

in Patrick street, and marched thence to the Cathedral, with green banners fluttering to the breeze. A boy dressed in green and mounted on a pony with green trappings led the procession, and five bands played at intervals in the line of march. The Cathedral was crowded to the doors, and after a most impressive discourse from the missionary, he asked them to unite in a pledge against intoxicating drinks. The entire congregation, with uplifted hands then recited the words 'I promise to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, and also from all cordials, unless what I am permitted by my spiritual adviser.' Father Alphonso afterwards addressed the thousands outside who had been unable to gain admission to the Cathedral.

REPRESENTATION OF WATERFORD.—The Irish Times states that John A. Blake, Esq., M.P., has accepted a Commissionership of Fisheries. If so, a vacancy occurs in the representation of Waterford City.

The Clonmel Chronicle reports a brutal outrage committed at Hollyford, near Dundrum, by a party of men, with their faces blackened, who beat a poor laborer, named Bare, and his wife so savagely that little hopes are entertained of their recovery. It is supposed that they were mistaken for others.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE AT BANTRY.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Miss Anne Sheehan, sister of the revered parish priest of Bantry and Vicar-General of this diocese, under circumstances of a singularly painful nature. Miss Sheehan, who resided with her brother at Bantry, retired to bed on Wednesday night in her usual habit. No cry of alarm was heard during the night, but on the servant entering the room she discovered to her astonishment and horror the dead body of Miss Sheehan, prostrate on the floor. On examination it was discovered that Miss Sheehan's body was burnt in several places, and her death is satisfactorily accounted for, on the theory that during the night she got up and lit a match, that the match fell on and ignited her night dress and, being an elderly woman, she was stifled by the ascending vapour before she could obtain help.—Cork Paper.

SPECIAL COMMISSION AT GALWAY.—The full force and majesty of the law has been put into motion for the trial of Peter Barrett for shooting at Captain Lambert at Athery. Mr. Denis C. Heron, Q.C., counsel for the prisoner, challenged the array of the jury panel, on the ground that it was mainly composed of landlords and magistrates, and that the farmers and shopkeepers were so few, and so low down on the list, that the prisoner could not hope to be tried by his peers. Mr. Heron, however, was overborne by the ruling of Lord Chief Justice Whitehead and Judge Keogh, who named the Hon. Gerald Dillon and Major Thomas Seymour as triers to test the panel.

THE LAND QUESTION.—The Wexford Board of Poor Law Guardians, Lord Granard in the chair, has passed a resolution approving of the course taken by the Dublin Corporation in requesting the immediate attention of Government to land tenure in Ireland. The chairman at the South Dublin Union refused to put a similar resolution to that board, on the grounds that it was a political question; having it would seem, somewhat added ideas as to the meaning of the word political. A great and influential meeting in favour of security of tenure was held in Maryboro', on Sunday, the 23rd inst., the Very Rev. Dr. Taylor, P.P., V.G., presiding. The numbers present were estimated at over 10,000. The following important resolutions, amongst others, were adopted: 'Resolved that there cannot be either peace or prosperity in Ireland so long as the present cruel and unjust relations between landlord and tenant are allowed to exist.' 'Resolved that no settlement of the land question in this country can be either just or satisfactory that does not give fifty years of tenure at a fair rent to the people of Ireland.'

