

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

New potatoes were sold at Enniscorthy, July 1, at 1s. 4d. per stone.

New potatoes were sold at Carrick-on-Suir, July 1 at 2s. per stone.

New potatoes were sold at Drogheda, July 11, at 2d. per pound.

New potatoes were sold at Newry, July 1, at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per stone, which is considered cheap at such a time of the year.

Mr. Collins, M. P. for Kinsale, will bring in a bill to make better provision for the encouragement of the coast and deep sea fisheries of Ireland. Mr. Butt and Sir J. McKenna have backed the bill with Mr. Collins.

Rev. R. Browne, St. Colman's College, Fermoy, at the meeting of the Catholic Bishops, held at Maynooth June 30, was elected to fill the vacant Dean'ship at the national college.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The matriculation examination was held in the Rockwell College, Cahir, June 26, when the following gentlemen passed, viz:—Messrs. R. J. McKuskey, Patrick McDermott, William Quinn, Thomas Kiernan, Martin Croagh, Bernard T. Lynch.

The Corporation of Kilkenny, July 5, on a motion by Mr. P. Murphy, seconded by Mr. A. McMahon, unanimously resolved that each member should attend the approaching celebration of the O'Connell Centenary.

James Morris, at the Land Sessions, Coleraine, was awarded £800 damages against Mr. Wm. Gregory Lawrence, under the Ulster custom, for disturbance from his farm situate in South Ardsinagh.

The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Custom House, for the week ending June 26, was £23,378 9s. against £20,480 19s. 5d. the previous week, and £20,724 4s. 11d. the same as last year.

A number of workmen in the employment of the Town Council are at present engaged in widening Oxford street, near the Albert Bridge, Belfast. In consequence of the increasing traffic on that thoroughfare, the widening of it was both desirable and needed.

The Corporation of Derry have unanimously adopted the petition in favor of the reclamation of waste lands hill, and have sent it for presentation to Mr. Charles Lewis, M. P.

CROPS IN THE COUNTY KILDARE.—A correspondent writing from Monasterevan, July 5, says:—The appearance of some of the crops is anything but encouraging. Barley is very much damaged by mildew, and new meadows now being cut down extensively will not be near an average crop.

"A DOLLINGSTOWN HERO."—Thomas Noble, Dollingstown, an Orangeman of the truest type, was fined 20s. and costs or one month's imprisonment at Lurgan, for using party expressions and trying to create a fight by cursing the Pope.

Mr. T. A. Stoughton having entrusted Mr. M'Elligott, auctioneer, to dispose of a farm of 30 acres on his property in the parish of Rattoo, Co. Kerry, a man named Tracy, from O'Dorney, was the purchaser for £520, including auctioneer's fees.

At the late ordinations at Maynooth, Bishop Fenelly, of Thermopolis, V. A., Madras, ordained on the Feast of St. Peter and Paul the following priests of Derry: Fathers John O'Doherty, Thomas Rogers, and John O'Kane.

At the Limerick Sessions, July 1, an inmate of the Limerick workhouse, named Thomas Heffernan, was brought up under a warrant charged with having deliberately attempted to set fire to the workhouse.

A Home Rule demonstration was held at Tempo, near Enniskillen, June 29. Amongst those present were—Messrs. Fay, M. P., J. P. M'Alister, Andrew Maguire, Tempo; Murphy, Enniskillen; Hugh Sweeney, and McGowan.

At the Kilsrush, County Clare, butter market, June 27, there was a splendid display of butter, 629 firkins were sold at prices varying from £12s. 6d. to £13s. 17s.—the average being about £13s. according to weight and quality.

At the Ennis, County Clare, market, June 28, the following prices were realized: Potatoes, per stone, 6d. to 7d.; hay, per ton, 70s. to 75s.; butter, per firkin, 72s. to 78s.; butter, per lb. 10d. to 12d.; straw, per ton, 70s. to 80s.; wool, per lb., 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.

