

THE HEALTH OF DUBLIN.—In the Dublin registration district (which extends over an area of 9,745 statute acres, and had, by the census of 1861, a population of 314,409), the births registered during the week ending September 21st amounted to 151—77 boys and 74 girls. The number in the corresponding week of last year was 156. The deaths registered during the week were 148—61 males and 87 females. The corresponding week of last year the number was 164. Four deaths from fever were registered, being less than the number registered during the previous week. Measles proved fatal in five instances. Several deaths were attributed to scarlatina. Whooping cough caused six deaths, and croup two. Diarrhoea proved fatal in 23 instances; 15 of these deaths occurred in children under five years old. A boy, aged ten years died on the 12th instant, in Cork street Hospital, from spinal-rachitis—duration of illness, thirty days; and on the 16th instant a cab-driver, aged 40 years, died in the Meath Hospital, from cerebral spinal rachitis—duration of illness, four weeks. Phthisis or pulmonary consumption produced 18 deaths. Convulsions carried off 17 children. Only five deaths were attributed to bronchitis, and one to pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs. Nephritis or Bright's disease caused one death. Three deaths were attributed to disease of the heart.

A late Cork Examiner says:—The weather for the past week has been bright and beautiful, though the nights have been cold. Its effect on the saving of the late harvest has been most valuable, and indeed perceptible on the great bulk of the grain now coming into market. It is perhaps too soon to attempt an estimate of the results, but we may say that while wheat has been disappointing in bulk, the oats crop has been really magnificent. In some districts the potatoes have blackened in the ground, but the produce has in general been so large as to have made the loss in this way be comparatively little felt. The rains which so much retarded the sowing of the harvest had a valuable effect in stimulating the growth of grass and green crops. The grass is so good as to afford a promise of carrying farmers well through the autumn.

At a late meeting of the Boyle poor law guardians, the subject of the extension of flax cultivation in the Boyle Union district was introduced and discussed at considerable length. It was proposed to establish a flax market in Boyle early in November next, when prizes will be given to sellers according to the quantity and quality exhibited for sale. This should prove beneficial to that part of the country, where every possible facility is afforded by the presence of two experienced flax instructors; and an excellent mill, belonging to Mr. Thomas Cox, convenient to the town of Boyle.

EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration still continues to flow from the railway station of Thurles. Sea-cells a few passes by without a batch of well-dressed young men and women of a respectable appearance, leaving for a distant clime, which is to be the land of their adoption. In consequence of the large number that emigrated for the past few years, farmers' servants and labourers are very scarce and wages high in all cases.—Limerick Southern Chronicle.

Dublin, Oct. 8th.—The Fenian convict, named Kelly, died while in prison, and his funeral took place yesterday. There was a great demonstration of sympathy for the deceased. An immense crowd of people surrounded the house where the remains were laid out, and a long procession followed them to the grave.

A correspondent of the Waterford News says: All Ireland is digging out the potatoes, which are the saddest crop we have had since the year 1844. Ireland will never be the same country as of old until the tuber comes back to us; and when it does, you will see wages up 50 per cent, and the natives coming back from America, and the small farmers in their glory, and taking land over the heads of the graziers. The Irish returned, will bring back energy, intelligence and cash. Their motto will be 'go-ahead, or clear the way.'

Thursday, the 19th ult., was a gala day at Corbally Hall, the seat of M. E. Corbally, Esq., M.P. On that day the good proprietor gave his usual harvest home dinner of beef and mutton, with an abundant supply of ale, to his laborers and some of his neighboring tenants, thus keeping up the good old custom of the harvest home festival.

A successful attempt has been made to grow hops in the county of Dublin. A very good sample has been exhibited, and it is probable that the high prices demanded by English hop-growers will cause an experiment to be made upon a larger scale to introduce the crop in this country.

The harvest in Ireland is said to be an abundant one, and the laboring classes have a larger amount of funds at their disposal than they have had for several preceding seasons.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Church Times says that at Bath.—Within the last four years the Roman Catholics have built a church at a cost of £15,000 a sisterhood at the cost of about £7,000, and they have also purchased Prior Park (close to Bath) at the cost of £20,000 where a theological college and chapel at the high part of the city; the parishes are very attractive, being Benedictines and preaching in black gowns!

