

often expounded by the champions of Free Trade in the Hall of the Legislature and elsewhere. The proceedings having been brought to a close, Mr. Mackenzie returned to his hotel where two pipers were waiting to do honor to His Majesty.

AN ORANGE DEPUTATION WANTS ON THE PREMIER.

On Thursday morning last a deputation of Orangemen waited on the Premier at his apartments in the Queen's Hotel. Bro. Clarke the leader of the deputation informed Mr. Mackenzie, that their object in seeking the interview was to ascertain what degree of protection would be extended to the Orangemen in Montreal, on the forthcoming 12th of July. He said that no reliance could be placed on Mayor Beaudry, and unless the Government interfered a number of the brethren would go from Ontario to assist in the celebration and to defend their rights. Mr. Mackenzie pointed out that the Government could not interfere with the municipal authorities, and consequently could not order the Mayor of Montreal to do anything. It was only in cases of invasion or insurrection, that the Government had exclusive power to call out the troops. The present case was one of daily occurrence and the Mayor and local Magistrates have it in their power to concert measures for the preservation of peace and order. While he would not presume to offer the deputation any advice he would venture to offer a suggestion viz: that as the people did not always consult their better judgment in times of trouble and disorder, the less display there was made in Montreal from distant parts of the Dominion, peace and order would to a greater extent, than otherwise, be preserved. Referring to the Blake Act he pointed out the consequences which would follow the Orangemen to Montreal. Doubtless they would go armed, but when they arrived in Montreal they would be immediately disarmed, and as their presence there would undoubtedly inflame the passions of the mob to such an extent as to render a riot inevitable, they would be defenceless and unable to serve their purpose. After some conversation Bro. Compton referred to the action of the Grand Juries in Montreal as being outrageous, to which Mr. Mackenzie replied that they would find Grand Juries nearer home doing extraordinary things. Bro. Compton then said that their papers such as the *True Witness* backed them up, and did not think there was anything wrong in people committing those acts. After some further conversation Bro. Clarke thanked the Premier for his courtesy in granting the interview, and assured him that they did not seek it for the purpose of presenting an embarrassing question to the Government, but for the purpose of having the difficulty in question settled in a peaceable manner, the deputation then withdrew. It is now only reasonable to presume, that in the absence of the Government taking any active part, by way of calling out the troops to prevent a disturbance, the brethren of Ontario, will proceed en masse to Montreal on the next 12th, and participate in the celebration. Now supposing that the brethren do go as contemplated, a riot ensues, and blood is shed, and probably lives are sacrificed who must bear the entire responsibility? Will any liberal thinking man dispute with me when I say that it is those "law-abiding" people who assume the aggressive and place those whom they deliberately and contemptuously insult at scornful defiance.

MYLES-N.A.-COPPELBERN.

THE WAR IN LANCASHIRE.

FRIGHTFUL OUTRAGES BY BRITISH WORKMEN.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

During the greater part of last week riots of the most terrible and appalling description were going on in the strike districts in Lancashire. The *"Liverpool Journal"* of Saturday says:—

At a meeting of the cotton employers, on Monday, some proposals submitted by the men were rejected. This continued firmness of the masters excited the most intense exasperation in the strike districts when the result of the conference became known. At Blackburn the men met together in the streets in enormous numbers, and, unhappily, not only repeated, but far exceeded, the worst outrages committed on the previous Friday at Over Darwen. A mill belonging to a town councillor was partially pulled down; and the mob afterwards totally wrecked the house of Mr. Hornby. The latter gentleman offered them £100 to desist, but they refused; and appear not only to have destroyed his property, but to have personally ill-used him, as he was wounded in the thigh. The mob then proceeded to the residence of Colonel Jackson, who seems to have excited their special enmity. They set fire to the house; but Colonel Jackson himself heard of their advance and escaped. The Riot Act was read about midnight. On the following day the streets of Blackburn presented an appearance which is happily very unusual in English towns. They were guarded by soldiers, and thronged with mobs which had not yet lost their appetite for mischief. During the whole day the Town Hall, where the magistrates had assembled, was surrounded by a crowd of 40,000; and their humor evidently was to wreak further vengeance upon Colonel Jackson, chairman of the Masters' Association, whose mansion is now a smoking ruin. When a report spread that Colonel Jackson had been seen in a certain direction several thousands of persons at once set off in pursuit, and were followed by the military and the police. The Colonel, however, was not to be found, and the threat of the mob to pull down his mill was not carried out. An attempt was made during the day to fire another house; and the windows of several establishments were smashed. The Riot Act was again read, and the mayor published a notice warning all parties that persons congregating together in the streets would be dispersed and then prosecuted. The riots were continued on Thursday, but yesterday the excitement had to a large extent subsided, and arrangements were made which will probably result in an immediate termination of the strike.