At the Aughnacloy market, June 30, the following prices were realized: Beef, per lb., 4d. to 9s.; mutton, 5d. to 8d.; fresh butter, 10d. to 11d.; butter, 11d. to 12d.; no crocks sold; oats, per stone, 12d. to 14d.; potatoes, 5d. to 7d.; flax, 6s. to 9s.; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s. 6d. to 14s.; Indian, 9s. to 3s. 3d. per cwt.; eggs, doz., 8d. to 9d.

A marble altar is about to be erected in memory of the late Canon Buckley, of Buttevant. A mural tablet will be connected with the altar, which will cost £260, to which Dr. Shenahan, treasurer, contributes £20; Rev. J. Buckley, P. P., relative and successor to the deceased, £10; Michael O'Grady, Limerick, relative, £10; and J. Daere, £10.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The matriculation examination was held in the Killalee Diocesan College, Ennis, June 25th, when the following gentlemen passed, viz:—Messrs. Solomon Frost, Thomas Habir, W. Crowley, Thomas O'Dea, Stephen Slatery, Joseph O'Brien, James O'Connor, Peter Burke, Martin Hogan.

WHOLESALE FLOURING OF THE POOR.—The following persons were fined before Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, July 1, at the Northern Division Police Court, Dublin, for selling colored water for milk: John Harris, 141 Church street; James Kelly, St. Mary's place; Owen Reynolds, 2 Granby Row; and Patrick Reilly and Patrick Tighe, Lower Sheriff street.

The estate of Alexander J. Hassard and others, comprising portions of the lands of Altshallan, Knockcorragh, Althasheer, Ardagh, Laglass, and Aughnacrae, Co. Cavan, was disposed of at auction to the following persons at the prices named: £1,400, Mr. John C. M'Niff; £1,600, same purchaser; £1,900, Mr. Richard Carson; £1,100, Mr. Cooper; £1,600, Mr. John C. M'Niff; £2,550, same purchaser; £4,725, same purchaser. Mr. O'Brien, solicitor, had carriage of sale.

The annual wool show, promoted by the Farmers' club, was held July 6, at Mallow. The prizes were for the best and second-best fleece, one shear, and the best and second-best fleece, two shears, brought into market during the year. The first prize in each case was awarded to Mr. D. McCarthy, Gneeves, Ballyclough, and second in the former class was granted to Mr. J. O'Brien, Kilkumner, and in the latter to Mr. M. Nagle, Buttevant. The judges were Messrs. J. O'Mullane and J. Blackburne.

At the Maryborough fair, July 5, the following prices were realized:—Beef, from 70s. to 75s. per cwt.; mutton at 8d. to 8d. per lb.; bacon pigs, from 60s. to 63s. per cwt. Fat cattle, £15 to £22 each; springers, £14 to £19; strippers £10 to £14; milch cows, £11 to £15; three-years old heifers, £14 to £17; four-years old bullocks, £14 to £18; two-year old heifers, £11 to £13 10s.; two-year old bullocks, £10 to £12 10s.; yearlings, £6 to £7 10s.; fat sheep, £2 to £2 10s.; stores, £2 2s. to £2 6s.; lambs, 24s. to 32s.; store pigs, £2 10s. to £2 6s.; bonhams, 22s. to 26s.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The following gentlemen passed the matriculation examination at St. Mel's College, Longford, before the University Examiner of Schools, Professor Stewart, M. A.:—Messrs. James Berry, John Brady, Michael Burke,

Patrick Clark, Thomas Dolan, Francis Donegan, Michael Dooner, Bartholomew Gilligan, James Gilligan, Eugene Higgins, John Lynch, Patrick Magauran, Peter McGee, Bernard McGivney, Peter McGivney, Matthew M'Manus, William M'Namee, Patrick Manning, Mark Monahan, John O'Hagan, and Patrick Reilly.

THE CENTENARY IN TIPPERARY TOWNS.—In Templemore much enthusiasm is manifested in reference to the O'Connell Centenary. It is considered probable that a deputation of the Town Commissioners, accompanied by the band, will attend. Thurles, Nenagh, Borrisoleigh, and other towns in North Tipperary, are expected to act similarly.