THE FENIAN RESCUE.—The Spectator remarks that there is, if we only consider it, something—no doubt very disheartening, for it is so intangible, so inaccessible to the influence of ordinary motives—yet still remarkable, and curiously indicative of the warmth of the national temperament, in this strange capacity of the Fenians to believe that they are in some way taking personal revenge for national wrongs by striking at any vulnerable point in the whole British empire. An English peasant would nourish the deepest vindictiveness against a private enemy, and burn down his rick with hesitation, but he would be wholly unable to see the satisfaction in running the most imminent risk of his life for the sake of striking at a person of whom he had never heard, in a place where he had never suffered any kind of wrong, simply because that person and that place were invested with the ideal character of a hated national name. We cannot help feeling a vague sort of awe and respect for so wonderfully idealising a power of resentment as this. But its consequences may be only too dangerous. If the lower and more ignorant English once get the idea that all Irish are Fenians, and that all Fenians may at any moment attack Englishmen anywhere from mere national spite, we shall have to fear a great deal more from sudden outrages by them upon the Irish than from sudden outrages by the Irish on them. How very dangerous and savage our lowest class can be on such emergencies, the recent Birmingham riots alone show. We trust that the punishment of those convicted of this outrage will be prompt and severe, if only for the sake of the lower Irish themselves. Once let the English mob of places like Manchester or Liverpool get any idea into their heads that these Fenian outrages in England are too licitly dealt with by the law or Government of England and they would be taking the law into their own hands. Indeed, this is even now the worst consequence to be apprehended from these irritating outbreaks. We should tremble to see the result if those of our great cities in which Irish colonies exist, once got the idea that their peace and security were seriously threatened by Fenian machinations.

The Fenian outbreak at Manchester, which gave rise to the greatest excitement in Leeds, as in other large towns, where vast numbers of Irish labourers and others are known to be employed, has caused the authorities to take steps to meet any emergency which may occur in that neighbourhood. On Thursday morning a supply of revolvers for the use of the police, with the requisite ammunition, arrived

in the town from Chester Castle. The weapons have been consigned under directions from the War-office, and will be kept in the armoury. Two companies of the 23d Regiment of Foot, under the command of Captain Proctor, arrived in Leeds on Wednesday afternoon from Newcastle, having left the latter town about seven o'clock in the morning, and their march from the railway station to the barracks in Chapeltown-road excited considerable interest, many years have elapsed since these barracks were garrisoned by a military force. At Bradford a number of Col's revolvers have been obtained, and these are kept ready at the police station in case of an emergency. There are already a number of cutlasses in store, and it is thought that with these and Col's revolvers combined the police of Bradford will have little to fear from any contemplated raid by the Fenians. At Sunderland, on Wednesday, it was stated that the Fenians in that town had held meetings, and had passed resolutions expressing joy at the murder of Sergeant Brett, and it was suggested that if this statement could be proved, additional police would be necessary, and the precaution should be taken of obtaining revolvers for the use of the constables.

The Liverpool Mercury, one of the ablest of the North of England papers, has a very sensible article on the recent outrages at Manchester, and the treatment of the Fenian question by the English Government, which is, in our opinion, sufficiently interesting to be worth reproducing. It says:—

