

which the mountain is for a great part covered, had become exceedingly dry, and on last Sunday night, whether by accident or otherwise, the whole summit of the mountain had taken fire. The flames were quite visible at a distance of nearly twenty miles from the mountain.

THREAT RIGHT IN THE COUNTY CORK.—Mr John Fitzgerald, auctioneer, Mallow, a day or two since set up for auction the interest in a farm containing thirty acres at the rent of £25, held under Mr. Edward Galway for three lives of thirty-one years. Bidding was brisk, commencing at £100, and increased by twenties to £300. The next bid was £310, and it was ultimately knocked down to a working farmer for £330. There were five parties bidding for the lands.

THREATENING LETTER TO AN EDITOR.
(From the Cork Southern Reporter)
We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following precious document, which was sent to us by post yesterday morning:—

Cork, April 25 1870.
I write to inform you that your life will be taken away before this day month for injuries you have rendered to the national cause in this country, and for wilfully maligning and misrepresenting your poor fellow-countrymen before the world. You, who one time declared that 'this down-trodden and oppressed country never could be saved except by being deluged in blood, even as the fair fields of France were at the Revolution'—now, because you have a position under a tyrant government, you do all in your power to turn this alien government against the people until the horrid cruelties of '98 are again repeated.

In conclusion, I beg of you to make your peace with the Great Creator, for your time at this side of the grave will be of short duration.

(Signed),
CHIEF DE POLICE,
F. B.

To Richard Adams, Editor Reporter.

A letter appears in the Times from an Ulster landlord which informs us that Irish emigration is going on at an accelerated pace. He attributes this to the large number of Irish families already settled in the United States, and that those proposing to emigrate have more friends there than at home, and have their passage money in many cases paid, and have a home to go to. On the other hand the proposed Land Bill, as well by what it fails to secure as by forbidding the sub-division of farms, gives less prospect than ever to young men, of a settlement in their own country. Writing from Ulster he states that such is the result of emigration on the supply of labourers, that where he had formerly 200 hands employed he has now only ten, and his farm offices are all closed; he is forced to get hands from England. The same, he says, is the case with few exceptions throughout Ulster. Landowners and farmers are obliged to lay down larger portions of land than usual in pasture.

REVELATIONS IN THE DRAPER TRADE.—In an action at the Admiralty Assizes lately, the plaintiff was a draper named Neilson, who tried to recover the sum of £2,000 alleged to be due on fire policies. Mr. Porter, in examining the plaintiff on behalf of the defendants, elicited some curious evidence. At one stage, Mr. Porter read a poster, which stated that at the Ready-Money Stores in Mill Street, a cheap sale was going on of the bankrupt stock of John Egan and Co., and also of Smith & McMillan; and that, during this sale, 20s worth of goods would be given for 10s. It concluded as follows:—'Come early, as the stocks, though large, will not last long. During this great sale the hours of business will be from ten till four, and from six till nine.' [Laughter.] Mr. Porter [to witness]—Who were those bankrupts? Those parties. Those parties, and who are they? Oh, those are fictitious names. Those names mean nothing. [Laughter.] And this was the way you were stirring up trade? I was doing what is done every year by large houses in Belfast. [Laughter.] Do you sell goods under cost price? No. We had a quantity of pocket handkerchiefs and gray calicoes at the door, which we sold under cost to bring customers in. [Laughter.]—And the rest of your business consisted in selling good in the ordinary course of trade? Yes.—And to make up the 25 per cent. on an average, you had, of course, to charge on some goods more than that. Weren't the goods sold at an average profit of 25 per cent? Yes.—Did you cut up new goods and sell them as remnants? Yes; but they were sold at the full price. [Laughter.]—Did you do that with the bulk of your stock? No; just with a few pieces. There is always a great demand for remnants, and if we haven't them we must manufacture them. [Loud laughter.]—Mr. Porter here read a handbill announcing the sale of remnants of woollens remnants of calicoes, remnants of shawls, remnants of repps, remnants of white linen, remnants of brown linen, &c., at the Ready-Money Stores, and bearing the foot note, 'Come early in the day, as the crush in the evening is most unpleasant.' [Laughter.]—Is that your bill? It is. [Laughter.]—Had you remnants of all these sorts of goods? No. [Laughter.]—And what would you have done if customers came in for these remnants? Oh, that bill I made out because I had seen a copy of one like it in Glasgow. [Loud laughter.]—What would you have said now to a customer who asked you for some of these remnants? We would have said that we were out of them. [Laughter.]