REMARKABLE CROP.—At Ballinard, near Tipperary the residence of Mr. W. Chadwick, there is, says a Clonmel paper, an even and heavy crop of oats, about an acre and a half in extent, and now all but ready for the sickle. The singular feature it presents is that it is self-sown—simply the result of the shedding of last year's crop.

AN ENNISKELEN AGITATION.—The Government having refused to run a night mail train from Omagh to Dundalk, via Enniskillen, the town commissioners of the latter place have resolved to agitate the matter from this, and, if necessary, to secure the co-operation of the Donegal, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan and Louth members for the object when brought before Parliament.

UNUSUAL SCENE.—After a sermon on "Intemperance" by the Rev. Henry Harrison, Superior of the Redemptorist Order, at the Newry Cathedral, the 1500 men belonging to the Confraternity held up their medals and ribbons in their right hands, and in the most solemn manner audibly promised never again to drink in public houses on Saturday nights or on Sundays!

LIGHTEST CALENDAR FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.—Justice Fitzgerald, in opening the commission at Sligo, July 2, said:—"Though I have been in the habit of coming this circuit for the last 15 years, this is the lightest and most satisfactory calendar which has ever come under my notice—it contains but two or three cases of drunken assaults, committed by parties on their return from the races. The Constabulary returns of offences reported since the last assizes are but 16 in number, and the condition of your county seems in this respect eminently satisfactory."

The Horticultural Society held their Summer show, June 30, in the grounds of Annsbrook, Mullingar. The principal prize winners were:—S. H. Somers, Tyrrellspass, gardener, Mr. Maher; Benjamin Hannan, J. P. Riverstown House, gardener, Mr. McConnell; C. B. Marley, gardener, Mr. Curd; G. A. Rochford, Boyle, gardener, Mr. Magee; Captain T. J. Smith, Ballinacall, gardener, Mr. Johnston; Messrs. Alexander Campbell and Sons, St. Mary's, gardener, Mr. Jay; William Fetherstonhaugh; Mr. Glennon, E. W. Seale, Mrs. Hannan, Miss Nugent, Clonlost; Mr. Cooke, Dunbodi, gardener, Mr. Bradburne.

CORK AND THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.—A meeting called by the Mayor was held July 8, in the Chamber of Commerce, Cork, to aid in the movement for celebrating the O'Connell Centenary. The Mayor presided, and there was a respectable and representative gathering. He read letters from the Rt. Rev. Dr. Delany and several leading citizens, apologizing for their absence and promising subscriptions. The Bishop also stated that at the Mayor's suggestion he fixed Sunday, July 18, for a general parochial collection in aid of the celebration. Mr. Lane as one of the young Ireland party, who was well and intimately acquainted with their feelings, said that party always held O'Connell in great respect. They gave him not the obedience of slaves, but the noble homage of freemen. One hundred pounds were subscribed.

OBsolete STATUTES TO BE REPEALED.—We take from the *London Times* the following interesting summary of a bill brought into the House of Commons by the Solicitor-General for Ireland: "The Solicitor-General for Ireland has before parliament a bill for promoting the revision of the statute law by repealing a number of old acts once in force in Ireland, but now obsolete, spent, or already virtually repealed. The list has some curious items. The first act to be repealed was passed in the reign of Edward II., and is 'an act against the keeping of idlers and kernes in time of peace.' An act of the 10th year of Henry VII., 'that no person stir any frishry to make war,' is also to be repealed as obsolete; and so is an act of the same year 'abolishing the words 'Cromado' and 'Battlerado,' and it would take more than an act of parliament to revive them. An act of 23, Henry III., 'for the English order, habite, and language,' is to disappear; and so is an act of Edward IV., 'that every Englishman and Irishman that dwell with Englishmen and speaketh English, between 60 and 16 years, shall have an English bow and arrows.' An act of James I. (and VI. of Scotland) is struck from the statute book as spent, being for the repeal of a statute 'against bringing in Scotts, retaining of them, and marrying with them.' Another act treated as spent is an act of Philip and Mary, 'declaring the Queen's Highness to have been born in a most just and lawful matrimony, and also repealing all acts of parliament and sentences of divors had and made to the contrary.' The list of old acts to be formally repealed includes several relating to religion; among them, and described as already virtually repealed by the Irish Church Act of 1869, is part of an act of William III., 'for taking away the writ *de heretico comburendo*.' In a note, not to be part of the act now to be passed, it is explained that in preparing its acts have been considered as 'obsolete' where the state of things contemplated by the enactment has ceased to exist, or the enactment is of such a nature as to be no longer capable of being put in force, regard being had to the alteration of political or social circumstances."