Writing on the destruction of Colonel Jackson's house, a "Central News" correspondent says:—

"In the direction of Clitheroe, about three miles the heading course was pursued until Colonel Jackson's stone mansion was reached. There, thousands vowed that they would have the life of Col. Jackson, on the ground that he had been the suggester, the conductor, and prime mover in the present attempted reduction. There are two roads that run to the mansion almost longitudinally, and on hearing the mob coming, Mr. Jackson darted

out at a back door and down towards the Bull's Head, where he managed to get a hired cab. Then he drove on towards Blackburn, but adopted at the old highway a circuitous route, and reached Blackburn Town Hall at 10:30. His whereabouts was kept a profound secret. Shortly afterwards a cab was seen leaving Colonel Jackson's residence, and the driver was seized, and roughly assaulted. The cab was held, as if in a vice, and the opening of the door disclosed Mrs. Jackson and her children, all crying bitterly. They were allowed to go forward. The house was entered, and the best chairs brought to the door, as also the piano, and other valuables, and ruthlessly smashed. The house was fired, and the beds and other blazing articles of furniture were pitched out of the window. The hall, which cost from £3,000 to £5,000, was soon a wreck. Then the carriage of Colonel Jackson was seized; it was trailed down the turnpike road to Blackburn, where, on Salford Bridge, vitrol, spirits, and all sorts of combustibles were applied, and the carriage was burned amid shouts of approval."

The following extract is from the Liverpool paper already quoted:—

A fearful riot took place at Oswaldtwistle near Accrington, late on Wednesday night. Finding they were unable to do much mischief at Accrington, a mob of about 200 rough young fellows proceeded to Church and Oswaldtwistle, a distance of about a mile and a half. On the way they armed themselves with sticks, and when they arrived at Church they were joined by several hundreds of young operatives. Amid shouting and yelling they went towards Paddock House, Oswaldtwistle, the residence of Mr. George Walsley, J.P., a large manufacturer. On reaching the lodge they demolished the lodge gate and well armed themselves with the bars. After wrecking the lodge they launched a volley of stones at the windows of the house of Mr. Pearson, Mr. Walsley's manager. They then went up the main road a distance of a mile, until reaching Vine House, the seat of Mr. John Haworth, another manufacturer. Here they threw a large number of stones, brick-bats, and missiles, and they were warned from the inside that if they did not desist harm would be done them. Of this warning they took no notice, and went on with their scheme of destruction. Presently a gun was fired from the house, and this was immediately followed by other shots. The crowd, which now numbered some 2,000, became alarmed, and many of them dispersed but the ringleaders continued throwing stones. Several persons were seriously injured, and it is feared that the injuries to one of them named Lord will prove fatal. He was shot about the thighs, the arm, and head, and picked up in a helpless state and conveyed to a workhouse near at hand, bleeding from the side of the head near the temple and the arm. Subsequently he was taken home in a cab, and it was found that he had no less than sixteen shots (pellets) in his body. The doctor fears that he will not recover. A girl was wounded in the head, a lad in the arm, and two gentlemen who were passing near in the head. The fury of the mob was naturally greatly enhanced by the conduct of those in the house, and they swore that they would both have Mr. Haworth's life and burn his residence. They were about to carry their threats into effect when a body of police, about forty in number, arrived. The police were pelted with stones, and they found it necessary to draw their staves and make a charge. This they did effectively, but the infuriated mob were determined that they would not be put down, and they made another attack upon the police, who made a second charge, inflicting injuries on a great many. The constables then marched towards Mr. Walsley's house, and they were followed by the mob, who threw stones indiscriminately. Another charge was made at the entrance of the carriage drive leading to Paddock House, and this time the police succeeded in driving the mob away, and followed them to Accrington. At midnight two arrests were made for rioting. Several officers were injured, but the mob fared far worse than they."