While farmers' clubs and other professing friends of the tenant classes are wholly engrossed with political agitation, it is satisfactory to find that questions of less prominence, but of considerable practical interest to the farmers, are taken up by others whose services are seldom acknowledged. Among other subjects, the cultivation of sugar beet occupies an important place. An interesting letter, giving the result of some experiments, has been addressed to the 'Kilkenny Moderator' by the Hon L. Agar Ellis, M.P. Mr. Duncan, of Mincing-lane, London, having sent him some sugar-beet seed last Spring, he had it sown in different localities in the county of Kilkenny, and the roots when grown were sent to Professor Voelcker, who made an analysis of their constituents. The crops were sown under unfavorable circumstances incidental to a first experiment. It is necessary that the soil should be heaped up to the top of the root in order to preserve its saccharine properties. A considerable portion of the sugar is lost by exposure to the atmosphere. The proper weight of the roots is from 2½ to 3½. Some useful information upon this and other points connected with the treatment of the crop are given in the letter. Sugar-beet is pronounced to be the least exhaustive of all root crops, provided the refuse pulp is consumed by live stock on the farm. The white Silesian beet is considered the best for this country. A paper on the chemistry of this root, by Professor Voelcker, and which is published in the 'Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England,' contains some valuable hints on the subject. The result of the experiments in Kilkenny establishes the fact that sugar-beet can be grown in the county of a quality which will remunerate the manufacturer. It is calculated that a proportion of 85 of crystallizable sugar will pay, and in some instances comprised within the range of the experiments there was a yield of 10.91 and 8.94. Mr. Ellis observes that to make the crop worth growing either the present sugar refiners of Ireland must put up machinery for 'converting' it; or different districts must erect the necessary works. The climate of the south east of Ireland is suitable for the growth of such a crop. It will be remembered that some years ago the manufacture of beetroot sugar was attempted at Mountmellick, but owing to explicable causes, the speculation failed. There is probably an opportunity now of renewing the effort to establish this branch of agricultural manufacture under more favorable conditions.

The Evening Post refers to the delay in the passing of the Land Bill, and, urging the necessity for legislation, says it has heard of several notices to quit which have been served on tenants in the North. It mentions the case of Mr. D'Arcy Irvine, an eccentric gentleman in the County Fermanagh, who is stated to have informed his tenants of his intention to evict them, and also, with the same object, publishes, with comments, a correspondence between the Very Rev. Canon M'Dermott, P. P. of Tubbercurry, in the county of Sligo. The rev. gentleman states that he had become tenant from year to year to Mr. Burton Irwin two years since, and that immediately he set about improving the farm at considerable expense. He constructed a large ditch for its protection and put up a gate, and he allowed the date of his occupancy to run for a period of four months before he actually received possession. He has lately been served with a notice to quit, and wrote to Mr. Burton Irwin to ask whether he meant to allow him for the value of his improvements, at the same time reminding him that Mr. D'Israeli, his chief, recognized the tenant's right to the value of his unexpired improvements. Mr. Irwin, in reply declined to enter into a controversy with him, but told him, if he had any valid grounds for making a claim, to state them to his agents in Sligo, whom he named. The rev. gentleman wrote again, pressing for an answer, and to this letter he got no reply, whereupon he appeals to the Press.

If injuries are remembered in Ireland, so are good deeds. During the famine year a seasonable gift of 1,000, came to the relief committee of Carbery, in the county of Cork, from a friend who withheld his name. It proved most acceptable, and the committee were filled with gratitude towards the anonymous donor. They felt an eager curiosity, pardonable under the circumstances, to find out who was the munificent stranger, but every effort failed to penetrate the mystery. The remembrance of the act still survived, however, and with characteristic pertinacity Mr. M'Carthy Downing, who happened to be a member of the committee endeavoured to find out the secret. An opportunity was lately afforded to him, in an interview on the Land Bill with a Minister of the Crown, to try the accuracy of his own conjecture. Aided, perhaps, by his habits as a skillful cross-examiner, he put a series of questions which elicited the reluctant admission that the anonymous donor was the Minister himself, Lord Dufferin. He had been on a visit in the locality at the time, and his heart was touched by the scenes of misery which he witnessed. The Cork Examiner now publishes the fact, which had been treasured in remembrance for 23 years, and express gratification at the discovery of the secret.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, MAY 4.—It is reported that the London 'Sun,' liberal in politics, and advancing free trade, has been purchased by the Marquis of Bute, and will hereafter be issued as a daily Catholic organ.