IRISH LAND.—In his speech at the Hertfordshire Agricultural Association on Tuesday, at Watford, Lord Clarendon gave utterance to views on the Irish Land Question, which at all events showed that his mind is opening to the urgency of the case. After describing a class of evictions cases, which are of far too frequent occurrence in fact, and which almost every landlord has by law the power to effect, Lord Clarendon asked—as though he had been putting a mere hypothetical possibility—"if there could be language strong enough in this country, in those meetings they are now being held, and in the Press, to condemn the felonious act of such a landlord as that." And then, after a mild reservation in favour of certain large and well-managed estates in Ireland, on which such proceedings are not resorted to, he added, with a manly straightforwardness which does him credit, and which almost effaces the recollection of the unsatisfactory utterances of his colleagues, Lord Hartington:—"but the power does exist; it is too often exercised, and it ought to be abated, because, so long as it exists, there can be no confidence between landlord and tenant." How far Lord Clarendon is prepared to go, he did not say; but he has certainly laid his finger upon one of the most vital points of the matter. In Ireland powers do exist by law in landlords' hands, of which the exercise is simply felonious; those powers must therefore be abated before peace and contentment can be restored to Ireland.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.—The Land Question continues to be discussed in the press, on the platform, and in the Board room. At the meetings of the Poor Law Guardians in various places during the past week it has been a subject of controversy. An attempt was made by one of the guardians in the North Dublin Union to have the introduction of such topics prohibited by the Commissioners, but they declined to interfere with the discretion of the Board. At Mallow, on Friday the resolutions passed by the Corporation of Dublin were adopted, after a protest on the part of several guardians against the discussion of such questions at their meetings, although they expressed their sympathy with the movement. The Chairman at first refused to receive any resolution, and ultimately left the room, followed by several members of the Board. In some of the Ulster Unions the circular of the Corporation has drawn forth a lecture. The Irvestown guardians returned a resolution recommending them to "pay more attention to the proper discharge of their duties, and make themselves less notorious in discussing vexed political questions." An occasional rebuff of this kind does not greatly disturb the temper of the Corporation, and even their political friends are not sorry to see them sometimes reminded of their civic duties. They have reason, however, to be well satisfied with the reception which their application to the Poor Law Boards has generally received. Last evening a public meeting in furtherance of the cause was held at Glasnevin, near Kingstown. About 4,000 persons are stated in the Express to have been present. Mr. Miles Kelly presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Darcy, M.P., Sir John Gray, M.P., Mr. J. Reilly, Mr. V. Dillon, and others. A meeting is to be held in Kilkenny, early next week, and others are in contemplation.—Times Cor.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AT WATERFORD.—The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess Spencer paid a visit to Waterford on Monday. His Excellency was presented with addresses from the Chamber of Commerce and the Mayor and Corporation of the city. The last-mentioned address contained an allusion to the land question, in noticing which, in his reply, His Excellency said that he need not point out the difficulties of the question. They might be sure that every endeavour would be made by the Government to introduce and carry a measure which would be fair and equitable to all whose interests were concerned. If they succeeded, one more difficulty would be removed which, while it remained unsettled, most retard the progress of the country.

A meeting at which nearly all the Conservative Irish members are expected will shortly be held at

Belfast at which resolutions will be proposed approving of Ulster tenant-right as the best solution of the land question.

LONDON, October 21.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the President of the Limerick Amnesty Association on the subject of the course of the Government towards the imprisoned Fenians. He says the members of the Government have carefully considered many memorials for the release of the political prisoners which have been presented from time to time, and have unanimously decided that such release would be contrary to their duty as guardians of the public security and peace.

Lord Denman has announced his readiness to take part in a meeting of Irish landlords to 'protest against the accusations heaped on them.' He feels convinced that a fairly attended one would show 'the bad landlords to bear but a small proportion to those who are on an amicable terms with their tenants.'

A large baggard belonging to Mr. Francis Wynn, at Glasnevin, and containing several valuable ricks of hay and other property, was maliciously burned last night. The incendiary has been captured at Mallow.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.—The Freeman's Journal correspondent says:—I am enabled to communicate the gratifying intelligence that Her Majesty's Government recognize the urgent need for legislation upon this subject as a necessary corollary to the former, without which it would be idle to expect the specification much less the social and material progress of the country. Animate by this conviction, the Premier has already not only collected the opinions of his colleagues upon the broad outlines of the measure which is his intention to propose to the Legislature next session, but instructions have been given for the preparation of the bill in which they are to be embodied. I have reason to believe that all the responsible members of the crown have conveyed to Mr. Gladstone the expression of their opinion that the Irish land question presses for immediate settlement, and that a crisis in the state of Ireland has arrived which calls for the highest exercise of patriotism and statesmanship on the part of those responsible for the integrity of the empire. The same statesmanlike, the willing hands which moulded into shape and gave practical expression to the measure for disestablishing and disendowing the Anglican Church in Ireland are now at work upon the Land Bill, which, it is hoped, will put an end at once and for ever to these causes of discontent which have so long alienated the Irish tenant from the Irish landlord and the consequences of which have entailed the most lamentable consequences upon their common country. The bill will be laid upon the table of the House of Commons on the re-assembling of Parliament, and will have precedence of all other public business.

