecessary suffering been caused the unfortunate culprit. In cases where I have occasionally acted alone—in public executions, for instance, as at Liverpool, Gloucester, &c.—my plans have been completely successful. I submitted these plans to the prison authorities some years ago, and, though they were then disdainfully rejected, they have been subsequently adopted in one of the principal metropolitan and other prisons, and found to be effective. My career has attracted the notice of the Press, by which I have been styled the 'Amateur,' 'the Doctor,' 'the Medical Executioner,' and other aliases, by writers who presumed to know my personal history. The fact is I was intended for the medical profession, but did not adopt it, as I have private means. The taking part in this business has not been from a mercenary but from a humane motive, and it has cost me a large amount of time and money, and has been a source of annoyance to some of my best friends. I, however, have persevered in what I felt to be a humane course, and my efforts were appreciated by one at least eminent prison philanthropist, the late Mr. Wright, whose portrait in his acts of mercy now adorns the Council Chamber of the Guildhall. He agreed with me that a man of respectability and proper feeling, if such a one could be found, should deal with such matters. On the retirement of the veteran Catercraft, whom I have so long assisted, I suggested that his office should be performed by one of the officers of the respective prisons, and I still urge it upon the authorities. Officials at present slog criminals, which is a more revolting duty than the other. The duty would then be in better hands than it is at present, and I should then be pleased to throw the matter up, or I would at all times be ready to proceed to any part of the kingdom and give the benefit of my experience, assistance, and advice, if required.—(Signed) R. B. ANDRESSON, London."

UNITED STATES.

Gov. Hartranft of Pennsylvania has brushed away a world-wide custom. He will no longer have Friday observed as a hangman's day. Recently there were fifteen hundred Mennonites in New York, on their way to Dakota territory, where they will colonize. They had with them seventeen drafts, aggregating \$69,000 in gold. An extensive Indian outbreak was reported from Eastern Nevada and Western Utah on September 7. A number of settlers and miners were murdered, and the women and children flying to places of safety. Troops were hurrying to the scene of the trouble. Mormon vindictiveness is said to be at the bottom of it.

The returns of the number of voters in Philadelphia, as compiled by the election assessors, show a total of 170,772, an increase since 1874 of 10,091. Philadelphia will probably cast an unusual heavy vote this year.

DEDICATION.—The dedication of St. Mary's, the new Catholic church in Liberty, Va., occurred on

September 5. The edifice, which is a neat and tasteful one, with a seating capacity of about 300, was densely packed. After Vesper services in the afternoon, the rite of confirmation was administered by Bishop Gibbons to nine candidates, many of whom were converts to the Catholic Church.

The papers have been occupied a great deal of late with the ecclesiastical troubles in the Diocese of Louisville. While we regret their occurrence, we are glad to be able to inform our readers that no charge of any crime, except the violation of discipline, has been brought against any of the clergyman involved in the matter. Their moral character has not been questioned.—Catholic Telegraph.

DEDICATION.—On Sept. 5, the dedication of the enlarged Holy Angels' church, in charge of the Oblate Fathers, in Buffalo, N. Y., took place in the presence of a large congregation. Pontifical Mass was celebrated on the occasion by Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan. There was a large number of clergy present. Father Sorg delivered the sermon. After the ceremony Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan administered the sacrament of Confirmation to a large number.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.—The laying of the corner stone of All Saints' church, for the use of the new congregation of that name, in Chicago, Ill., took place on Sept. 5. The new building is designed for a schoolhouse on the first floor. It will be called the All Saints' school and chapel, and will cost, with the site, about \$25,000. The work will be pushed forward, and it is the intention to have the church dedicated about the 1st of November.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE RUM SMOKE.—New York, Sept. 13.—The Temperance Union Vigilance Committee yesterday procured further evidence against the rum shops that were violating the Sunday license law. The police also closed all the liquor saloons yesterday that kept doors open, although nearly all kept back doors open for customers.

The number of immigrants which arrived at the port of New York up to the close of August, 1875, was 64,054. The arrivals for the whole of 1875 were 293,674; for 1873, 267,354; and for 1874, 137,557. In May, 1872, alone, 56,051 immigrants landed at Castle Garden, or nearly as many as for the first eight months of this year.