Mr. Childers, first Lord of the Admiralty, said 1,300 emigrants were booked for passage to Canada in the troop ships.

The London News remarks that the emigration to the United States and Canada from Liverpool this spring has set in with such vigor as promise to outstrip the exodus of any former year.

FIRST CITY MAN: 'Just had a very heavy loss, eh? Second, ditto.—Sorry to hear it. How was it?' 'Why, I insured my mother-in-law's life for two thousand—sent her to Scotland by rail—and hang me if she hasn't come back again safe!'

FR. M. the 18th report of the Scottish Reformation Society, we learn that while the total Roman Catholic establishment in Great Britain in 1867 was 1,143 the total in 1868 was 1,267, being an increase of 124 in one year. In Yorkshire alone there are in the year 11 new chapels and stations, and in Durham? The number of Roman Catholic priests in Great Britain is 1,690.

On Monday, at the Bishop Auckland petty sessions, John M'Walton, Patrick Keene, Patrick O'Leary, and Owen M'Daniel, were charged with being connected with the Fenian movement. The prisoners were apprehended at Wilton Park, where they were found armed with revolvers, and on search being made at the house of M'Daniel two more revolvers were found; also the laws and rules of the Fenian Society, with a list of the members residing in Wilton Park and neighbourhood, and other documents. The prisoners were remanded for a week.—Times.

CATHOLIC PRISONERS.—Out of the thirty oldest baronies in the English peerage, no less than nine are held by Catholics—viz., Beaumont, Vaux, Camrose, Stourton, Petre, Arundell, Dormer, Stafford, and Clifford. Besides these, the title of Teynham was in Catholic hands down to nearly the end of the last century.

THE CROPS.—Mild weather and grateful rains are working wonders in most parts of England. Vegetation is shooting rapidly, pastures have changed from a dead and frost-tipped condition into bright green herbage within the short space of three or four days, and young clovers are springing up with specially good and equable plants. The wheat is backward, thin, and weak than they have been known for years, are only just coming into readiness for the hoe; the roller and preser have been universally in requisition for solidifying the dry and dusty soil about the plants, and the crop has suffered severely from drought following upon an excessive rainfall. Beans and early peas are coming up well; both oats and barley have this year a good seed bed, and we do not remember a more favourable season or a better mould for potato-setting, which is now nearly completed.—Chamber of Agriculture Journal.

The London Morning Post declares that the Ministry must stand or fall on the principle of the Land Bill. They have already gone as far in the way of concession and conciliation as a government which respects itself and appreciates the public confidence which is reposed in it can go, and they must draw a line somewhere. Peace and progress in Ireland depends, the Post firmly believes, on the acceptance by the Imperial Parliament of the measure of justice and policy which her Majesty's Ministers have proposed, with due regard, it is assured to their constitutional responsibility. It desires that the opportunity for reflection presented by the recess will be properly improved.

We understand that the proprietors of the Pall Mall Gazette have followed the example of the London Times, and covered the floors of their offices with a thick layer of sand, to obviate the effects of the compound known as 'Greek fire.' The stairs, roof, and entrance of the offices are guarded by police, and the rooms in Northumberland street, in front of the Pall Mall Gazette buildings, are also occupied by police.—Irish Times.

The Liverpool Courier states that during Wednesday two men in the garb of sailors went by a path leading across some brickfields to a pit or sandhole in Happy Valley-road, Birkenhead. The men were observed to be emptying something from a large bag into the pit, and also throwing smaller bags into the water. They were flannel bags of gunpowder, containing about 1½ each, and made up in the ordinary form of artillery ammunition. The men came again to the pit a little after ten o'clock, and began emptying larger bags of powder into the water. The people of the neighbourhood have made up their minds that the gunpowder has been brought by Fenians anxious to get rid of their store.