We hope it may be assumed that the deliberately premeditated murder of a policeman in the discharge of his duties will not be made the occasion for any of that sickly and demoralising cant about 'political offences' with which writers and speakers of a certain school delight to mystify their own and other people's consciences. What took place at Manchester on Wednesday last was murder pure and simple—murder organised with extraordinary care and deliberation, and perpetrated with exceptional audacity and violence; and any community which strikes from punishing such a crime with unsparring rigour must be in the last stage of moral paralysis and imbecility. There is no question here about the wrongs, real or imaginary, which British legislation may or may not have inflicted on the Irish people. It would be an insult to common sense and common morality to suggest or entertain political excuses for a gang of ruffians who, in a peaceful English city where tens of thousands of their countrymen are contentedly earning an honest livelihood, waylay a prison ward, fire volleys of pistol shots among a few unarmed policemen, blow out the brains of a constable who was merely doing his duty, and forcibly rescue prisoners from the hands of the law. The act was a foul and barbarous crime, and nothing else; and if society is not strong enough and resolute enough to mete out condign punishment to the criminals, we may as well repeal our penal laws altogether and leave a clear field to men of blood and violence. A more audacious defiance of law, authority and social order was never ventured upon in a country professing to civilization and possessing a regular Government. Fenianism has thrown down a challenge to English law to do its worst against murderous disturbers of the public peace, or else make itself a byword and mockery among nations; and if the faintest hesitation were shown about the acceptance of the challenge, this country would earn the merited contempt of mankind. Unless the authors of this daring piece of savagery are dealt with in such a way as will effectually discourage future attempts to raise the standard of anarchy and murder in English towns, we may depend upon it that we have only seen the beginning of a reign of sanguinary violence in all places where the Fenian or Irish-American element may choose to assert itself. What happened last week in the streets of Manchester might just as well (in the absence of adequate precautions) have happened in Liverpool or any other Lancashire town, or even in London itself. It is clear that in these Fenian societies has to deal with men who know neither scruple nor remorse, and who are entirely exempt from all fear except that which force and punishment can practically bring home to them in the simplest and most tangible form. We cannot doubt that society will know how to vindicate its outraged rights and to protect itself against future insult.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE FENIAN CONVICTS.—The hired convictship Huzemont, which has been taken up by the Government for the conveyance of a numerous party of convicts to Fremantle, Western Australia, left the Nore on Tuesday, and proceeded down Channon, after receiving 150 convicts from the establishments at Chatham and Millbank. The convicts from the Chatham establishment, at St. Mary's, embarked from the dockyard on board the paddle-wheel steamer Adder, Mr. W. J. Blakey, and were in charge of a body of convicts guards and warders, all heavily armed. Among the convicts shipped on Tuesday was a party of fifteen Fenians, who were engaged in the late conspiracy in Ireland, together with the officers and crew convicted of scuttling the ship Severn, and some others. The Fenian convicts, like the remainder of the prisoners were chained together in gangs, but it was observed that they were kept apart from the other convicts in a portion of the vessel by themselves. The steamer Petrel also brought down a number of convicts from each of these establishments the number she is fitted up to take out to Australia being five hundred. The convicts will be in charge of a military guard, who will afterwards settle in the colony.

The Liverpool Post of the 24th ult. tells the following horrible story:—

On the 21st a labourer named Thomas Robson was brought before the magistrate on the serious charge of attempting to destroy his wife and two daughters by burning them. The prisoner, with his wife and two daughters, all slept in one room, in which there were two beds, and on Sunday night they had all retired to rest, with the exception of the father, who did not come home until midnight. Having been served with some supper by his wife, who got out of bed for the purpose, he again left the house, and did not return till about two o'clock. He called out to have some more supper, but no one answering him he became very irritable, lighted a candle and threatened with a fearful oath that he would destroy them all. He then went up stairs into the bedroom, and deliberately set fire to the counterpane of the bed on which his wife was lying. The poor woman succeeded in extinguishing it, but a second and a third time did the wretch set fire to it, and as often did she manage to put it out—the third time extinguishing the candle also. While the fellow was relighting the candle, she sprang out of bed, and hastily throwing her dress over her head, was endeavoring to run off to fetch a policeman, but her head of a husband caught hold of her and applying the candle to her dress, endeavoured to set it on fire. By an almost frantic effort she succeeded in frustrating his diabolical purpose, and in disengaging herself from his grasp, and at once rushed off for assistance. The unnatural father then turned to the bed in which his two daughters were, and set fire to the counterpane. One of the girls at once jumped out of the bed and proceeded to dress herself, and as her sister did not offer to get up, she said to her, "Clara, will you lie there and be burnt to death?" to which the inhuman parent replied, "Oh never mind, my wench; keep your place; you will die happy." At the moment a young man named Outler, a lodger who slept in the adjoining room, alarmed by the shrieks of the terrified girls rushed into the apartment and extinguished the blazing counterpane. Robson then fetched a quantity of straw, which he spread out underneath one of the beds, and before setting fire to it he brought a hair oil bottle and a turpentine bottle, but finding they were both empty he threw them away with an oath. He then lighted the straw, which speedily blazed up and ignited the bed and bedding. Another lodger, named Scott-born, then came to the assistance of the two afflicted girls, and after a struggle with Robson, who threatened to knock his brains out, Scott-born suc-

