

Peace Preservation Act in 60 cases in and since 1871-72 but in three of them the presentment was "killed" by the Judges on appeal by cesspayers. The compensation ranged from £25 to £1,200. In one instance the applicant, who was fired at and wounded, applied for £150 as compensation, but the grand jury found that he had made such resistance and behaved so well when attacked that they granted him £300. The Judges, however, decided that no more than the sum claimed could be presented. The rate in each pound of the valuation imposed upon the district by the presentments is stated in the return. It amounted to as much as £1.98. 0d. in one instance.—Times.

FRONDE FOUND OUT.—This gentleman is lying at the Antipodes, or at the Antipodes lying. He has been already found out, and his false words are being thrust down his throat. When he got to the Cape he was well received, and a public dinner was given in his honour. Mr. Fronde is a man of research and ability, and although he lies fiercely, still he may be worth a Colonial dinner. At that dinner he told his hearers that "the Prime Minister had gagged him," and announced that "Russia was aiming a blow at the British Empire." He was immediately taken to task for these wanton declarations; and he immediately denied all knowledge of having made them. But he was soon found out at his old game. The reporter employed to take down his speeches is the best in South Africa. He took down the dinner speech, and sent proofs to Mr. Fronde. That worthy man requested that the offensive passages be struck out. This was done. Mr. Fronde now stands by this report. But unfortunately for him three other papers did not send him proofs, but printed him as he spoke, and the passages appeared in these papers. Mr. Fronde is beaten on his own ground, for the reporter, being only a reporter and not a famous historian, very honestly came forward and said that he too heard the words, took them, and removed them at Mr. Fronde's request. The Cape is in a bit of a blaze about this business, and Mr. Fronde is getting it rather warmly from all sides. His friend Mr. Carlyle's advice about having a lie is clearly lost on him.—Evening Telegraph.

Within a mile of Lixnaw, a village situated half-way between Tralee and Listowel, there lived in a thatched house, at a place called Kiltoomer, a small farmer, named Thomas Quilter. He was living with the widow of his deceased brother, and the connection gave rise to local scandal. Mrs. Quilter's son, recently returned from America, resented this state of affairs strongly, that his mother and uncle had him bound over to keep the peace at Odorney Petty Sessions about a month ago. On the morning of the 7th inst., the house where Quilter and his sister-in-law lived was discovered to be on fire. When assistance reached the place the fire was far advanced. After much difficulty Quilter was rescued from the burning pile. The priest of Lixnaw hurried to the spot and found the unfortunate man alive, but he died before the arrival of the police. On examination the marks of blows were found upon his skull, and it is alleged these were inflicted before the house was set on fire. At first no clue could be found as to the whereabouts of the woman, and it was generally believed that she had absconded. Later on her charred remains were found beneath the debris. The house presented the appearance of having been set on fire after the attack on Thomas Quilter. Young Quilter has been arrested on suspicion.

On the 3d ult., His Eminence Cardinal Cullen performed the double ceremony of dedicating to Divine worship the parish church of Tullow Co., Carlow, and the chapel of the Bridgine Convent in the same town. The parish church is not a new building, having been erected a few centuries ago, but it has lately undergone considerable improvements and repairs, and there being no record in existence of its previous dedication, the occasion of the visit of His Eminence to the town was availed of for the performance of the solemn rite. The parish of Tullow, is about nine miles square, contains a Catholic population of nearly 6,000, and besides the parish church, which is situated on the borders of the town, there are two Catholic chapels in it, one at Grange and the other at Ardattin. The parish church itself is a spacious and, though without any elaborate architectural decorations, a handsome building. It is situated on an elevated piece of ground, and its fine tower of solid granite, surmounted by a spire rising to a height of 130 feet from the ground is visible for many miles on all sides. Its interior is plain, and the roof rather low, but the absence of pillars and other obstructions gives it an open and airy appearance. It is capable of accommodating a congregation of 2,000 without inconvenience. It was erected about forty-five years ago, and the tower is between thirty-five and forty years old. The repairs and improvements have been extensive. A new roof has been put on, with ornamental tiling, the latter adding much to the external aspect of the building by giving it an appearance of greater height. The handsome arched windows have been newly glazed, and ornamented with stained glass borders. The interior has been freshly painted, the sanctuary improved and enlarged, and almost all the wood-work, including seats, &c., has been renewed. At each side of the altar are very handsomely stained glass windows, one showing the image of the Blessed Virgin, and the other that of St. Joseph. The new convent chapel, being intended chiefly for the Sisters and boarders, is, of course, small, but very pretty. The altar is a most elegant piece of workmanship.