LONDON, MAY 9.—In course of his remarks in introducing a bill to amend Parliamentary Elections, the Marquis of Hartington examined and refuted the objections to secret voting and explained the Government plan, which is as follows:—The returning officer shall supply a ticket corresponding in number and the name of his candidate, and deposit the same in the ballot box. These ballots at the termination of the polling the officer shall open and count in the

presence of the candidates, then seal the tickets and counterfoils separately, and return them to the Clerk of the Crown.

Mr Gladstone moved (May 13) that the following gentlemen constitute the Select Committee to enquire by what tenure convents and monasteries, including Anglican institutions, hold property in England:—Messrs. Villiers, Newdegate, Gessel, Thomas, Chambers, Matthews, Howes, Pemberton, the O'Connor Don and seven others. The motion was agreed to.

The Standard says it is by no means a cause for surprise that the Liberal party and their organs should view the position of the Ministry, and the prospect of government legislation, rather as a matter for anxious speculation than as a subject for exultant rejoicing. Mr Gladstone's majority has outlived the purpose which it was originally created to serve, and is now resolving itself into its original elements. In process of time some new device may be found for welding them together. Under present circumstances, the party is fast assuming the likeness of that disorderly rabble so graphically described by Mr Bouvier three years ago.

Mr. Newdegate on Monday, in the House of Commons, read the following passage from the Tablet, which he declared was a compendium of libels: 'We hear that in the Clubs people are beginning to ask how it is that Mr Newdegate can suffer the lie to be given to him as it has been by Sir Charles Clifford, Father Gordon, Mr Langdale, and others, and not come forward like a man to attempt to substantiate his charges or to retract them.' Mr. Newdegate declared that he could substantiate all the charges he had made, which was the same as giving the lie to the above gentlemen; he did not, however, attempt to do so, but sheltered himself once more under his privilege of Parliament. Mr. Newdegate is a gentleman by birth and education, and we believe he acts like one in every other relation except that of controversy with Catholics; on this point he exhibits the spirit, tactics, and refinement of feeling of a small shopkeeper turned local preacher.

We have reason to believe that the offices of the Pall Mall Gazette and of the Times are now fully guarded by detachments of police. The floors of the printing houses of the Times are deeply sanded to obviate the effects of a possible application of Greek fire! The threat to burn down these establishments has been attributed to the London Fenians, but we are inclined to believe that the danger, if any, arises from the operations of trade unionists. There are at present 2,000 compositors out on strike in London, and it is easy to assign to Irish Fenianism menaces which originate from the English trade union system.—Irish Times.

The Hon. Mrs E. Pereira writes as follows to the Times:—'I have four sisters nuns. Lookily for her one of them is now out of England, but of the remaining three there is not one but would feel most bitterly, after leading a life of retirement, being paraded before the world, and subjected to a cross examination by a man as intolerant, prejudiced, and unjust as Mr. Newdegate has always shown himself in all Catholic questions. It is not the result of the inquiry we dread, but it is the act itself, so unconstituted, so unprecedented, so insulting that we feel so galling. If Mr. Newdegate is so philanthropic, let him turn his attention to those houses which London abounds in, where girls and women are held in the worst of slavery, unable of them selves to retrieve the first false step they made in it, and given up to all that honest mind shudder to think on; let him turn his attention to the baby farms, to those infants with broken thighs, to those cradles of old egg-boxes considerably smaller than their wretched occupants, and all the rest of the horrors, with the stamp of reality upon them, with which we have been lately regaled. He will find much fuller scope for his energies than in molesting our Sisters, who, by every tie that English women hold dear, have a right to live a quiet and secluded life if they choose. Place any of the above mentioned horrors alongside the famed Sarrin trial, and the worst that can be said of the latter is that she had to kiss the floor or stand with a duster on her head, and all because, he remembered, she refused to leave a convent where she alleged these insults were committed.'