A correspondent of the same paper, writing on Thursday afternoon, on the 16th inst., describes some more fearful outrages:—

A mass meeting of operatives will not be held on Blackley Moor to-day. The military are still in readiness for action if required, but up to the present they have done no more than move about from one part of the town to another. It is believed that the operatives must soon submit to an unconditional reduction of 10 per cent, because they are in many cases absolutely destitute. Parents with families of five or six children have no food, and it is said that if the operatives would submit to the reduction the masters would re-open their mills. Remarks have been made to-day to the effect that before they will submit they will help themselves without permission to the necessities of life lying in shops. There is no doubt that if the military were withdrawn there would be immediately great disturbance. In consequence of the riots contributions in money in aid of the operatives have been almost suspended. Last night, about 10 o'clock, a gang of ruffians went to the house of Mr. Alderman Dugdale, at Witton, and demanded food or money, and, fearing violence, Mr. Dugdale ordered the request to be complied with. A messenger was despatched to the town hall, and a body of police soon arrived, but the gang had disappeared. Another gang visited the house of Mr. Rogerson, Oddfellows' Arms, King-street, and demanded to be supplied with drink. Mrs. Rogerson went to get some beer, and whilst she was absent the ruffians threw a quantity of corrosive fluid in Mr. Rogerson's eyes. He has lost the sight of one eye, and it is feared he will lose that of the other. It appears that Mr. Stone, a retired grocer, living at Pleasington, whose house was visited by a similar gang yesterday, shot one of the ruffians. The fellow was not much hurt. In reference to Mr. Rogerson, latest inquiries show him to be in a critical condition, and he is confined to his bedroom. The outrage was committed by Darwen men.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE SUPERIOR OF THE MISSION OF LACROIX ISLAND, TO THE REV. SISTER ASSISTANT, THE GRAY NUNNERY, MONTREAL:

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

VERY DEAR SISTER ASSISTANT,—Seeing the utter impossibility of doing all the good we would wish to perform through want of means, our hearts are often heavy.

Oh! dear Sister Assistant, if some charitable souls would only help us how we would bless their generosity, and how ardently we would beg of the Celestial Treasurer to load them with blessings here below, full sure of the reward promised to the giver of even a glass of water in His name. What a glorious task, if only well understood, is that of delivering souls from the darkness of infidelity and of leading them to the true Shepherd.

The prayers of the redeemed Indians would be offered in behalf of those who would have obtained them the grace of Baptism.

Some weeks ago, a poor squaw in relating the joy of her conversion added ignominiously that she prayed daily for all who obtained her grace.

We have now thirty-five orphans, totally depending on us. The children, of those, occupied in the Fort come here also to school. You may judge what an amount of food it takes to feed all these little folks. We have two men constantly occupied feeding. To one we pay \$100 yearly and \$72 to the other; this sum exhausts our feeble resources.

Here has been abundant this year so that each Sunday our little folks have had a good dinner; but ah! how dear it costs us to procure them this treat, as the Indians always charge three times the value of what they sell.

If you could only see the ornaments of our little chapel! Poverty, poverty itself is there. Our chasubles which were already old when given us in 1860 are much the worse now. We have neither places to mend or repair, nor silk to sew them.

Our classes are devoid of the most essential articles. We cannot say we possess books but simple manuscripts, and having only three Primers for our English class we had to supply the rest with copies. The Vocabularies shared the same fate. The children are smart and had they the books necessary would progress rapidly.

With sentiments of love and gratitude, believe me to be, Very dear Sister Assistant,

Your ever respectful Sister,

SISTER AGNES, SUPERIOR.

QUEBEC, May 3rd, 1878.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,—Sunday and Monday last were to the Catholics of this little village, happy and gala days long to be remembered. The Chief Pastor of the Diocese was with us, and all (even many of our Protestant neighbors) were aglow with enthusiasm to bid the Holy Prelate welcome.

The visit of a Bishop is always a consoling incident to his spiritual children. But to us in this out of the way district who have never before had that joyous privilege, His Lordship's presence was the cause of unalloyed pleasure. Many of us, it is true, on the occasion of His Lordship's pastoral visitation some two years ago, to the other portions of this extensive mission enjoyed the happiness of seeing him, hearing him, and joining with our fellow parishioners in testifying our filial devotion to his sacred office and himself personally. Then as now, would we too have been honored by His Lordship's presence—he wishes to see all his spiritual children even in the remotest districts, and to learn their wants—had we a place wherein to receive him. The happy time was not then come; but now, thank God, our long yearnings to see him in our own Village, yes, and in our own Church, have been most pleasingly gratified, and I assure you our joy was bounded only by the veneration and the love which Catholics have for Mother Church and her princes.