THE FLOODS.—The effects of the floods are still apparent in the demolished bridges and uprooted ground which are to be seen in the western part of the county and along the Valley of the Lee. A bridge crossing the Towherish, at a place called Gurnane, about four miles from Macroom, still lies in a shattered condition, two of the buttresses having been carried away and a portion of two arches. The flood came down this river with terrific force on account of the deep gorges through which it runs and of the high mountains where it takes its source. A wooden bridge crossing the river about a mile below Gurnane was completely swept away, not a vestige being left, but the stone buttresses at either side, which are likewise injured. The bridge spanning the same river, near Carrigfooka, withstood the torrent, but the Carrigfooka bridge, which crosses the Sullane, came to grief. The railway bridge near Dooniskey has not yet been repaired, and the railway traffic is only carried on as far as Dooniskey, whence coaches ply to Macroom and back. None of the buttresses have been washed away as reported. The bed of the river was torn up by the force of the flood, and this caused a silting of the soil upon which the foundations were laid. Two of the piers in consequence sank. Active measures are being taken to pile round the piers and make the foundations good, and it is hoped that before the November fair on the 12th the work will have been completed.—Cork Herald.

WEXFORD IN THE FRONT.—As we anticipated the people of Wexford have met in their tens of thousands and solemnly proclaimed their unflinching fealty to the national cause. On Sunday last in Eniscorthy—at the foot of that hill where the flag of the nation last flew over the marshalled manhood of Ireland, striking for her liberties—the manhood of the county assembled to testify by their presence, their unalterable devotion to the cause for which their sires and grandfathers fought, and died. The day was inclement, but over 10,000 men—every one of whom represented the spirit of that gallant country—were there prompt, to do the national duty of the hour, as their ancestors were to shed their blood to strike down tyranny, and build up an independent nationality. In our news and leading columns will be found a report of and comment on the proceedings, a leading feature of which was the determined

resolution of priests and people to stand by the Home Rule banner, and a stern condemnation of all who would mar the national cause by promoting disunion. Wexford has done well and nobly. The duty of the other constituencies is to follow such a worthy example.—United Irishman.

HOW IRELAND IS LIES.—As an excellent expose of the manner in which Irish news is manufactured for the English Press Market, we reprint the following leader from our strong-handed contemporary the Nation. To better appreciate its value, it will be well to remember that the Irish correspondent of the Times—the practical King of Ireland—is a leading spirit on the Daily Express.—