There is little doubt that we are morosed with a revival of those reckless and malignant enterprises by which the Fenians distinguished their selves between two and three years ago. It is believed that a number of the members of the Fenian organization have recently arrived in England, and that they have distributed themselves over the metropolis and the principal commercial towns of the country. As I informed you yesterday, the Times and other London journals have received warnings that attempts might be made to destroy their offices, and to-day we have intelligence of extensive seizures of firearms at Manchester and Newcastle. There can be no mistake as to what these events indicate. The Fenian Brotherhood is once more in active movement. It seems to have abandoned for the present all hope of meeting openly the military force of the country, and it apparently seeks by a few acts of audacious wickedness to create a reign of terror among all the well-disposed and loyal portion of the people. Fortunately, the police seem to have got on this occasion early information of the movements of the Fenians, and it is hoped that by vigor and promptness they will be able to check the designs of the Brotherhood. As yet no arrests have been made. The police, however, have pretty accurate information as to the movements of suspicious strangers; but they do not seem to have discovered anything to justify them in seizing any of these American visitors. The seizure of arms at Newcastle was considerable. In one place alone 200 rifles and a number of cartridges were found; and in Manchester 2,000 cartridges and a number of revolvers were discovered concealed in a beer house. It is curious that this renewal of the activity of the Fenian Brotherhood in this country is contemporaneous with their threatened raid upon Canada.—Daily Express Cor.

The Saturday Review, which does not wish to revive the 'Plot,' and has probably no admiration for such citizens as Titus Oates, thinks the member for North Warwickshire a nuisance. We hope the nation will think so too. 'Persecution by a side wind,' says our acute contemporary, 'persecution which will not avow itself'—is the worst sort of persecution. Mr Newdegate, the Saturday Review perceives, is eager to persecute, but ashamed to confess it. After a long life of dull and incorrigible bigotry, he would end it by making the House of Commons his accomplice in an outrage upon innocent women whose only crime is that they rebuke such a man by minding their own business, and humbly serving God and their fellow-creatures. For this he hates and would persecute them. He cannot prevent God from calling them to such a life, but he would punish all who obey the call. We thank the Saturday Review for exposing the real designs of this person, who has not courage enough even to avow his own purpose, nor skill enough, we venture to hope, to cheat an assembly of English gentlemen into executing it for him.—Tablet.

It is satisfactory to see that private enterprise is really doing something to assist the deserving poor to emigrate. On Monday last the Family Emigration Society sent off 372 emigrants from the East-end of London, who were reinforced at Amptill station by 40 agricultural laborers sent out by Lord and Lady Cowper. All these are bound for Ontario, whither several hundreds were sent the year before last, and a thousand last year. All these have succeeded, it is said, without one exception, and are settled near Toronto. The entire cost of the journey to Ontario is paid by the Society; two new suits of clothes are given to each emigrant, as well as 10s piece on their arrival at their destination; where they are received and their trades registered by the Canadian emigration agent. The Times states that

in the course of last week more than a hundred emigrants have also left North Devon for America, that fifty more are about to start from Cornwall for America, and about twenty for Australia.—London Tablet, April 23rd.

We understand that certain members of Parliament belonging to the Church of Rome are about to ask Mr Newdegate the following questions. Considering the action that the representative for North Warwickshire has taken in the Convent Enquiry Commission, we do not quite see how he can conveniently answer them. After all the questions have not more to do with his private affairs than his committee would have to do with the domestic matters of a number of honored English ladies—ladies the daughters and sisters of the heads of the oldest families in Great Britain and Ireland.

Is Mr Backstone, the celebrated comedian, a friend of yours? If so, do you preach to him, or does he preach to you? Do you love Mr Whalley as yourself? If so, have you ever sung a duet with him? Are you married? If so, how many daughters have you? Are they pretty? Have you ever been summoned at a county court? Have you ever been bankrupt? Have you ever been horse-whipped? If so, how many times? Have you any objection to read the last letter you received from the last friend who was taken from you by death? How many nails were there in that friend's coffin? Did you cry at his funeral? What do you think the feelings of English ladies will be when a prying committee examines them unceremoniously upon subjects as sacred as your father's tomb, and as holy and revered as your mother's memory? Eh, Mr Newdegate, answer us that!—Tomahawk.