His Lordship arrived at Hungerford, the residence of our pastor on Saturday. On Sunday confirmed a large number of children, gave instructions before and after the administration of the sacrament and delivered a sermon on the words of the Gospel "My peace I leave you," than which I have never had the pleasure of hearing one couched in more beautiful, more classical, more eloquent language, and I have heard many. His Lordship's language is not only eloquent, it is convincing it goes to the heart, touching every fibre thereof, it captivates the mind, convinces the intellect and withal is intelligible to the humblest hearer. His Lordship seems to me to have mastered the *raison d'être* of preaching in all its details. In the afternoon, accompanied by Fathers Brown and Fitzpatrick, and our own Father Davis he set out for his place eighteen miles distant, and six, a right loyal welcome was his, for every carriage, democrat and farmer's wagon to be found for miles around was pressed into service, that we might escort him in triumph to the door of our new Church. We have praise to God, and thanks to the unceasing efforts of our priest a little Church forty by eighty feet which is inferior to none in the Diocese, indeed I might venture to say in the Province, which gave His Lordship a veritable surprise when its doors were thrown open to receive him. He was justly unsparing of his praise of the frescoing and the dear little altar in the recess overshadowed by a large picture (fresco) of the Virgin and child—the *tout ensemble* said His Lordship a gem.

To bless the Church, to confirm the children, and to assist our pastor in raising funds to liquidate the debt were the motives of his Lordship's visit. I am happy to say that the funds came pouring in, and that our anticipations were more than realized. He lectured in the evening to a full house, a very large percentage being Protestant, and so well pleased were they with the exhaustive and eloquent address that they returned next day to hear his Lordship again, and to their credit be it told, were liberal in their offerings.

But the holy Bishop's work is not yet completed. He is now in the mission and wherever his ministrations are required, there must he go that nothing be left undone to bring consolation to his children in these rural districts. After a short rest he is on the way to Madoc, a village some ten or twelve miles from here. There too did he lecture to a large audience of Catholics and Protestants, on the consoling doctrine of Confession, and the following morning preached and administered Confirmation. Again the afternoon finds him en route for Marmora, by measurement they say twelve miles off. But oh, did mortal man ever travel over a worse road? The miles may be Dutch or Irish for all I know; but give me the same team that conveyed his Lordship, and three times twelve miles, I don't care what measurement, put the reins in my hands, and I propose to accomplish the distance in much less time—three full hours; yea more I would traverse twice the distance with less fatigue. Notwithstanding, Marmora reached, his Lordship again engages in the Confessional, and at half-past seven lectured on the sublime theme, the Blessed Eucharist. Would that I could give your readers even an outline of his beautiful exposition of the sixth chapter of St. John, and the words of Christ at the Last Supper.

Space warns me that I should leave the reader (should you kindly publish my letter) to imagine the rest. Here no doubt he will be ready to exclaim, "what exhaustive toil for a Bishop. Let heresy and its pampered dignitaries show anything like it."

CATHOLIC.

ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY, DIAMOND HARBOR, QUEBEC.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

Mr. Editor,—At a meeting of the above Society, held on the evening of the 24th of April, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Robert Lannan, President; Robert Hard, 1st Vice-President; John Carthy, 2nd Vice-President; David Power, Secretary; and John Kennedy, Treasurer. The consulting committee—Thos. Fitzgerald, James Murphy, Robert Farrell, James Farrell, James Ward, John Howlett, and Thos. McMahon. The Grand Foot Marshal, Thos. Mitchell, and for Grand Horse Marshal, M. Lynch.