THE LAY ELEMENT.—The Disestablished Church presents at this moment a most instructive spectacle and thus, for the first time in its existence, fulfils a useful purpose. The contrast between the order that rules the preparations at Rome for the great Council of the Catholic Church and the chaos, indecision, and dissension that heralds every act of the governing body of Protestantism in Ireland, must surely be intended by Divine Providence to mark whereon dwells the Holy Ghost. The Protestant papers triumphantly announce that a reprobation of the lay element is universally decided on—in most places two to one is held to be the proper proportion that "will put the only official check upon priestly dictation and usurpation," as they do not very dutifully or respectfully express it. The delegates for the important diocese of Limerick have resolved that in the National Conference, future General Body, or Diocesan Synod, "the voting should be collective and common, the majority carrying all things, the bishops to be simply presidents of diocesan meetings having a casting vote in case of even voting." Archbishop Martin of Kilmore, says that this "virtually lays an exclusive ban shall regulate in what manner Bishops shall consecrate, ordain, and confirm, and in what form clergyman shall celebrate public worship and holy communion, and baptize, bury, or subscribe articles of religion—against it, may be, the unanimous resolution of all the clergy, and of all the bishops." He adds that if these principles are carried out, the laity "must be content with a Church without Bishops, priests, or deacons, or else they must consecrate and ordain, and baptize and bury &c, for themselves." One principle, however, is universally adhered to, namely, that the laity "must at least have a veto on all proposed alterations, whether in doctrine, discipline, or material arrangements." A terrible danger has been pointed out, which must be securely guarded against. The future lay fathers of the Church, having multifarious worldly duties to attend to, provision must be made that the clerical fathers shall not, in their absence, carry any little job in the way of defining a doctrine without their co-operation and sanction.

WRECK ON THE WEXFORD COAST.—WEXFORD, Oct. 4.—The wreck of a fully rigged ship of 1,200 tons burden has taken place on the coast, under most unexceptional circumstances. The weather was fine and bright, and the wind off the land, and yet, despite all those material points in her favour, she has been wrecked. The following particulars will present the principal features of the catastrophe:—The Electric Spark, of Boston, Captain Leeds, left Liverpool on Wednesday with a general cargo, consisting of iron, coal, salt, wines, and innumerable sundries, bound for San Francisco. There were 27 hands on board, including officers. The cargo was properly stowed and the ship in sound condition. A channel pilot was taken on board for safety, and the ship proceeded down channel, with every prospect of clearing the land without interruption. On Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, the Tuskar and Cunningham lights were made, and yet owing to some cause which had not been explained, the vessel struck the Cunningham Rock at about 3.15 a.m., on Sunday morning. She struck on the starboard bow. The rock gored her side, and she took in water so rapidly that the captain soon saw his only chance of safety lay in running the vessel aground. He accordingly ran her for Blackwater strand, which he reached yesterday morning at eight o'clock. The steam tug, Etna, Captain Blake, of this port, being in the bay at the time, seeing the ship labouring heavily and evidently in distress, ran out to assist her. The tug returned last night with the crew and a large quantity of the wine, which is made up in wicker cases. The Rosslare and Cahore lifeboats also ran out to the ship's assistance, but their services were fortunately, not required. Jasper N. Walsh Esq., agent for Lloyd's, and Wm. Oughlan, Esq., collector of customs, were on board the vessel from an early hour yesterday, giving directions for the saving of the cargo. A large quantity of the cargo has been brought up in boats, and if the weather continue fine the whole of it will be saved, but the ship will, in all probability, never be got off. The rock on which the vessel struck is where a new light ship has just been placed by the Irish Lights Commissioners.