THE ARRAN ISLANDS AND TOURISTS.—A correspondent of the *Mayo Examiner* says:—"I am happy to learn from reliable authority that the splendid little steamer 'Cittie of the Tribes,' is just about to commence her usual summer trips to Arran. A trip to these healthy and truly picturesque islands is delightful at all times, but especially in the summer season and on the handsome and commodious steamer. Many, I am sure, of your readers may not be aware of the fact that, for the last four or five years, this grand and historic island is becoming a favorite resort for tourists and antiquarians, many of whom reside there during the whole season. Yet, strange to say, Arran, as a romantic and health-restoring locality, is almost comparatively unknown to the great number of 'pleasure seekers and invalids' who naturally visit Salthall, Lisdoonvarna, and the Cliffs of Moher, and the other places of interest and novelty in that vicinity. This is easily explained. The Arran Islands are not so prominently before the notice of the public or so frequently described as the above named fortunate districts. With the very pleasant opportunity afforded by the 'Cittie of the Tribes,' tourists and pleasure-seekers should give 'Arran More' a trial, and, I promise, they will return home enraptured with the beauty of the island and refreshed with the 'pure sea and the true air of the mountains.' Arran has many attractions for the tourist. Scenes of transcendent beauty and objects of stern greatness, and sublime splendor are everywhere to be met with in this lovely island. The view from the old lighthouse, just over the fine Catholic chapel, is magnificent. From this grand elevation the tourists will see the island walled in as it were, from the sea by the barren cliffs, and from the angry ocean below he will see coming up streams of snow-white foam leaping from rock to rock with incessant and awful roar. Then again he will see, on a fine clear day, like the glittering rays of the setting sun, the grand glacier rocks on

either side of him which seem to float in the air like a fairy world; the whole panorama to Connemara, the beautiful hills of Clare, and gallant Galway in the distance. The scenery from this point of view is at once awful and sublime. For historical associations there is no place in Ireland so remarkable as the Islands of Arran. There, indeed, it may be truly said that the antiquarian and the tourist will find

"Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

The sepulchral monument, the beautifully chiseled old Irish cross, the neat little ancient chapels of exquisite taste and architecture, the funeral flags scattered everywhere attract the curiosity of the stranger, and have soothing effect upon the mind; and I doubt whether anyone can visit these remarkable Islands, where repose the dust and ashes of so many Saints, without feeling the religion of the place steal over him and seeing something of the dark and gloomy expressions pass off from the stern countenance of death. There are also some splendid specimens of military antiquity to be seen in the fine old cyclopean fortresses of uncemented stone built in one or two instances, on the verge of a high cliff looking over the broad Atlantic. Arran has, moreover, its recent patriotic associations. In these Islands Dillon and Thomas Francis Meagher, aided by a true and faithful Islander with nothing but a "scrap of raw ox-hide to the sole of his foot," baffled the pursuit of the British war boats. The inhabitants of the Island are, perhaps, among the finest people in the world, and most of them are comparatively independent, but for years the hand of a persecuting and unscrupulous faction is heavy upon them. The tourist will be extremely delighted to hear the people tell how on a clear summer evening, they see Hy Brysail, the Enchanted Island, or the old Irish Paradise, appearing just above the surface of the sea. "Whether it be real," says the author of 'Ogygia,' "and firm land, kept hidden by special ordinance of God, as the terrestrial paradise, or else some illusion of airy clouds appearing on the surface of the sea, or the craft of evil spirits, is more than our judgment can sound out." Moore alludes to this strange tradition of the people, and has left us a beautiful description in the following lines of—

"That Eden, where the immortal brave
Dwell in a land serene—
Whose bowers beyond the shining wave
At sunset oft are seen."