ceeded in extinguishing the fire, which Robson kindled as many as half a dozen times before the arrival of a policeman. When a constable came Robson aimed himself with a pistol, and advanced to meet him, but the fellow was ultimately overpowered, disarmed, and taken into custody. The bed-room presented a sad spectacle after the affair, the posts of one of the beds being burnt to fragments, the counterpane and bedding of both being quite destroyed, the feathers scattered about in the utmost confusion, and the dresses of the mother and two daughters completely spoiled. The remnants of these garments and of the counterpanes were produced in court, and caused quite a thrill of horror when held up to observation. The prisoner, who seemed to treat the matter with great indifference, was committed for trial at the Staffordshire Assizes.

STATISTICS OF UNITED KINGDOM TRADE—PAUPERISM AND IMMIGRATION.—Not many years since the capital of our national Debt stood unapproached by any other item in the public accounts. Now, the annual amount of the foreign trade of the country has almost doubled, for the aggregate imports and exports of merchandise and bullion, the splendid total of 600 millions sterling. In the year 1866 the total value of the imports and exports was 634 millions, 295 millions being the value of the imports; 189 millions the value of the exports of British and Irish produce; and 50 millions the value of the exports of foreign and colonial produce. The progress of the foreign commerce of the United Kingdom is marked by figures just quoted, which are double the corresponding amounts only 15 years since. Apportioned to the population, the value of the imports and exports of merchandise 1866 was close upon 182 per head for every man, woman, and child in the three kingdoms. The value of the products of the skill and industry of the country exported abroad was in the same year as much as 67. 6s. 2d per individual of the population. About three-fourths of our foreign trade is carried on with foreign countries and one-fourth with our own possessions. The United States has assumed her position as the country with which we have the largest trade. The statistics of pauperism do not exhibit any special features. In spite of the progress of our industries and commerce, the number of persons in receipt of relief does not show any marked decrease in proportion to the population. The total number of paupers in England and Wales on the 1st of January, 1867 was 959,000 of which 514,000 received outdoor and 445,000 indoor relief. The adult able-bodied paupers numbered 158,000. The population is about 44 per cent. of the total population in England and Wales. The total number of registered paupers and their dependents in receipt of relief in Scotland upon the 14th of May, 1866, was 119,000. The number of paupers in receipt of relief in Ireland was 69,000 in the first week of January, 1867. The number of paupers in Scotland and Ireland has varied but little during the last few years. The cost of the poor in the year ended Lady-day, 1866, was 6,429,000. In England and Wales, and 2,826,000. In Ireland, in Scotland, in the year ended the 14th of May 1866, the cost was 783,000. In the table of the amount of poor rates received and expended in England and Wales, there is a useful distinction of the amount expended in actual relief of the poor and for other purposes, such as the county and police rates, &c. It appears that, between 1852 and 1865 the expenditure for the relief of the poor has increased from 4,897,000. to 6,430,000., or 31 per cent., and the expenditure for other purposes has risen from 1,911,000. to 2,549,000., an increase no less than 34 per cent. This is a large addition to local taxation, notwithstanding that the gross estimated rental of property assessed to the poor rate has increased from 86 millions in 1856 to 110 millions in 1866. The return of criminal offenders committed for trial affords, it may be hoped, evidence of a diminution of crime in recent years, in each division of the United Kingdom. The total number of persons committed for trial in 1866 was 18,849 in England and Wales; 3,003 in Scotland; and 436 in Ireland. The female offenders were in the proportion of 21 per cent. in England and Wales, 20 per cent. in Scotland, and 20 per cent. in Ireland. The proportions of convictions to commitments in 1866 was 75 per cent. in England and Wales, 76 per cent. in Scotland, and 56 per cent. in Ireland. The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom has fluctuated considerably between 1852 and 1866. In the former year the emigration was the largest upon record, 268,000 persons having then left our shores. Large numbers also emigrated in the two following years making the total emigration in the three years 1852-3-4 as many as 1,022,000 persons. In 1861 the number was only 92,000 and in 1866 it was 205,000 of which number 161,000 went to the United States, and 44,000 to all other countries. In the 15 years from 1852 to 1866, 2,011,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom and as many of them as 1,938,000 went to the United States.—Times.