There are some things in every day life around us that would be incredible did we not actually behold them. Who, for instance, living at a distance from this country, would be inclined to credit that a daily newspaper in Dublin makes a regular trade or practice of outrage paragraph manufacture; and that the persons pretended to have been killed or shot in those paragraphs vainly protest that they are alive and have never been fired at, at all? The Daily Express has again and again been publicly convicted of this traffic in fabricated outrage paragraphs. One gentleman—Mr. Samuel M. Gason, a deputy-lieutenant of a midland county—seeing by the Express that he was barbarously assassinated, wrote to say he never was better in his life. The Express would not print his letter. He hurried up to town, called at the office, avowed himself in the flesh, and demanded rectification of the paragraph. In vain! The editor had exported his outrage-manufacture to the English market for which he caters, and he was not going to spoil trade by any correction. It was not until Mr. Gason's attorney sent a significant communication that the editor in Parliament-street would publicly confess that Mr. S. M. Gason was really alive, and had never been an object of "outrage." From time to time this sort of thing goes on before our eyes. Sometimes as at the Mayo assizes last Spring, the journal in question is sued into court for its outrage fabrications, and publicly sentenced. Mr. Hopkins of Mayo was duly reported to have cut his wife's throat and then killed himself by jumping over a cliff into the sea. Mrs. Hopkins's throat was intact, and Mr. Hopkins had never jumped over a cliff; but that made no matter; the story took well in England. The editor was quite delighted until judge and jury compelled him to pay £80 damages for the story. He paid the money, and set to work as fresh as ever; cutting other throats, shooting other men and flinging other husbands over cliffs, in his paragraphs. Dive any day into the Express, you have some such concoction spiced for the English market. Ever since the £80 damages, however, our contemporary allows the murdered man to write and say they are alive and well; and last week has gone so far as to let a gentleman who was duly stated to have been "shot at"—Mr. John Ezshaw of Ballyhadden—declare that nothing of the kind occurred! A man is "said to have had a gun" in his hand—or something like a gun, or something as long as a gun, &c., &c., &c. The "Three Black Crosses"—while altering with Mr. Ezshaw; and this by skilful handling, been made to pass as a bloody story of "an agent fired at"—"attempted assassination." That the Express has allowed the "nearly murdered" gentleman to protest that there was no firing at all, is a great progress from the time of Mr. S. M. Gason. But is there any hope that the English dupes, for whom this manufacture is kept up in our midst, will discover the nature of the outrage-trade in the Daily Express office? Perhaps they understand it well enough, and use the stories with all the greater gusto because they know them to be concoctions—good enough as excuses for libellous harangues about "Irish crime."

GREAT BRITAIN.

ELOPEMENT WITH A LOCAL PREACHER.—A married woman who lived with her husband at Keighley, has eloped with a local preacher, taking with her £300 belonging to her husband.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, has been ordered by the Admiralty to call upon Captain Samuel T. Collins, Royal Marines, to report in writing his answer to the conduct complained of at the wreck of the Vanguard.

The Daily News gives expression to a belief that there is a prospect of a great revival in trade and finance will take place at no distant day. Great activity has hitherto never failed to follow a long period of depression, especially after the wheat has long been cheap, as is now the case.

Another strike in the iron-trade in South Wales is apprehended. The masters have given notice of terminating all contracts, as far as iron-works are concerned, in a month. It is thought that this means a reduction of wages, and the question is being discussed whether the men will accept a reduction.

Unusual activity is observed at Woolwich Arsenal. The Lord Penruite and the Inkerman are embarking large quantities of ammunition, and will sail for Cork and Dublin. It is believed that in case of a breach with China reinforcements of troops will be sent from Ireland.

THE LATA STORM.—During the recent heavy gales the lifeboats of the National Lifeboat Association saved seventy-seven lives from different wrecks.—Most of these services were of the bravest and most determined character, and they were unattended by a single accident either to boats or men. The tubular lifeboat to which the unfortunate accident occurred in Liverpool Bay, belongs exclusively to the Mersey Docks and harbour Board.

The report that Lord Napier of Magdala, the Commander-in-Chief in India, is to resign his office next Spring is confirmed. Lord Napier in April last completed the usual five years, but at the request of the Government, he remained at his post. He is the first Commander-in-Chief in India who has been supplied by the Indian Army, as well as the first Engineer officer that has held high command.

There has been some doubt raised as to the truth of the announcement that the Marquis of Bute has leased his ancient castle and the adjoining grounds, at Cardiff, to Monsignor Capel for the purposes of the English Catholic University, but the South Wales Daily News states positively that it is in a position to confirm the statement. The University has suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. O'Hara, professor of political economy and of law and constitutional history.