ARRANMORE.

BISHOP RYAN AND THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.—At a meeting of the O'Connell Centenary committee in Dublin, July 6, the following letter was read from Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, Mo., in reply to the invitation to deliver the O'Connell oration.

TO THE RIGHT HON. PETER PAUL M'SWINEY, LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

ST. LOUIS, U. S., June 18, 1875.

MY LORD:—Your lordship has already received my telegram in reply to your invitation, in the name of Ireland, to deliver the oration on the occasion of the centenary of our great countryman, Daniel O'Connell. I delayed for some days a reply to your lordship's telegram, because of my deep reluctance to send a negative reply to an invitation which I esteem as the greatest compliment I have ever received. In common with nearly all my countrymen, I reverence and love the memory of the great Emancipator of the Irish Church. I have also some personal recollections of him, which tend to intensify these feelings. I remember when a school-boy in Dublin in 1844, to have had the honor of heading a deputation of my schoolfellows, and of reading an address of sympathy to O'Connell, then prisoner in Richmond Bridewell. I recall his great kindness of heart and his affectionate interest in his youthful sympathizers. When subsequently, on his triumphant liberation from prison, addresses of congratulation were to be offered to him, I remember presenting myself, in company with another member of our deputation, to Mr. Ray, then Secretary of the Repeal Association, at Conciliation Hall, and begging tickets of admission to the *Rotunda*, to offer our address of congratulation. The secretary smiled at what he must have regarded as an act of youthful enthusiasm, if not audacity, and assured us that he had to refuse several applications from great, strong men, who were standing around us, and that he could not indulge the patriotism of boys! A gentleman present told me that O'Connell was in the next room, then the reading-room, that he was fond of youth, and that our only hope was through his kindness. I remember with what awe I approached the great man, and how flattered I felt when he recognized me as "the little fellow that read an address of sympathy to him when he was in jail for Ireland." He acted as our advocate with Mr. Ray, stating that he hoped the youth of Ireland would yet reap the benefit of his labors. These and many other recollections came to my memory when I received the telegram, and I resolved, if possible to obey its summons. But in this life we have not unfrequently to feel one way and to think in another. I had already made my annual appointments for Confirmation in some of the country parts of this very extensive diocese, and in congregations of various nationalities. To disappoint them would cause very serious inconvenience, and as I consider that duty of this kind has a paramount claim on me, I am constrained to forego the great gratification of seeing dear Ireland, and of laying my humble tribute on the grave of her great lover and benefactor. I shall, however, be with you in heart and soul on the day of the great Centenary, and shall offer the Holy Sacrifice on that morning for Ireland's Liberator and Ireland's permanent prosperity. I have the honour to remain your lordship's faithful servant in Christ.

† P. J. RYAN, Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At a farewell meeting in London given to Moody and Sankey there were seven hundred clergymen present. Judging from the testimony of the evangelists, these two Yankees are capable of doing more good, which at best is not much, than the whole seven hundred state paid Englishmen.

The cotton-mill operatives have held a crowded meeting at Oldham, England, and resolved to refuse the masters' terms fixing the rates of wages. Oldham alone contains 40,000 operatives. The mills in the surrounding district are in an unsettled state. A general rupture in the Lancashire cotton trade may be looked for.

A LOCKOUT OF ENGLISH COTTON MILLS.—In accordance with notices given by the cotton masters of Ashton, Staleybridge, Dunkinfield, and Mossley, a lockout commenced in several of the mills lately. Unless the operatives yield by the end of the month the mills still open will be closed, as the time of the notices given expires, in which case several thousand people will be thrown out of employment. In the meantime, the strike set on foot by the operatives in Oldham, Lancashire, goes into effect, and will involve 100 mills and 13,000 hands.

ARSENIC IN BLUE WALL PAPERS.—Mr. Leonard W. Sedgwick, M.D., of 2, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, writes to us:—"Every one knows that very many green wall-papers contain arsenic and are poisonous. Not every one knows that there are pale-blue papers equally deleterious. Latterly my wife and I have suffered much in the manner that people do when poisoned by arsenical vapours. As a matter of curiosity, I analyzed my bedroom paper, which is a pale blue. It contains a large quantity of arsenic."