Permit me, dear sir, to make a few brief remarks with regard to the institution of this Society, and the great good it is doing among the youth of our locality. The St. Joseph's Society was established at the Harbor here, about 4 years ago, by the Christian Brothers; its object is "to diffuse more widely the devotion to St. Joseph, reanimate the piety of his devoted children; and if possible to induce all hearts to love and venerate that great Patron of the Church." So far, it has succeeded beyond all conception, in the carrying out of its pious intentions. It numbers about 80 members, all of them young Irishmen or the Sons of Irishmen. It is indeed, very edifying to behold those young men approaching in a body the table of the Lord, to partake of the Bread of Life; as I have seen them do, month

after month, and let me tell you, as regards patriotism and love of dear old Fatherland, they are in no way degenerated from their forefathers. The members of this Society made a grand display, in the large and imposing procession, which took place in this good old Catholic City of Quebec, on the 13th of March, to celebrate the Festival of Ireland's Apostle, "St. Patrick." They appeared in their own and handsome regalia. Their new Tyrolean hats handsomely trimmed and encircled with gold braid, and the beautiful colors worn by the officers, on which the Cross and Shamrock were artistically interwoven in green and gold, the work of a kind lady (Mrs. Delaney;) and presented so brilliant and beautiful an appearance, as to elicit the warmest encomiums from all who saw them on that memorable occasion. This Society carried in its ranks one of the handsomest banners of the day.

I remain yours, &c.

J. K.

[This report was accidentally omitted.—E. T. W.]

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

(From papers dated May 25th.)

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Lord Leitch to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leitrim, in the room of the late Earl of Leitrim.

INTIMIDATION HAS, IT APPEARS, come at last that Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, the elected for Clara, has decided on remaining a member of the Victorian Cabinet, and consequently resigning his seat in the British Parliament. The electors of Clara will scarcely feel pleased with this tardy intelligence from the gentleman whom they elected in his absence.

MILITARY RIOT.—A military riot occurred at Clara, Tuam, on Thursday, between two detachments of the Mayo and Westmeath Militia Reserves. Both were ordered to proceed to Cork by special train, but while waiting in Clara they drank and quarrelled. A general melee ensued, in which belts were freely used. When at the railway station the men broke the carriage windows.

THE ULSTER HOME GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION AND THE COUNTY DOWN ELECTION.—At a meeting of this association, held last evening in St. Mary's Hall—the Rev. Isaac Nelson presiding—the following resolution was passed:—Resolved—"That we, the Executive of the Ulster Home Government Association, having considered the report of the deputation appointed to wait upon the candidate for the County Down, are of opinion that the answers of Mr. Andrews are eminently unsatisfactory; we therefore consider it to be our duty to recommend the candidature of Lord Castlereagh as more acceptable."

THE DUNELM PRISONERS.—At Lifford recently the six prisoners charged with the murder of the Earl of Leitrim and his clerk and car driver, were further examined. Mr. Holmes, Q. C., announced that the evidence against Anthony and Michael McGrath had not justified him in asking for their committal. Those prisoners were consequently discharged. Evidence was given by Andrew Colhoun, schoolmaster to the effect that the prisoner Henratty on a certain occasion borrowed some powder and shot from him and told him he bought a gun. Other witnesses deposed to Henratty's movements after the murder. The four remaining prisoners were committed for trial.—*Daily Express of Saturday.*

REV. THOMAS BURKE, O.P., in GALWAY.—On Sunday the Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke preached in the cathedral of St. Nicholas on behalf of the Ladies' Association of St. Vincent de Paul. Amongst the audience were Colonel Bagot, commandant of the Brigade Depot, and the officers and their ladies. The collection on the occasion was considerable, amounting to £200. Afterwards Father Tom attended a meeting in Black's Assembly Room to inaugurate a movement to erect a monument to the memory of the late Brother Paul O'Connor, who was the founder of the Brothers of St. Patrick in Galway, and superior of the monastery schools in this city. The meeting was largely attended, and most enthusiastic in its determination to carry out the object for which it assembled. The Rev. Father Burke, in a most eloquent speech proposed the first resolution.

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN IRELAND.—Table showing, for eight large town districts the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 inhabitants represented by the number of deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, May 4, 1878, the total number of births and deaths registered during the week, with the number of deaths at certain ages and from several causes, &c.

TOWNS.	At birth rate per 1,000	Total births registered	Total deaths registered	Deaths under 1 year old	Deaths of 1 year and upwards	No. of Deaths from	No. of Deaths in Public Institutions.
Dublin.....	32.18	104,177	17,437	3,431	14,006	481	137
"Belmont.....	29.29	29,255	4,858	1,137	3,721	137	137
Cork.....	29.29	29,255	4,858	1,137	3,721	137	137
Limerick.....	24.34	34,316	1,151	1	1	1	2
London.....	23.16	23,161	4,439	1,137	3,302	137	137
Waterford.....	18.13	18,131	1,151	1	1	1	2
Galway.....	18.13	18,131	1,151	1	1	1	2
Sligo.....	15.15	15,151	1,151	1	1	1	1

* Consisting of the districts of Belfast Nos. 1 to 6 and Nos. 7 and 8, and the districts of Castlebar No. 1.