A telegram from Ebbw Vale says work has ceased at several of the collieries there, owing to the depressed condition of the coal trade, and this movement has caused considerable uneasiness. The British works at Aberhan, belonging to the Ebbw Vale Company, will shortly be re-opened, after having been closed for nearly a year.

Colliers and iron-workers are now like beggars who have suddenly come into fortunes, and lose their heads at the thought of their wealth. Wages have been high, so high that they can afford to be idle when they choose. "It is rare says the last Report on Factories, "to find many men at work on the first two days of the week." The enjoyments of these two days are, as might be expected on the part of uneducated men with no refined tastes or intellectual resources, drink and gambling. Gin and beer and tobacco, and then more gin. These are the idle colliers' ideas of amusement, and it is in consuming these that he spends his leisure time. The Bishop of Litchfield has pronounced an opinion on the recent Admiralty instructions on the question of the surrender of the fugitive slave,

which from his Lordship's long residence in Melanisia is entitled to great respect. The Bishop cannot conceive of Ministers saying or doing anything to countenance slavery, which it has cost England so much effort and expenditure to repress, and he imagines there must be something which does not appear on the surface. He asks, "are we to accept the statement of every ruffian that a man is his slave? If not, where is the question to be tried whether he is a slave or not?" The only clear course, in his Lordship's estimation, is that "every man who sets foot on British soil or on the deck of a British vessel is presumed to be free."

A STRANGE STORY.—A singular statement was made by a boy named Welstead before a coroner's jury at an inquest held at Bath. This lad and three others went into a field near the river Avon. One of them, whose name was Wiltshire, said he would bathe, and Welstead agreed to accompany him into the river. Wiltshire took off his clothes and got on an old tree under the surface of the water. From this he slipped into the river and was drowned. Welstead hid the boy's clothes under a stone and in a hedge telling the other two that if they said a word about what had occurred he would half-murder them and they would in addition be hung. Notwithstanding these threats, one of the boys gave information, and the body was recovered. The coroner reprimanded the lad, and remarked that the Corporation of Bath had provided a public bathing place, which had largely tended to diminish the number of cases of drowning.—Times.

INCREASE OF CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.—The Catholic hierarchy of England have forwarded a letter to the Pope, reminding his holiness that Wednesday week was the 25th anniversary of the re-establishment of the hierarchy in England. Accompanying the letter was an elaborate series of statistical tables showing the progress which the Roman Catholic Church has made in England during these 25 years. These tables were very carefully prepared, showing the increase of the Roman Catholic population, of churches, religious houses, colleges, priests, and schools. The actual attendance in the Roman Catholic schools upon a certain day was shown by these tables to be about 14,000, and this referred only to England.

A PROTESTANT BISHOP ON DRINK.—Preaching at the opening of the Church Congress at Stoke-upon-Trent, the Bishop of Rochester thus expressed himself on the vice of the age:—"There is, however, an enemy that hath come in truly like an overwhelming flood—intemperance—the excessive use of strong drinks, enfeebling the bodies, perverting and corrupting the minds and hearts of men, destroying the happiness of home and hearth, turning the joy of marriage into a curse instead of a blessing, clouding all sense, dulling all affection, inciting to all sin, polluting and defiling the whole work of God. Many an honest labourer there is in this region who, using his well earned wages for the support of himself and his children, according to God's ordinance, worships, and is kept by grace divine; but hundreds, alas! who tread these joys under their feet, slaves to strong drink. Shall we not stretch out a hand to help these? Will not the Spirit of God, by power of speech or wisdom of counsel given to some in this assembly, save some of these, so that from this day shall date renewed efforts on the part of employers of labour, on the part of pious fellow-workmen to save their fellows, on the part of our brethren in the clergy and their helpers, to go forth again in the strength of the Lord God to pluck them out of the fire? May God bless the word spoken on this behalf."

DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION AT LIVERPOOL.—There was a long and animated discussion at the Liverpool School Board on Monday upon a recommendation of the General Purposes Committee to establish an industrial school in which there should be separate secular and religious teaching for Protestants and Catholics. An amendment was moved to the effect that the school should be assimilated to all Board schools, and separate religious instruction only be given at stated times. In favour of the amendment it was contended that the feeling of Liverpool and the country at large was against the extension of denominationalism. The Chairman (Mr. S. G. Rathbone) explained that the religious question had been already settled by the Legislature, as children committed under the 16th section of the Industrial Schools Act must be sent to denominational schools. The Board could only establish the school under the provisions of that Act. It was decided by seven to four to establish the school according to the recommendation of the committee.—Times, Oct. 13.

THE TREE AND ITS FRUITS.—Moody and Sankey are gone, but they have left the "fruits" of their address behind them. Spasmodic religion and stage buffonery have naturally produced their kind. The Manchester Guardian tells us that now the "workers" consist of young persons who talk "unscriptural rubbish to persons old enough to be their grandfathers," while using the "inquiry-room for carrying on flirtations." Nothing more natural. Missions founded on vulgar pretence, and "religious" services spiced by nigger melodies lead to the manners and morals of the Concert Hall. No need for the Guardian to moralise now. Criticism directed to check the unhealthy enthusiasm at first, might have done some good; but the English press characteristically lost its head during the delirium. They are now locking the door when the steed is stolen. We wish them look of all they have gained, and hope they will be wiser next time.—United Irishman.

THE BELHAVEN AND STENTON PEERAGE.—Mr. James Hamilton, of North Leith, near Edinburgh, who has assumed the Baron Belhaven and Stenton, to which he made good his claim this year before the House of Lords, having previously established it to the satisfaction of the Lyon King of Arms in Scotland, is the son of the late Mr. Archibald Hamilton, by Mary, daughter of the late Mr. David Clarke. He was born in the year 1822, and succeeded to the representation of this branch of the Hamilton family on the death of his kinsman, Robert Montgomery, the eighth lord, in December, 1868. His lordship has two sisters, the one unmarried and the other the widow of Mr. Frederick Chapman. The English barony of Hamilton, conferred in 1831 on the late lord, became extinct at his decease. The Scottish title was conferred by King Charles I. in 1617, on one of his adherents, Sir John Hamilton, of Broomhill, whose great grandfather, also a John Hamilton, of Broomhill, was a natural brother of James, first Earl of Arran, but had granted to him in 1513 a "letter of legitimization" under the great seal of Scotland. The title, it may be added, being created with a very wide and complicated remainder, has become dormant twice—namely, from 1777 to 1799 and again from 1868 to the present time.—Times.

FUGITIVE SLAVES AND QUEEN'S SHIPS.—A well attended meeting was held at Sheffield last night to consider the action of the Admiralty in issuing the circular respecting fugitive slaves found on board British vessels. The Mayor presided. Resolutions were passed protesting against the circular as contrary to what had been considered the spirit of the Constitution and as opposed to the common dictates of humanity and to the usages and public sentiments of the English people. The meeting also expressed regret that Lord Derby gave no explanation as to the grounds on which it had been issued, and demanded that if the law of the circular were correct it should be amended. In the course of the meeting many of those present expressed the greatest disapprobation at any attempt to "extenuate the action of the Government, and at the close Mr. Mervin, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Mayor for

presiding, coupled with his resolution a clause to the effect that this meeting calls for the instant dismissal of the Minister, whoever he may be, by whose authority the circular was issued. The motion was greeted with cheering from all parts of the hall. The Mayor denounced the resolution as ungenerous and unjust and declared he would not put it to the meeting. Much indignation was excited by this declaration, and the hall was filled with yells and hooting. The Mayor vacated the chair, and left the hall with his supporters, and Alderman Beal, having been voted to the chair, put the motion which was carried with loud cheering.—Times, Oct. 13.