CORNISH MINING.—Notwithstanding the great depression under which Cornish mining has been labouring for some time past, handsome profits are

still to be made. Last September East Pool had a debit balance of £7,098, but since that time the profits of steady working having amounted to £3,880, which have enabled the company to pay off their debt, and at the quarterly meeting on Monday to declare a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, leaving a balance of £81 to carry forward; but the number of mines which can give such a favourable account as this of themselves is very small.

In the English House of Commons, on July 15, Sir Charles Dilke offered a motion that in the opening of the House it is the duty of the government to inquire into the various methods for a more just distribution of political power, with the view to securing the more complete representation of the people. He called attention to the increase of population in the large towns, and the decrease in the small boroughs. Mr. Disraeli replied that such anomalies were inevitable, and a periodical revision of the constitution was necessary to prevent it. He declared the present Constitution was the admiration of the world. The motion was lost by 120 yeas to 190 nays.

THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.—Our Darlington correspondent telegraphed last night:—"A meeting of the Northern iron manufacturers was held to-day (Thursday) at Darlington, and considered certain propositions of the men. These propositions were to the effect that the northern ironworkers would accept the employers' offer of 8s. per ton for puddling unless the rate agreed upon by the Conciliation Board in South Staffordshire should be more than that amount, when the wages in the North should be raised to the same amount, and arbitration to settle the dispute after the end of the year. The employers passed a resolution that 'the men's resolution could not be agreed to, because it leaves wholly unsettled the question of wages, which this meeting considers should be submitted to arbitration without delay, it having been reported to the employers that strong objections are made to the retention of 10 per cent. Pending this award this meeting is willing that the arbitrators be forthwith consulted on the point, their reply to be binding on both parties.' The leaders of the men have sent out a circular asking them to accept 9s. per ton unconditionally; and as the majority of the men favor this, the question is looked upon as virtually settled."—*Times*, July 16th.

CHURCH OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS, TOWER HILL.—On the 20th of June, a meeting was held in London, presided over by His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, to consider the propriety of erecting on Tower Hill a church to the memory of the English martyrs, Cardinal Fisher, Sir Thomas More, and others. Mr. F. H. O'Donnell's speech in support of the resolution was a very striking one. He said:—"To me and to every Catholic who realizes the significance of the scene amid which we are assembled, the raising of a church of the Catholic faith in memory, and under the invocation, of the English Martyrs on Tower Hill is a historical event, and more than a historical event. What emotions must not spring within the mind of him who but meditates a moment upon the import of those words—the English Martyrs on Tower Hill. Momentous tragedy! Proud memorial of superhuman faith and courage triumphant over the terrors and the wiles of tyrants! Awful and appalling, heartrending recollections too! Across the vista, which that fatal day of June opened up three centuries and a half ago, I see the saddest and most tremendous catastrophe of history. Down from that scaffold dripping with the blood of the martyred saint of Rochester I gaze with horror into the abyss that was to overwhelm the Christian glories of ancient England. But never since that fatal day have your bannered fleets borne glacial tidings of salvation to any shore. Your English war cries have swelled loud and bold for many a cause, but not for the Holy Sepulchre. And here the black beginning of the work was done. A thousand years of holy faith, of earthly and eternal glories, ended here—after a long night of sorrow, by God's loving grace, to be reborn and to revive again. And only in a less degree, if in a less degree, is this event and scene a solemn time-mark of the Irish race. No doubt my countrymen would have continued to maintain the natural rights of their God-given nationality under any circumstances and against any wrong-doers, Catholic or Protestant. But who does not know that, at the moment when heresy ascended like a lurid and destroying spectre to poison and convulse the world, a solid and honourable reconciliation between the English and the Irish peoples was to be expected with certainty, and had in fact already been largely accomplished? The greatest Irish princes of the native stock had ratified the terms of a loyal alliance. The lordliest of the foreign houses which had been established on our soil, De Burgo, and Butler, and the noble Geraldines, were already 'more Irish than the Irish themselves.' The black and baneful shadow of sectarian persecution was projected across the smiling scene; the venerable head of Fisher fell on Tower Hill; the illustrious Sir Thomas More followed his fellow-martyr to the block; and was unnumbered and innumerable fell upon Ireland and the Empire. The slaughters and ravagings of Elizabeth's banditti—the confiscation of Ulster, and the flight of the Earls, the Cromwellian butcheries, the raids and marauds stamped with pike and trampled under hoof around the market cross of Wexford, the Orange faith that was pledged and broken at Limerick to gallant Sarsfield, the penal laws, the blood-curdling orgies of '98, all these dark and detestable atrocities, with all their consequences, were begotten of the foul deed that was perpetrated here. And here, on this spot, we are to-day assembled, English and Irish, united by the memory of the same sorrows, united by the same confident hope of a happier future. In the chair, the young and honoured chief of that princely house which draws its lineage like its faith from days beyond the origin of a dozen modern dynasties. Around him the lay and clerical representatives of that new Old England, which is again bursting into life and greatness before the eyes of a world astonished to discover that fiercely as the storms of persecution raged against the oak of England's Catholicity, they could neither rend its loftiest summits, nor entirely wither up the generous sap that once coursed and vivified through all the veins and fibres of its stately branches and its mighty stem. And here on Tower Hill, mingled and sympathizing with our English brethren, whether hereditary Catholics or noble and fortunate converts, are we, the children of that Erin to which in our Redeemer's gracious mercy it has been given, since Patrick prayed upon the mount, and so long as sun and moon shall circle in their orbits, so long as river run to ocean, so long as sea tides rise in flood and sink in ebb, never to sever or turn from the love of Christ's dear mother, the unity of Peter's fold, and the faith and worship of Our Saviour and Our God."