LORD COURTOWN AND THE TIERS.—Lord Courtown has another letter in the Times intended as a reply to the observations made upon his management of his Westford estate. Lord Courtown asserts that he does grant leases where they are desired, and reports on Lord Portemore that his Irish estate only wants one more improvement, and that is a house with himself as occupier. Lord Courtown will have again to reply to the last letter of the Times commissioner dated from Wexford, which appeared on Monday; and which deals with the Courtown estate.

MONS. ORANGE RIOTING.—The conduct of the Orangemen of Portadown and the neighboring districts continues to be that of a set of drunken savages; they seem to have quite taken leave of any sense of sense they may have had, and to be possessed of a positive mania for rioting and cowardly attempts at murder. The Catholics of the town and

neighborhood are not secure from ruffianly assault at any moment, either by day or night. The law courts for but little there; it is simply folly to think of bringing any of the transgressors—except perhaps in extreme cases—before a court of justice. Their recent attacks on a party of Catholics who were on their way to bring home a released friend from Armagh gaol, were about the most wanton and shameless acts of which even that man and wife faction have for some time been guilty; but we are sorry to say they appear to be quite in the temper for a repetition of it. So great is the insolence of the party, so secure do they feel in the impunity accorded to them by the local 'justices,' that they not only regard the proceedings of the Petty Sessions Court as a farce, but they go so far as to interfere with them and put a stop to them altogether. When some cases arising out of those riots were before the courts a few days ago, the Orangemen assembled outside, and kept up such a beating of drums and a din of other horrid noise that it was found necessary to adjourn the proceedings. If any party of Catholics tried the same tactics in any part of Ireland, how would they be treated? They would be cleared off the ground, even if it became necessary to use bayonets and ball-cartridge in doing so. But Orangemen have nothing to fear from the local rulers of the North, and they know it.—[Irishman.]

AN UNSPELISHED ANECDOTE OF AN IRISH LADY IN 1798. (To the Editor of the Nation.)

Dear Sir,—The following anecdote, which has not been previously published, and the truth of which may be relied on may be of interest to your readers:—At the battle of Kilmoney Hill, county Carlow, in 1798, the United Irishmen were surprised and defeated (in a thick fog) by the British troops under General Agal. An Irish lady, who had a command in that action, got separated from the main body of the Irish in their retreat from the hill. She rode towards the Ballyellen Mills (situated on the River Barrow), followed by three or four of the infamous 'Ancient Britons,' who will be long remembered in Ireland for their atrocities. One of the troopers, being better mounted than the others, got ahead of his comrades, and gained upon the lady; when within a few yards of her he called on her to surrender. At this moment she turned suddenly on him, discharged her pistol, shooting him through the neck, the ball wounding the wind pipe. He fell off his horse; his comrades then coming up, carried him into the dwelling-house connected with the Ballyellen Mills. In the confusion the lady fortunately escaped. The wounded man had every attention which humanity could dictate paid to him by the lady of the house, who was a widow. He was, however, mortally wounded, and died in a couple of hours. When he attempted to drink the fluid ran out through the bullet-wound in his neck; he spoke with difficulty, as his articulation was much impeded by the air passing out through the wound; he was, however, able to give expression to lamentations, cursing his hard fate in having been sent to Ireland to be butchered by a woman. 'He served his King and country for twenty years,' he said, 'having fought against the rebels in the American revolution, and also against 'Royal George's' enemies in other countries, and was sent, after such long services, to Ireland, to be butchered by a woman.' He died muttering imprecations and curses on Ireland and its people, especially its women, by the hands of one of whom he so ingloriously fell. The writer has had this anecdote from a person who witnessed the death of the soldier, but he has forgotten the name of the heroic lady, and would feel greatly obliged if any correspondent of the Nation could supply it, and any further particulars concerning her. E. M.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD PETER.—It is with the deepest regret that it will be learnt by all Catholics in England that Lord Peter is seriously ill. An attack of illness, suddenly on Tuesday last, has given cause for the greatest anxiety.