The laws of England begin by making pious purposes illegal and by giving to these purposes the name of superstitious uses. It is then a bitter derision to talk to us, after this, of our liberty to employ all 'legal means.' Suppose an enactment to have been made for the purpose of ensuring prayers for the dead; this is a 'superstitious use' and the property, if discovered is forfeited to the State. Therefore no legal foundation is possible for such a purpose. Hence, as all Catholics are bound to pray for the dead, we may be said to have no legal foundations. However this may be, our convents are certainly, in the eye of the law, mere private houses, in which certain unmarried ladies think fit to live together. The fact, or the rumour, that any particular building is a convent, cannot legitimately remove it from the category of private houses, and 'a fortiori,' cannot justify Mr Newdegate in knocking at the door with a 'natural' and reasonable demand for information. The 'Echo' also, on Thursday afternoon, takes up the same line of declaration—one cannot call it argument—and holds that, as 'work-houses and factories' are subject to inspection, it is an anomaly for English convents to be 'left wholly without surveillance by the State,' and it goes on to say that Catholics are guilty of 'monstrous' absurdity when they 'claim for their institutions a privacy unheard of elsewhere in the kingdom.' We can only adopt the expression of a great Frenchman, and exclaim, in wondering pity—'Where on earth can these writers have been brought up?'

Just now Christians are almost everywhere occupied in resisting the encroachments of the State. The conflict is forced upon them. In all Protestant lands the State has already triumphed, and has converted what aspired to be national churches into official sects. But this success is too poor to satisfy the ambition of Jesus. The human churches are under his feet, but the Church of God still defies him, and refuses to accept his yoke. Untaught by the failures of eighteen centuries he still hopes to overcome her. No experience can convince him of the folly of the attempt. Prisons, tortures, and massacres he has tried in vain, but he is not discouraged. He is more ingenious now, and though he is quite capable of reverting to the old brutalities whenever public opinion will allow him to do so, as it does in Russia and Ohio, he means first to try a new device, from which he expects considerable results. He is going to imitate Julian. If he can get hold of our children, and educate them after his own fashion, he will have his hand on the throat of the Church, and stifle her and Christianity together. Very complete results have already been attained by this process in Russia, the United States, and elsewhere. But thus far they have affected only Protestants.—Tablet.

The works of the Clyde Navigation Graving Dock, at present in the course of construction at Govan for the Clyde Trust, are now rapidly progressing.—An immense excavation has been formed, consisting chiefly of sand interspersed with beds of gravel. An examination of the strata shows that the site has been at some former period the bed of the river, or a lagoon branching from it. Some very ancient coins have been found in the excavations, one of them about twenty feet below the present level of the ground. This dock will be the largest of the kind in Scotland, and will take in the largest iron-clads at present in existence or likely to be constructed, its length being 500 feet on the floor inside the caisson, with a width at the entrance of 70 feet, and a depth of 22 feet on the sill at high water. The great extension of shipbuilding and commerce on the Clyde, and the increase in the size of ships, have rendered this work necessary.

WEDDING RING FOUND IN A COW'S STOMACH.—On Thursday last, an interesting and quite unexpected 'find' took place in Moore Street Slaughter House, Glasgow. On one of the cows which had been killed being disembowelled, a gold wedding ring was found in the stomach. The ring bears the letters J. M. and M. G. 11th June 1861! The finding of a ring in such a place may create in the minds of highly imaginative persons a terrible apprehension as to the fate of the fair wearer, and give rise to a feeling of sympathy for J. M. who may be presumed to mourn the mysterious disappearance of his 'M. G.' A less romantic explanation of the matter is that the ring was worn by a farmer or dairyman's wife and that while she was preparing the cow's food the time-honored symbol of wedlock slipped off her finger, and was thus conveyed to the stomach of poor crumie.—Glasgow Herald.

WIFE MURDER IN GREENOCK.—On Saturday morning a woman named Rose Maclean died in Greenock Hospital from the effects of kicks and blows received from her husband, Archibald Maclean, a sailmaker, a few days ago. The poor woman was excited at the time the outrage was committed. On being told of the death of his wife, Maclean coolly said it was a pity that she was dead.

The Echo has received the following letter with reference to the issue of the halfpenny postage stamp. Sir,—I have to inform you that it is proposed to commence the reduction of the postage on newspapers and printed matter on the 1st of October next, by which time the half penny postage stamp will, of course, be issued. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. BENTHALL.

General Post Office, London, April 22.