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—On Wednesday afternoon 14th ult., the annual meeting of this association was held at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk. Among those present were Lord Denbigh, Lord Petre, Sir Charles Clifford, Monsignore Capel, the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Talbot, Mr. Keyes O'Clery, M.P., and Mr. Wegg Prosser. The report stated that during the past year the Council had devoted much time to the question of Catholic registration, and agencies to promote that object had been established in the various Metropolitan boroughs. Since the last annual meeting the number of members on the general committee had increased from 500 to 800, and the Union had been instrumental in discovering and exposing the oppressive treatment which Catholics had suffered in various parts of the world, but notably in the case of the imprisoned Bishop of Olinda, in Brazil. Although sorrowfully conscious how little it was possible for them to strengthen the

hands of those who are suffering from the combination of brute force and anti-Christian zeal, which is labouring for the overthrow of the faith in Germany the Council had not been unobservant or altogether inactive witnesses of the conflict. In January last they were able to procure from trustworthy sources a communication exposing some of the misstatements most persistently circulated in this country regarding the actual relations between the Catholic Church and the Prussian Monarchy. This communication was sent by the president to *The Times*, and appearing, as it did, at a favourable moment, it supplied other organs of the Protestant Press with information which was used with good effect for the enlightenment of the public mind on the real character of the persecution. More recently, another step of a practical character has been taken, by the appointment of a committee to organize such measures of relief as might be possible for the distressed German clergy. A discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Bellingham, alluding to the necessity "for loving combination among Catholics all over the world" condemned the persecution of his co-religionists in Germany, and described as presumptuous the suggestion of Count Munster at the recent dinner of the National Club that England should follow the example of Prince Bismarck in its treatment of Catholics. After speeches from Lord Denbigh, Sir Charles Clifford, Monsignore Capel, Mr. O'Clery, and others, it was resolved to continue the action of the Union in looking after the registration and to agitate for the amendment of the Education Act, and of the law with regard to the instruction of Catholic children in work-houses.

UNITED STATES.

Four new Roman Catholic monasteries are to be established out west.

The cotton crop of Georgia has been injured by the excessive heat of the last few days.

All the clock-makers in Connecticut have agreed to suspend operations for four weeks.