An explosion of fireworks in a small shop at Baywater caused the house to be burnt, and seven of the inmates perished in the flames.

A horrible tragedy was committed last night at Wood Green, near London. The paramour of a man named Hinson had in his absence gone off with another man called Byrd. When Hinson returned he shot the woman through the heart and beat Byrd's brains out. Both are dead. The murderer is in custody.

The potato disease is now very general in the Kilmalcolm and Inverkip districts. The crop was a very good one, but, in some places, the disease has destroyed a large portion of the yield.—Glasgow Northern Freeman.

A letter from the Marquis of Bute, who is at present visiting in England, has been received by Mr. Henry Stuart, factor on the Bute estate, in which his lordship expresses his gratification at seeing how cordially his birth-day was celebrated by the numerous party of gentlemen who dined in the Bute Hotel on the 14th ultimo, and by whose kindness he was sensibly touched.—lb.

On Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, a woman who was under the influence of liquor, jumped from the pier into the George's Basin, Liverpool. It was low water at the time. The woman became embedded in the mud, and a Spanish seaman who jumped in after her got in the same predicament. Another Spanish sailor went down by a ladder to render assistance, and in wading to the two persons he also got fast in the mud. It was not without considerable difficulty that the three were rescued, by means of tackle lowered from the shore.

The evidence furnished by the police courts would seem to confirm the assertion that women, when they do give way to habits of intoxication, become the worst of drunkards. Our record of the business at the Liverpool police court on Tuesday strengthens this view. A large proportion of the drunkards, it is reported were women, and many of them had been before the court on similar charges from 30 to 80 times. One woman had been previously convicted on fewer than 87 times, and treated a sentence of three months' imprisonment with the greatest contempt.

A woman named Anne Cumming, aged twenty-five, was convicted at the Middlesex sessions on Saturday of unlawfully abandoning and exposing a child, named Ellen Mard Cumming, under the age of two years, and thereby endangering its life. It was stated by a detective that the prisoner was connected with a person who keeps a house in Chamberwell, and regularly advertises that she provides lodging and accommodation for ladies during their confinement. He also stated that five children had been found in Fulham since January, and twelve in Kensington since April an unprecedented large number for that district, and it was during this time that the prisoner lived in its neighbourhood. Mr. Payne sentenced her to five years' penal servitude.

AN ECCENTRIC PHILOSOPHER.—There died last week, at Upper Clapton, an eccentric personage, well known in the parish as "Mad Howard." It was his custom, a few years ago, to stand at Stamford Hill Tollage from 11 till 12 o'clock every Thursday, and pay the toll on every vehicle that passed, after which he would throw out of the window sometimes as much as £100 in gold and silver, to be scrambled for by the populace. When remonstrated with on the absurdity of his conduct, he would reply "that, having no one to leave his money to, the Crown would be his heir, and he might as well benefit as many of the Queen's subjects as possible in his lifetime." We understand that he has died intestate, though often solicited to leave his money to some of the local

charities. The personality is believed to be about £60,000, all of which, in default of an heir-at-law, will go to the Crown.—Morning Star.

A WOULD BE BIGAMIST DISAPPOINTMENT.—On Monday morning an excited crowd gathered in the neighborhood of the Registrar-buildings, High Street, Sunderland, in the expectation of seeing some fun in consequence of a rumour that a pita from Rhode was about to take up himself a second wife, and that his first was alive and intended to stay the proceedings. It appears that on Saturday a girl dressed female called at the office and informed the Registrar that on Monday her own darling intended to go there and make her his wife, and left strict injunctions that everything should be in readiness by ten o'clock. At the hour everything was in proper order, but no couple appeared. Shortly afterwards however, in bounced an amazon, and demanded to know if a man and woman from Rhode were to be married there that morning, and on receiving an answer in the affirmative informed the Registrar that the intended bridegroom was already her husband, and therefore she would not permit the marriage to take place. When asked for proofs of her statement her only answer was, "I'll stop the marriage." Her powers to do this were not, however, called into requisition, as the whole morning passed away without the intended bride and bridegroom putting in an appearance, and the wife went away delighted that she had balked for the time being her fruitless spouse in his intended purpose of becoming a bigamist.