† Including Glendormot district.

THE CLERGY OF MEATH AND MR. PARNELL, M. P.—ANOTHER PATRIOTIC PROTEST.—The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of clergy held at Navan on the 9th May.—We, the undersigned priests of Meath, hereby declare our entire concurrence in the resolution unanimously adopted by the clergy assembled at Kells on the 25th ult., in which they attribute the failure of the Home Rule party in Parliament to the "absence and the apathy, and the Whig and Tory proclivities, of a large number of our representatives," while at the same time they proclaim their entire confidence in our "intrepid and ever vigilant and faithful representative Charles Stuart Parnell," and their admiration of the splendid services rendered by him to Ireland.

Thomas Lynch, P. P. and V. F. Painsstown
Philip Gaughan, P. P. and V. F. Duleek
R. Kelly, C. C. do
Philip Callery, P. P. Slane
Richard Lynch, O. C. do
John Kelly, P. P. Skryne
L. Hope, C. C. do
Patrick Cantwell, C. C. Donore.
Edward Horan, P. P. Killeeney.
Hugh Behan, P. P. Rathkenny.
Joseph Higgins, P. P. and D. D. Seminary.
Bernard Duff, V. P. do.
James O'Neill, Professor, do.
T. Cassidy, do. do.
T. Bowe, do. do.
Christopher Keegan, O. C. Trim.
George Taaffe, O. C. Drogheda.
John Curry, C. C. do.
W. Healy, C. C. Painsstown.
David Morrissey, Killeeney.
L. Hagarty, O. C. Johnstown.
Charles Kelly, O. C. Kinnegad.
Walter F. Connolly, C. C. Navan.
Patrick Murtagh, O. C. do.
Dermot O'Lea, O. C. do.
Eugene Tyndal, P. P. Dunsahughlin.
Francis Meele, O. C. Rathath.
Edward Fegan, P. P. Ardath.
John Carey, O. C. do.
Patrick Tuile, O. C. Stamullen.

PERSONALE.

BOUCICAULT.—The "wake scene" in the Shaughran was hissed at St. John's, N.B., the other day.

WATSON.—The corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Church at Santa will be blessed by the Bishop of London on the 9th June.

DORION.—The late Chief Justice Dorion was buried this morning. As an orator, it is said, that he had few equals. He was a Catholic.

CONROY.—His Excellency, the Apostolic Delegate is at present in Quebec. He left Toronto for Hamilton and Michigan last evening.

MAZZINI.—A bust of Giuseppe Mazzini, the Italian Revolutionist, was unveiled in Central Park, New York, May 20.

MEANY.—The friends of Mr. (Stephen) Joseph Meany will be glad to hear that he has returned from Ireland in good health. He is at present at the St. Lawrence Hall.

BURKE.—Rev. Father Burke, C.S.S. R. of St. Patrick's Church, has returned to Quebec from the mission which he has been preaching in the United States.

POTTER.—R. Lyman Potter is walking from Albany Ind., to San Francisco with a wheelbarrow, to win a purse of \$1,000. He must reach San Francisco by December 10, to get his money.

GENERALS.—In the military procession at New York on Decoration day fifty-six generals appeared, including Generals Sherman and Hancock.

JAYNES.—The President has pardoned more criminals in one year than any of his predecessors in the same length of time. During his first year in office he granted 245 pardons.

CAMPBELL.—The "heaviest man in the world" is now on exhibition in London. He is 6 feet 4 inches high, and weighs over 52 stone (738 pounds). His name is William Campbell, and he is a native of Scotland.

GRAY.—Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M. P., made the assertion recently that "If England were to stop drinking for one year, she would be bankrupt, because two-thirds of her present revenue was derived from drink."

ROSSA.—Mr. J. O'Donnovan Rossa has been seriously ill at his residence, corner of Pacific and Nevins street, Brooklyn. He was first attacked by gastric fever, but latterly his spine became affected, and this was followed by a partial paralysis of the extremities.