Ten thousand Florida alligators furnished "nippers" for the boots of the upstart thousand last year.

Instruction in the natatory art is to be added to the curriculum of the Holyoke Female Seminary, on the ground (or rather water) that it's (s)wimmin's work.

At Middletown, Del., an immense peach refrigerator is to be built, capable of holding 200,000 baskets of fruit, which the projector guarantees to keep by a peculiar freezing process for six months.

The New York *Sun* professes to know Judge Neilson's "personal opinion" about the Beecher trial, and gives it as follows:—"His Honor believes that Henry Ward Beecher is guilty of adultery."

A shrewd Tennessean has not only cleared his own land of the dreaded grasshoppers by keeping a flock of turkeys, but is now doing a thriving business in letting out the birds to his neighbours at a dollar a day.

A lucrative opening for young ladies has been made by the decision of an Indiana court that the fact of a girl being engaged to several gentlemen at once is no bar to her suing each of them for breach of promise.

The Boston liquor dealers are restive under the workings of the new license law, and have initiated their brethren in Connecticut by distributing circulars requesting subscriptions for the purpose of contesting the measure in the courts.

The farmers everywhere in California have been complaining this summer of the ravages of the squirrel on their crops. In one instance a stock raiser estimated that he had lost enough grain to fatten for the market one hundred hogs.

An enterprising youth of Biddeford, Me., whose mysterious disappearance at the age of eleven marked his family to suppose him drowned, returned a few days ago, after exactly four years absence to a day, and explained that he had been paying a visit to California.

The request of the coloured people of San Francisco to be permitted to send their children to any public school they might select has been denied. The separate schools are to be maintained for the benefit of the 163 coloured children of the city, of whom only 60 attend school.

In the public school in Silver City, Nevada, there is a wonderful juvenile, who, if given two sentences to copy, will take a pen in each hand and write one with each hand at the same time, as rapidly and correctly as any other scholar will write one. No matter how long the sentence, the task is performed quickly, gracefully, and correctly.

It is now definitely settled by the courts in this State and Indiana that the marriage ceremony is effete. All that is necessary is for the two hearts that yearn to beat as one to declare their intentions in the presence of a third party, and all will be well. The County Clerk, the clergymen, and the *notaries*, are up in arms against it; and marriage by the good old is yet in vogue—*Chicago Cor. of Toronto Globe*

Indiana has a law stringent against the intermarriage of whites and blacks. John Angell Miller a German, and Mary Sims a negress, were married a few weeks ago in Floyd County. They and the clergyman who performed the ceremony are now in prison and each is liable to conviction and sentence to ten years incarceration, or a fine of \$5,000.

The boldest robbery on record is that of the seven men who entered a house in Eleventh street, New York, at noon on Monday, July 12, bound and gagged the owner's wife, who was alone in the house; and then coolly proceeded to ransack the house. They secured \$30,000 in Virginia bonds and went off as publicly as they came.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1.—The Signal Service reports show that an overflow is inevitable. The river here rose half an inch, and another heavy rise is reported at St. Louis, and a steady advance at Cairo, with general rains in the country above. This leaves little hope that planters on the Mississippi bottom will escape the dreaded inundation.

A Hartford, Conn., journal, July 21st, says:—"The House of Representatives voted to-day—82 to 102—to indefinitely postpone the bill giving women the right to vote in a Presidential election. The advocates of female suffrage here regard the large vote in their favour as nearer a victory than any action heretofore taken in any other State, and consider it quite a triumph for their cause that the committee's report was unanimously in favour of the bill."

There are sixteen schools for colored pupils in Augusta, Ga., and the authorities recommend that the entire control of the education of these children be transferred to a Board composed of freeholders and a Commissioner of their own race, and that the fund obtained from the taxation of their property and polls should be placed at the disposition of such Board. It is stated that the colored teachers have succeeded to an extent beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Confining their attentions strictly to their duties, they have, by precept and example, striven to impress upon the people of their race the importance and necessity of industry, morality, order, and obedience to law. They have so conducted their schools as to merit from the law-giving powers a recognition of the capacity of their race for self-management.