ENGLISH CRIME.—The record of English crime during the past week has been very large, and includes several murders and attempts at murder. In Yorkshire alone, there have been two murders. At Micklehurst a man named Schofield cut his wife's throat and then his own. At Whitwick an inn-keeper is in custody on a charge of having murdered his wife. At Bromley a young man has been arrested for having attempted to murder a young woman, his sweetheart, by shooting her. The poor girl is not expected to survive the desperate wound inflicted on her by the heartless wretch, who, it is stated, manifests the utmost indifference as to the consequence of his act either to himself or the injured girl. Such occurrences are but ordinary incidents of English life, and attract no attention in England. None of the English papers ever think of bestowing one of their 'brilliant leathers' on them, and but rarely do they advert to the debased and corrupt condition of society indicated by such dreadful occurrences.

MISSION OF LORD CLARENDON.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that in anticipation of the death of the Emperor Napoleon, as a consequence of his recent illness, Austria, Prussia, Russia and England came to an understanding as to the course which they would pursue under the circumstances; the object being to preserve peace, check the contagion of a revolution in France, and as a means conducive to these ends, not to thwart German unity. Lord Clarendon's delicate task was to make the French Emperor aware of this agreement between the four powers. Divested of diplomatic compliments, the intention of the powers has been to tell the Emperor how his hands are tied, so far as regards an attempt to combat opposition at home by the diversion of war.

EXTRAORDINARY RELIGIOUS SERVICE ON THE DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—On Friday morning there was a special commemoration of the Holy Eucharist in the Church of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, in connection with the death of the Bishop of Exeter, and it was also announced that prayer would be offered 'that a Catholic-minded successor might be appointed. The church was filled chiefly by men not more than half a dozen women being present. Shortly after twelve o'clock a young man habituated in a black cassock came from the vestry-room swinging a censer, and walked round the church, which was soon filled with incense. While this was going on a woman at the West end was vigorously pulling a bell-rope, announcing to the outside world that the service was about to commence. At a quarter past twelve the Rev. J. M. Rodwell, rector of the parish, came out, having on an elaborate purple chasuble, with bright yellow lining, over a white alb. On his head he wore a biretta, the cap generally worn by clergymen of the Roman Catholic community. He read the service as far as the collect for the day, and then interposed the collect from the burial office, commencing, 'O most merciful God, in whomsoever we believe shall live though he die, &c. The Epistle and Gospel appointed by the Prayer-book were not read, but others, appropriate to the ceremony, substituted. On coming to the 'Sanctus' a deacon who stood by the side of the rector sang a large brass bell three times, and the woman at the West end tolled the church bell three times. In the Consecration Prayer, on saying the words, 'Take, eat, this is my body,' the rector lifted above his head as high as his arms could reach a piece of wafer bread, and while in that position the deacon and the woman again rang their respective bells. Then the wine was consecrated in the usual form, and on saying the words, 'For this is my blood of the New Testament,' the rector lifted the cup high above his head, while the deacon again rang and the woman tolled her bell. At the conclusion of the prayer Mr. Rodwell stood for a long time before the cross on the altar with his back to the people, showing a large cross on his chasuble, but no one, although so many persons were present, went up to receive the Communion with him. During all this time the whole of the congregation (with the exception of two or three who had evidently attended from motives of curiosity) knelt in solemn devotion. At the close of the service the deacon three times handed Mr. Rodwell water, with which he rinsed out the cup which had been used for the wine, and each time drank it off. The service was then concluded. Purple, according to Canon Oakley's 'On the Mass,' is a mourning colour, which may account for Mr. Rodwell's Eucharistic vestment.—(Morning Advertiser.)