THE MACCALLUM MORE.—Sprung of an ancient and illustrious line, Royalty's father-in-law, who now happens to be Royalty's host, furnishes in his person, his character, and his career a noteworthy instance of that irony in which Nature occasionally delights. The descendant of a race of warrior chiefs whose remote traditions are lost in the dim mists that envelop the frys in which they spent their blood like water, the possessor of a name that summons up to the imagination a trooping host of memories of courage, of chivalry, and of pride, and that seems to bridge over the interval of years separating the modern from the mediæval epoch; the eighth Duke of Argyll unites with the manner of the Scotch dominie the learning, the sophistry, and the disputations of the model member of the English mechanics' institute. He has succeeded—indeed, it would be strange if so clever and so patriotic a duke had failed—in investing himself with a faint halo of statesmanship. He has not merely been Privy Seal, he has been Postmaster-General, and he has been the English President of the destinies of our Indian Empire. These are offices in which he has displayed ability and courted unpopularity. It is not that the Duke of Argyll has been supercilious and self-complacent merely. Self-complacency and superciliousness are not uncommon with great nobles who condescend to serve their country, and are acquiesced in by their subordinates as part of the necessary despotism of official routine. The irritating peculiarity about the Duke of Argyll is that he has invariably contrived to do the wrong thing at the wrong time and in the wrong manner. He is, no doubt, a very clever man, but he has committed as many blunders as the most stupid man who ever held the seals of office. It may be safely said that the Duke of Argyll, during the twenty-eight years that he has been in the House of Lords, never disarmed an opponent by his courtesy, and never won a supporter by his arguments. If he were not the great noble which he is, he would have been universally pronounced to have possessed all the sinister attributes of the *procurator* personified. As it is, he may be pointed to as a singular instance of the manner in which the least lovely features of the character of Scotch plebeian are sometimes to be found under the cover of the culture and the capacities of the Scotch noble. Neither at home nor abroad, neither on his Highland estates nor in political and fashionable life in London, was the Duke of Argyll designed by nature to win affection or to exercise the moral influence which should go hand in hand with exalted social station.—London World.

UNITED STATES.

THE INDIANS CLAIMING FOR CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.—Joseph, Governor of the Osages, has delivered himself of a very handsome and very Catholic speech. The Osages are a tribe of Indians, who for many years have ranked as the most Catholic of the tribes of the plains. When Gen. Grant determined to evangelise the American savage he chose the Quakers as the apostles of his policy. The Quakers have been among the Osages. They have conducted schools built churches and done many other things, for all of which the government has rewarded them quite liberally. But the Osages do not take to the followers of Wm. Penn. The last Congress voted \$200,000 for the Osage missions. Agent Gibson last month reported at Washington that the entire appropriation was spent. Joseph Powninpaesohi was not to be humbugged by the oily Gibson. In a speech before the commissioners lately sent out to examine into the Indian difficulties, he declares that Gibson is a thief; that he has misappropriated the money of the Osages; that they do not want Gibson; and that they have had enough of Quakers, and would respectfully request the great father to send them back their Catholic missionaries. What is more to the point, he declares that the Osages want Catholic schools. "We are Catholics," he says, "and our children cannot be Catholics unless they have Catholic schools."—St. Louis Watchman.

JE SUIT MISSION.—Very Rev. Father Damen's Mission at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Philadelphia, was such a success, that notwithstanding the fact that the Cathedral chapel was thrown open to the public, and that another Mission, so to speak, was held in it simultaneously with the one in the grand Cathedral. "Great crowds," says our informant, had to go away, not being able to gain admittance. As it was, the Missionary Fathers administered 14,300 Communions; 130 adults made their First Communion; 30 converts from other denominations were admitted into the church, and the Rev. Bishop Quinlan, at the request of the Most Rev. Archbishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 490 candidates. This is probably the largest Mission ever held in Philadelphia. Father Damen and his companions are now giving a Mission at St. Bernard's Church, in this city.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The American correspondent of the Times notices a very remarkable and significant event that has happened in the Alabama Constitutional Convention. Alabama was one of the seceded States, and in this Convention, which is to frame a new Constitution, the old Confederate elements hold sway. The Convention has just adopted a "Bill of Rights" which will be part of the new Constitution, and which has been inserted by unanimous vote, all parties concurring, a declaration that the people of Alabama accept as final "the established fact that from the American Union there can be no secession of any State."