ROXBOROUGH.—An interesting relic of the early inhabitants of Teviotdale was discovered in a lawn, at Comonside, Hawick, a few days ago. It is a large quern or handmill, such as was used by primitive people in grinding their grain. It is made of coarse pudding stone, of large size, and proportionate in its outline. Dr. Brydon, who happened to be in the neighbourhood, after examining the place, suggested that probably something else connected with it might be found near by. The quern was found to have lain in the middle of a pile five feet long, four feet wide, and, from the original surface, six feet deep. This was occupied by clay quite different in appearance from the surrounding soil, so that its boundaries were easily defined. Mired up

with the clay was a large quantity of charcoal and burnt bones. One fragment of the latter Dr. Brydon recognized to be a portion of one of the bones of a human forearm, so that it had evidently been a place of human interment. It would thus seem that the quern owed its position there to the same beliefs which caused to be placed in graves arrow-heads and other weapons and implements—namely, to administer to the wants of their owners in a future state of existence. It is curious that only last week we recorded a somewhat similar discovery at Jedburgh.

UNITED STATES.

The Wyoming women are beginning to complain about being compelled to sit on juries.

STRUCK ON.—A Pennsylvania gentleman, with an acquiline nose, piercing in its discoveries and powerful in its perceptive faculties, has, so the report says, ferreted out valuable deposits of petroleum in Cape Breton Island, of a superior quality to any in America. The next step is to organize a company under the general mining law of New York, at an expense of \$1 for filing certificate, print a book of handsomely engraved stock certificates, and sell them out to a gullible public. Thereupon our 'Pennsylvania gentleman' will disappear with the proceeds, leaving the purchasers to gaze vacantly down a useless hole, whence arises the odor of one barrel of petroleum poured into the well by the 'Pennsylvania gentlemen' aforesaid. N. Y. Star.

In conversation with a city missionary of New York recently, we learned some fearful facts, showing the horrible condition of that city. In the First Ward there are 238 gin-shops and two churches; in the Third Ward, there are 475 gin-shops and two churches; in the Fourth Ward, there are 465 gin-shops and three churches, and in the Fifth Ward, there are 497 gin-shops and two churches, one of which is a Catholic church, and the other Episcopal. Other vices, such as gambling-hells and houses of ill-fame, are in proportion to the gin-shops.—Am. paper.

Some Radical politicians and a few strife-stirring ministers have been for several months using a Miss Edith O'Gorman to excite anti-Catholic feeling in New Jersey. This young woman was formerly a Sister of Charity, but in consequence of some misconduct she had to leave the order. She is now delivering lectures through New Jersey on 'Convent Life,' under the 'protection' of the class of persons above mentioned, and as might be expected, disturbances have followed. The most serious of these have occurred at Madison, where seven men were arrested for attempting to create a riot. The 'lecturers' is generally escorted by a body-guard of Know Nothings who encourage her to abuse the Catholics and provoke disorder, and among them are always found one or more ministers. There were three of the latter in Miss O'Gorman's escort to the train at Patterson one night last week, and a clique of small Radical politicians may always be found 'assisting' at her diatribes against the church she has abandoned. These are the fellows—these shabby politicians and mischief-making ministers—who should be arrested for disturbing the peace. They are doing their utmost to fan the flame of sectarian conflict, and ought to be put down. It is noteworthy that in every disturbance in which Catholics appear as participants, the real aggression—that is, the provocation—comes from the Puritan pulpit-pounders and small politicians.—Metropolitan Record.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT RICHMOND, VA.—Yesterday occurred the greatest calamity that ever afflicted this city, save the burning of the Theatre in 1811. It was occasioned by the falling in of the floor of the old Senate chamber, in the Capitol, which is now used for the sessions of the Supreme Court of Appeals of this State. Eleven o'clock was the hour for the meeting of the Court, and it being understood that there would be announced the decision upon the question of the constitutionality of the 'enabling act,' otherwise known as the Osaboon-Ellicott case—which has excited so much interest in this community—a large number of citizens assembled in the gallery and space in front of the bench before the hour appointed. The weight of such a packed mass was too great for the imperfectly constructed flooring and yet more faulty gallery, which was suspended from the upper joists in a most defective manner. The gallery first fell forward, the floor yielding instantly and going down with it, carrying the packed body of men to the floor of the House of Delegates, fully twenty feet below. As fearful and fatal as this was the heavy ceiling and the timbers which supported it descended along with the mass, greatly increasing the mortality. Sixty-six were killed outright, and others may die from the injuries received.—The Dispatch of April 28.