THE COLLIERY RIOTS NEAR SHEFFIELD.—The hearing of the charges arising out of the riots at the Manor Colliery, near Sheffield, was proceeded with at the Town Hall, on Tuesday. Four men, named Thomas Newbold, Elijah Belton, Samuel Arblaster, and Richard Arblaster, were charged with feloniously shooting at John Nixon on the 10th July last. The evidence of the prosecution was to the effect that, on the night in question, Nixon met the four prisoners all carrying firearms, on the turnpike road near the Manor. Samuel Arblaster was proved to have fired at Nixon, who, from the injuries he received, was incapacitated from work for eight weeks. As all the other prisoners were present at the time of the affray, the bench decided to commit the whole of them for trial at the assizes. At the adjourned inquest held on Tuesday, on the body of a young woman named Althea Pogmore, who died from injuries received during the riots in Orick Road, a verdict of wilful murder against some person unknown was returned.

UNITED STATES.

Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the United States; Archbishop Alamy, of San Francisco, and Right Rev. Bishops Varat, of Savannah; McGill, of Richmond; Wood, of Philadelphia; Donnee, of Pittsburgh; Moller, of Erie; Gibbons, of North Carolina; O'Gorman, Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska and a number of Catholic students, sailed from Baltimore last week en route to Rome.

The new chapel of the Immaculate Conception on Canal street below Front, erected within a remarkably short space of time through the energetic exertions of its Pastor, Rev. Michael Filan, was solemnly dedicated to the purposes of our Holy Religion, on Sunday morning last, 10th inst., at half-past ten

o'clock, by Rt. Rev. James F. Wood, D.D., Bishop of Philadelphia.—Catholic Standard.

A new and beautiful church, dedicated to St. Vincent de Paul, was blessed, according to the Catholic Brooklyn, on North Sixth street, Brooklyn, East District. The Bishop preached an appropriate sermon on the Dedication, which was attended by Fathers Kegan, McDonald, and many others of the Brooklyn clergy.

As announced in our last issue, the corner-stone of the new Convent for the Order of Mercy was laid on St. Andrew Street, between Magazine and Constance streets, on last Sunday, the Right Rev. Bishop Martin of Natchitoches officiating.—New Orleans Morning Star.

The solemn dedication of St. John's Church, at Orange, New Jersey, Rev. E. M. Hickey, Pastor, took place on Sunday, the 10th inst. The dedicatory services were performed by Rt. Rev. B. J. McQuaid, D.D., Bishop of Rochester. The sermon at the High Mass which succeeded these services, was preached by Very Rev. I. T. Hecker, the eloquent Paulist Father.

Rt. Rev. James F. Wood, D.D., Bishop of Philadelphia, left this city on Tuesday, the 19th inst., for Baltimore, whence he embarked on the following day for Rome, via Bremen. He was accompanied by Rev. Charles O'Connor, who was accompanied by Very Rev. Victor of the American College in Rome, and Mr. Gregory B. Keen, late Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who goes as a student to the American College.—Catholic Standard.

Right Rev. William O'Hara, D.D., Bishop of Scranton, sailed from New York on Saturday last, by the steamer Lafayette for Havre en route for Rome. He is accompanied by Messrs. J. F. O'Keefe, and Anthony Shielas, students for the American College.—lb.

CHAPEL FOR CHINESE.—The work of transforming the Archbishop's old residence on Dupont street, near California, into a chapel for the accommodation of the Chinese Catholics in our midst, was commenced on Friday under the direction of Mr. Frank Buckley, Our good Archbishop, always mindful of the interests of those committed to his spiritual charge, has brought from Rome a priest conversant with the Chinese, and well versed in their language. The chapel will be ready for service within the next three weeks.—Monitor.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—On the 9th inst., the Rev. L. H. Rine, S.S.S., died very suddenly at the Seminary of St. Sulice, in Baltimore. The deceased was born in France, in the diocese of Nantes, and was only 33 years of age. He went to Baltimore in 1862 as a member of the Society of St. Sulpice, and immediately took his place among the professors of St. Sulpice College.