A letter has been received by the American Postmaster-General from the British Post Office Department, making inquiry in reference to the American method of Transatlantic mail transportation for sea postage only, and the system of selecting steamers and routes for the mails. The letter is reported as stating that the British mail contracts with the Cunard, Inman, and North German Lloyd's lines of steamers will close with the year 1876, and that after that time the British Government does not propose to continue the payment of large annual subsidies for the Transatlantic mail service, but will, if possible, give compensation on the basis of sea postage regulated by the amount of service performed.

THE VIRGINIA CITY CONFLAGRATION.—SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—An additional despatch from Virginia City says it is impossible at present to state the loss of life occasioned by the fire; two men were killed on C street by falling walls, and there are numerous rumors of other casualties. Hundreds of families are homeless and hungry. The school houses are the only public buildings left unharmed, and they are open to the people, but if immediate relief is not extended much suffering will ensue. "Utter demoralization reigns in the city; men, women and children are wandering about seeking for shelter. The surrounding hills are dotted with camp fires. The feeling on the street this morning was better than yesterday morning, and there is less disposition to magnify the disaster. Contradictory reports

are still floating about concerning the fire in the Ophir shaft, some professing to believe that the damage is known by insiders to be much greater than admitted; the most authentic information, however, is that the shaft has suffered no material injury. No definite advices have yet been received as to the extent of damage to the several mining properties involved; the total loss by fire is now placed at from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

PASSIONIST MISSIONS.—Rev. Fathers Charles, Angelo and Alphonsus commenced a Mission at St. John's Church, Indianapolis, Very Rev. Aug. Besonies, V. G., Pastor on Sunday, October 24th. Rev. Fathers John Baptist and Vincent commenced a Mission for colored people in St. Francis Church, Baltimore, Md., on Sunday last, October 24th.

Another band of Passionist Fathers are conducting a Mission of several weeks in the Diocese of Buffalo, and still another in the Diocese of Erie.

ARRESTS IN BROOKLYN.—During the past week there were 473 persons arrested by the police of the City of Churches.

DEFACTATION.—A suit has been begun on the bondsman of Josephus Sooy, Jr., defaulting State Treasurer of New Jersey, to recover \$300,000.

EARTHQUAKE.—MEMPHIS, TENN., October 28.—An earthquake, last night, created considerable alarm; in different portions of the city there were three different shocks, following each other in rapid succession. The vibrations were strong enough to rattle windows and crockery in a lively manner.

AN OLD SLANDER REVIVED.—The anti-Catholic press of this city some time since started the canard that the late Ring presented the property on which the new cathedral is building to the Catholics. Though the slander has been repeatedly refuted, still, with the lying audacity of sectarian bigotry, it has been repeatedly revived. The truth of the whole matter is this: About one-half the northern portion was transferred in 1779 by the New York City authorities to Robert Lyburn for £405, subject to annual payment of four bushels of wheat, or their value in silver or gold coin, to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. Robert Lyburn transferred it in 1810 to Francis Thompson and Thomas Cadle, who sold it to Andrew Morris and Cornelius Heeney, and thus it passed through various hands until it was purchased by the Trustees of St. Patrick's and St. Peter's churches in 1829, always subject to the yearly payment of four bushels of wheat to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New York City. In 1852 a release of this yearly payment of four bushels of wheat was obtained from the city authorities by the payment of \$83 32, the interest of which sum would probably purchase the four bushels of wheat. The other half, or southerly portion, was transferred by William McArrney, Master in Chancery, in 1846, to Michael McArrney, who in 1847 transferred it to Frederick Hadley, who in 1849 transferred it to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral. We hope that the papers which have been so zealous in propagating the above falsehood will be just enough to publish the refutation.—Irish Democrat.