LALIBERTE.—Rex, Ferdinand Laliberte, formerly professor in the Quebec Seminary and connected for a long time with the Seminary at Rimouski, which was principally built through his exertions has been appointed cure of St. Henri de Lantzou, and the Rev. O. Naud, cure of St. Severine.

DAVIS.—Jefferson Davis has been awarded, by the Mississippi Court of Appeals, a large plantation for which he once paid his brother but did not secure a legal transfer, and which his brother (now dead) afterwards sold to a negro for \$300,000. This makes Davis a rich man.

PARNELL.—A London paper says that "Mr. Parnell is far and away the most hard-working man in the House of Commons. He masters the details of every measure as thoroughly as the Minister by whom it is introduced, and he speaks as often as the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

D. O'R.—A correspondent of the *Irish Canadian*, writing from Montreal, uses the initial "D. O'R." It appears that this correspondence has been attributed to Mr. Denis O'Brien, of Montreal, and that gentleman asks us to inform the public that he has nothing to do with the letters in question.

LEO.—The English correspondents in Rome are not quite so well pleased with Leo XIII. since the publication of his Encyclical as they were before. They now find many things to complain of in and about the Vatican. Perhaps if his Holiness were to consult these gentlemen on Church affairs before acting they would be better satisfied.

POWER.—O'Connor Power, M. P., has "placed on the paper of the House of Commons a notice to call attention to the desirability of placing the teaching of the Irish language on the results' programme of the national schools in Ireland under the same conditions as that of Latin, Greek and French. Mr. Power will move a resolution to that effect."

ARTHUR.—The young lady whom Prince Arthur is going to marry, is the youngest of the three daughters of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. Her name is Louise Margarethe Alexandra Victoria Agnes. She is pretty, very charming and amiable, and is only 17 years old. The Duke now receives from the British nation an annual income of \$75,000; upon his marriage it will be raised to \$125,000.

McGLOSKEY.—Cardinal McGloskey arrived in New York from Europe on May 21st, at half-past ten o'clock, by the steamship "Le Portier" of the French Line. He was accompanied by his secretary Father Farley, and was met at the wharf by Bishop Lynch, Vicar-General Quinn, and Fathers Kearney, O'Reilly, Keen, Hogan and McDowell. Entering his carriage the Cardinal was driven to his residence at Madison ave., and Thirty-sixth street, where Chancellor Preston and Father Donnelly received him. The Cardinal did not suffer from sea-sickness on this voyage, which was unusual good fortune for him. With the exception of considerable fatigue, he is very well.

BOYTON.—Captain Boyton's swim some time ago, across the Straits of Gibraltar, was very perilous. A great shark swam around him and grew more and more aggressive until it was frightened away by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. Night came on, and with it high wind and waves, during which the captain was lost sight of several times by the boat's crew who were so frightened that they insisted that he should give up the voyage, and get into the boat. At last the Captain made land and terribly frightened a party of Moors, who ran away as fast as they could, thinking that some dreadful sea monster had landed on their shores.

MACHALE.—The "Catholic Times," of Liverpool, notices the assertion that "since the death of Pius IX., the oldest Catholic prelate alive;" Bishop Peron, of Clermont, France," and says relative thereto:—"The Bishop of Clermont is not the senior prelate, nor was the late Roméfi. The Most Rev. John Machale, Archbishop of Tuam, who still reigns vigorous and hearty, was consecrated Bishop of Killala on the 5th of June, 1825. His translation to the Metropolitan See of Tuam took place on the 8th of August, 1834. He was thus two years senior to Pius IX., and ten years senior to Mgr. Peron, now paraded as the oldest bishop."

REILLY.—From "Gossip by Roberts" in the Washington "Capital" of May 5th, we take the following interesting personal reference:—"Among those who sailed for Europe from New York on the 24th of April was Mrs. Devin Reilly, whose husband was one of the 'Irish refugees,' and who twenty-five years ago was a noted newspaper man, and with his wife, a guest at the State dinners at the White House. After his death his widow was thrown upon her own resources, and obliged to earn her own living, which she has done, even in the humblest way, winning many friends by the kindly sympathy of her warm Irish heart. She has given her husband's brother, a professor of the Royal College in Dublin. Mrs. Reilly and the widow of John Mitchell, are, I believe, the only two left of the 'refugees'."