In accordance with the announcement made in the Monitor of last week, the corner stone of the new Church of St. Patrick was laid at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany, assisted by Rev. Fathers Brennan, Arden, Valentini, Duggan, Dempsey, Scanlan, Walsh, Fagan, O'Callahan, Cullen, Luciana, McCulloch, Larkin, O'Connor, Prendergast, and Gier (pastor of the church).—San Francisco Monitor, October 2.

It is currently reported in Omaha that the Government surveying party, numbering twelve men, under Nelson Buck, have been massacred by the Indians about fifty miles south of Fort McPherson.

Within the city of Portland and a circuit of ten miles around it, there are about twenty brick yards, which produce about 20,000,000 bricks per annum. They are all operated in the old fashioned way, except the steam works at Stroudwater. These works give employment to 30 hands, and turn out about 35,000 bricks per day, which brings in Boston \$2 a thousand more than other bricks.

The New York Express says: One of the modern plans for extorting black mail in this city is to purchase property in some quiet, respectable and wealthy neighborhood, and threaten to open a 'gin mill' or a cobblers' shop on the site. The neighbors at once club together and buy the property for double or treble its real value.

The Ridley bridge in Boston, on the Vermont Central Railroad, carried away in the recent freshet, has been temporarily rebuilt and the passenger trains passed over it on Tuesday afternoon. This restores the usual line of travel between Boston and Montreal.

A formidable strike of the mechanics employed in the shops of the Erie Railway is in progress. Not less than 600 men have refused to work, 400 at Saratoga, and 200 at Jersey city. It is supposed that at Buffalo some 200 more, are also on strike. The officers of the road say the strike will occasion no interruption to the business of the road, and as applications are numerous, they will have no difficulty in filling the places of the strikers with new men.

The New Hampshire farmers are one step ahead—making cheese by steam.

Pittsburgh has at present thirty-two rolling mills, seven steel and two copper works.

The presiding elder of a Michigan camp meeting snatched a pipe from the mouth of one of his audience with such violence that he has now to answer in a suit for assault and battery.

The Boston authorities propose to close the public schools on stormy days. A certain number of strokes on the fire alarm bell will announce to all school children that they can stay at home and play.

A citizen of New Milford, Conn., who was summoned to Litchfield to Court last week as a witness, wrote to the prisoner's counsel that he had been exposed to the small pox; if it took, he would be about ready to break out; but if it was isolated upon, he would go. The immediate reply was: 'they didn't want to see any such men in Litchfield, and would gladly excuse him.'

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—A large crowd of persons thronged the wharves of the Steamship Company this afternoon to witness the departure of the Catholic Bishops who left for Rome.

CROCHETRY, Oct. 20.—The College building containing the Young Men's Mercantile Library, Chamber of Commerce, Law Library, and several stores and offices was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of \$75,000.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—A trestle work connected with the new Ohio River bridge at Louisville was destroyed by a locomotive yesterday. six men were precipitated 95 feet to the water below, four of them killed, and the other two were slightly injured.

REMBLEE CALLED.—Here is an incident that transpired during the tremendous gold excitement recently, when so many fortunes were lost and won. A young man who had been in one of our large banking offices for a long time, and thoroughly conversant with the operations of the "street" drew some \$80 that he had saved and in the bank, and speculated therewith. Fickle Fortune smiled on him, and by Friday morning he had made \$15,000 profit. His employers, surprised at his luck, advised him to invest that amount with them, and they would "make a hundred thousand for him." He very naively replied: "Charley has made fifteen cool; Charley will stop." Charley that night was worth fifteen thousand dollars—Charley's employers not fifteen cents! Such is life; more strange than fiction.