HORRIBLE CASE OF SUICIDE.—SUBSTITUTE FOR A RAZOR.

A horrible case of suicide, the victim being a woman, comes from Lebanon, Pa. The deceased was dressed in brown clothing, with a straw hat. She presented a respectable appearance, between 25 and 30 years of age. Messrs. John C. Shirk, John Henry and William Hughes on Wednesday afternoon noticed her passing along the track, and again retracing her steps a short distance, when, having noticed the coming of the train west of Avon Park, she stopped, and when the train had arrived within a short distance of where she stood, and before any one could come to her rescue, she was seen to wrap her shawl tightly around her person and deliberately prostrate herself, with her back toward the train and with her neck touching the rail, awaiting the messenger of death. The engineer of the train, seeing the act, speedily whistled down brakes, the brakemen rapidly obeyed the call, but she had measured the distance well, and before the train could be stopped the engine had severed the head from the body as if it had been cut with the sharpest instrument. The position of the body was not disturbed, more than turning it upon its face, but the head was caught by the engine and dragged a considerable distance, where it was found between the rails, fortunately not crushed, and with but two slight scratches in the face. After the inquest was held the corpse was conveyed to the almshouse, where the body was at once prepared for burial. While doing so the Coroner and his assistants discovered upon her person a black, old-fashioned purse, having a cross worked on the side and a flower on the other, containing in currency \$2 50 and a small strip of lead pencil upon which was written with a lead pencil, "Martha Nelson" surrounded by a scroll. The engineer was Harrison Lewis, of Reading, who naturally was shocked and grieved at the ghastly sight. A brakeman says that the head rolled to one side, and the eyes were open and seemed to stare wildly.—Irish Democrat, Oct. 30.

Mr. Abbot of the Boston Index pays the following tribute to the Church: "No large and philosophic mind will question, in view of all the facts, that the Roman Catholic Church comes the nearest to a complete historical embodiment of the Christian theology. It is an attempt to organise the entire race, socially and politically, no less than morally and religiously, in accordance with a plan strictly deducible from the earliest Christian teachings, but adapted, as far as possible, to the varying conditions of different ages and climes. I believe that the world has never yet seen another organization so perfect, so marvellously suited to accomplish its objects. So long as the Christian theology can retain its hold on the human mind unweakened, so long, I believe, will the Roman Catholic Church survive and flourish. Human genius applied to the organization of society has not yet been able to equal the Roman Catholic Church in the universality, the flexibility, the adaptation to all sorts and conditions of men, or the astonishing strength of influence, which has characterized from the beginning this great social construction of Christianity." Is Saul also among the prophets? How happens it, unless by a sort of judicial blindness, that the man who could have used the words we have italicised, in the connection wherein they appear, should not have surmised that only Divine power could have brought such a work, as he describes to that instantaneous perfection which he chronicles in the words "from the beginning?" The attempt to rival the Christian Church by any device of human genius is not more hopeless than the effort to produce a grain of corn by human machinery. The Church is not an organization but an organism, living in all her parts. When human genius can create life, it will be time enough to talk of rivaling her marvellous proportions.—Catholic Review.

O'Connell's opinion and panegyric of the Jesuits given in a letter which replied to attacks made upon him by the Earl of Shrewsbury, an English Catholic, but a noted anti-Irishman, deserve record. This passage is worth memory: "I love the Jesuits—I admire the Jesuits—the greatest benefactors to religion and to literature that the world ever saw. There is a shrewd compactness in the way they embody common sense, greatly to be prized. One of their maxims is that there is no theologian so dangerous to religion as a very pious fool. The Jesuit who uses this phrase does not intend personal offense to any individual, nor certainly do I. I use the expression not as a description or definition, but admitting to the fullest extent of your lordship's piety, I give it as a caution. Do, my lord, I implore you, beware how you mix up foolishness with your sentiments of devotion."

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