THE REDUCTION OF WAGES IN NEW YORK.—The Workingmen's Union of New York, on the 10th inst., adopted resolutions denouncing the reduction of laborers' wages, and appointed delegates to the Democratic State convention at Syracuse on the 16th inst., to demand a hearing before that body, and apprise them of the manner in which the workingmen are treated. Committees were also appointed to wait on the commissioners of public works and ask the cause of this reduction and the instigators of it, and will also call a mass meeting of laboring men to give expression to their views on the subject.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE IN WASHINGTON.—The contest between the employing printers and the typographical union of that District has at last resulted in the knuckling under of the union, but especially of the compositors of the government printing office, who have so long ruled the union. At a meeting of the union on August 30, a resolution was adopted suspending members from the union for six months, on their own application, to enable them to form another society, with power to adopt their own scale of prices. This will enable all who withdraw to make any arrangement with private employers that may be mutually advantageous, and the government employees will have no vote in their meetings. It is understood that the printers will now return to work at the offices where they were employed before the strike.

A FATAL EXPERIMENT.—New York, September 14.—A party of firemen were experimenting with a patent fire ladder in Rettger Square this morning. The ladder was raised 120 feet in the air, and a light man mounted it, Wm. N. Nash, chief of the fire battalion, being at the top. While the firemen were going through their evolutions the ladder cracked, and without scarcely a moment's warning broke off at the second section, and those upon the top were precipitated to the ground. Nash was instantly killed, and two of his companions, Philip Morse and Wm. Hughes, were mangled. They died while being conveyed to the station house. Several other persons were more or less injured.

NEGOTIATING FOR THE BLACK HILLS.—A special to the Tribune from Red Cloud says: "Spotted Bull has consented to attend the council: Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse refuse to attend under any consideration. They announce their intention of making war this fall. Spotted Bull, in private council with his people yesterday, announced his price as six million dollars for the Black Hills, or an annuity of one hundred dollars a year for grown people, and twenty five dollars for squaws and children. Half of that would stick to white hands, any such proposition will not be entertained by the commissioners."

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.—ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—A bloody tragedy occurred in the town of Venice, in this county, yesterday. At 6 a. m., Harrison Andrews, aged fifty years, went to the chamber of his son, aged nineteen years, who was asleep, and dealt him two murderous blows with a hatchet. The last crushed through the skull, and it is thought injured the brain. He then aroused his daughters, and shot Mary through the abdomen with a revolver, inflicting a severe but not necessarily fatal wound; the two girls escaped from the house and aroused the neighbours. Andrews then poured a quantity of oil on the carpet and afterwards committing suicide by shooting himself through the head. The son is not expected to recover. No motive for the deed is known. The deceased had a violent and ungovernable temper.

THE CHICAGO STONE CUTTERS.—The Chicago Tribune says:—"There are about 800 stone-cutters in this city. Seven-eighths of them belong to the 'Union' which has just ordered a strike for \$3 a day. A few contractors, who have heavy, unfinished jobs that must be promptly carried through, have yielded to the demand and are paying the sum asked for. It is probable, however, that they will not continue to do so after the work on hand is finished. In that event, the several hundred cutters who are now idling about the streets will be joined by 200 more. The average wages of the trade, on the eve of the strike, seem to have been \$275 a day. The idleness of 1000 men represents, then, a loss to the working-men of (500 X 2 75) = \$1375 a day, or \$82500 per week. If the 700 strike, the loss will be \$1925 a day, or nearly \$12,000 a week. Suppose they are idle for ten days and then gain their point. The aggregate money lost will be \$19,250. Besides this there will be the inevitable growth of bad habit, and the promotion of bad feeling between masters and men. Leaving these serious evils out of the count, we find that the pecuniary loss is so great and the possible gain by the strike (25 to 60 cents a day for each man) so small that the remedy will be far worse than the disease. The 700 will earn between them \$175 a day more than they did before. They will have to receive this for 110 working days—over 18 weeks—before they have made up the loss suffered by the strike in 10 days. And then they will not have done so unless every one of the 700 is re-engaged. Is the game worth the candle? Another thing the strikers would do well to consider is that the masters will almost inevitably win.—The 500 men now idle are drawing \$3000 a week from the treasury of the Union. If the 700 strike, the treasury will be depleted at the rate of \$4200 a week. It cannot stand the strain long. Until it is exhausted, the employers have only to have their work done at Joliet instead of at Chicago. The saving will balance the inconvenience."