While the English Parliament is debating whether it shall interfere with our Nuns who have embraced a life of celibacy, the Mormon ladies are holding public meetings in favour of polygamy, and the Congress in the United States is hard put to it to know what to do with this latest development of Protestantism. The late Act of Congress has declared polygamy illegal, why do we not understand on Protestant principles; for if Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were polygamists, why should not modern Bible Christians imitate them in this? The Mormons say that they are trying to do so, and they find in the New Testament nothing to forbid it. The American Congress is right enough in principle in prohibiting polygamy, but as Protestants they have not a leg to stand on. It is from the unwritten teaching of the Catholic Church to which their forefathers belonged, that they have derived that teaching which has formed amongst Christian people an instinct, stronger than they can defend by any express text of Scripture, that polygamy is prohibited by the Christian law.—Catholic Opinion.

[This is the way the New York Observer holds out hope of salvation to its erring brother, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:]—The trial of McFarland for the murder of Richardson, the seducer of his wife, is in progress in this city, exciting intense interest. The prosecution made short work of their case, contenting themselves with proving the killing, and showing that the wound was the cause of the death. The defence, at a first stage, introduced a letter written more than a year ago by Richardson to McFarland's wife, fully disclosing the criminal relations already existing between them. When the counsel for the prisoner said, 'If a man should write such a letter to my wife, I would shoot him at sight,' the crowded audience broke out into applause. Such an expression indicates the existence of a dangerous popular sentiment: that approves of men taking the law into their own hands, being their own executioners; and no lawyer at the bar should have so far lost sight of his obligations to society, as to avow such a doctrine as his own. The Court, in rebuking the applause, ought to have rebuked the lawyer also. But it all shows that the conduct of Richardson meets, as it deserves, righteous condemnation of the community; and if the principles which he taught and practised were to be accepted, the sacredness of the marriage tie would be utterly destroyed.

We hope that all those Christian people, ministers and others, who hesitated to stigmatize Richardson as an adulterer, and who looked with kindly leniency upon the ghostly marriage at the Avon House, will read and ponder this letter. Thus far the apologists of that pretended marriage, the actors in this scene, the ministers who gave their benediction, have steadfastly refused to confess their mistake and admit they were wrong. It is not yet too late. God is merciful and long suffering. Society is forbearing. The time has now come when the truth is before the world, and this letter tells the whole story. We commend it to the able priests of that death-bed nuptial sacrifice, and ask them to read it as substitutes of that religion, which not only has the apostolic commandment in its decrees, but the faithful also, which says, 'Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife.'

with the clay was a large quantity of charcoal and burnt bones. One fragment of the latter Dr. Brydon recognized to be a portion of one of the bones of a human forearm, so that it had evidently been a place of human interment. It would thus seem that the quern owed its position there to the same beliefs which caused to be placed in graves arrow-heads and other weapons and implements—namely, to administer to the wants of their owners in a future state of existence. It is curious that only last week we recorded a somewhat similar discovery at Jedburgh.

UNITED STATES.

The Wyoming women are beginning to complain about being compelled to sit on juries.

STRUCK ON.—A Pennsylvania gentleman, with an acquiline nose, piercing in its discoveries and powerful in its perceptive faculties, has, so the report says, ferreted out valuable deposits of petroleum in Cape Breton Island, of a superior quality to any in America. The next step is to organize a company under the general mining law of New York, at an expense of \$1 for filing certificate, print a book of handsomely engraved stock certificates, and sell them out to a gullible public. Thereupon our 'Pennsylvania gentleman' will disappear with the proceeds, leaving the purchasers to gaze vacantly down a useless hole, whence arises the odor of one barrel of petroleum poured into the well by the 'Pennsylvania gentlemen' aforesaid. N. Y. Star.

In conversation with a city missionary of New York recently, we learned some fearful facts, showing the horrible condition of that city. In the First Ward there are 238 gin-shops and two churches; in the Third Ward, there are 475 gin-shops and two churches; in the Fourth Ward, there are 465 gin-shops and three churches, and in the Fifth Ward, there are 497 gin-shops and two churches, one of which is a Catholic church, and the other Episcopal. Other vices, such as gambling-hells and houses of ill-fame, are in proportion to the gin-shops.—Am. paper.

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