CHILD MURDER IN ENGLAND.—Must a race of female demons be allowed to spring up and thrive in our midst—fiends who take in babes to kill, as a trade—whose very life is the blood of innocent childhood, who, crying to Heaven, must bring a vengeance on the land if something be not done to stop the foul traffic. The horrible truth attested by Dr. Lankester that, from the records of his court, 12,000 women in London alone, have murdered their children, is another phase of the same awful fact which must be for ever thrust in the face of society till steps be taken to eradicate the evil. It is shame that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, prompts the foul deed. Then arises the consideration—shall we afford an asylum to this shame where it may hide itself, when by so doing we seem to give a sanction to the sin that created it? We are told by a contemporary that 'so strong is the public dread of being led by their horror of one crime into the increasing of the other, that there is a tendency to remain inactive out of sheer fear of action.' But here is the fact—at present we have illegitimacy, and child murder, consequent upon it—consequent, however, only through the shame of publicity. If we establish Foundling Hospitals should we not lessen the murder? or should we? Is it likely that the provision of such asylums would increase illegitimacy? We think not. However, it would be better in any case to have but one crime to deal with, even if it were increased when we consider that we should not only save the children from being killed, but save the mothers from the horrible depravity into which they must of necessity fall when once their souls are stained with baby blood. A chance might be left for their reformation after the first fall but when murder is their only shield from infamy, the shelter it affords makes them living sores upon the face of God's earth poisoning and blighting all they touch. Foundling hospitals are established on the Continent, and nothing like the same amount of infant slaughter goes on. Let those institutions then be forthwith established here, and in Heaven's name let us have less of the atrocities which carle on blood, and make us wonder why God does not shower down curses innumerable on the land where such horrors are allowed to exist.—Northern Press.

A CHILD POISONED BY GODFREY'S CORDIAL.—Mary Morrissey, aged six weeks was the daughter of a bricklayer, living at Booth-court, Kent street, Borough. She was very cross, and the mother was advised to give the child some Godfrey's Cordial. After the cordial was administered the deceased went to sleep for ten hours, when the mother, becoming alarmed, took her to Guy's Hospital. Mr Taylor, surgeon, said that the deceased was suffering from all the symptoms of opium poisoning when she was brought to the hospital. He kept her alive for nine hours by means of the galvanic battery. She then died. Godfrey's Cordial, contained one drop of opium to twenty-four drops of other matter. A child so young ought not to have opium at all.

A NEW PROFESSION—SUPERNUMERARY ELDERS.—The following doubtful story appears in the Aberdeen Herald.—They say that a race of local strollers has been discovered in one of our northern counties as well worth notice as the gipsies, and much less known. A friend of mine, on a late trip to the county of Sutherland, was struck with the venerable air and apostolic bearing of a man working in the garden of his host, to whom my friend said—Has not that man a fine venerable aspect about him? 'Oh, yes,' replied mine host, 'and that venerable aspect of his has been a good living to him. He lets himself out as an elder at dispensations of the sacrament. It's pretty much of a regular trade now. He and two or three others divide the county among them.' My friend found, as the result of further inquiry to which his curiosity prompted him, that it is now a days found impossible to keep up appearances in some of the parishes without the aid of these men; and that their usual remuneration is a fee of 2s. 6d. per day, a bottle of whisky, and the run of the minister's kitchen during the days of the solemnity. The minister is also expected to lend a superannuated scit of black for public wear.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT HECLA.—The Marquis of Bute arrived at Kirkwall in his yacht lately on his return from Iceland. His lordship and party ascended Mount Hecla on the 17th August, but observed no indications of a coming eruption. A little smoke arose from the crater, but there were no symptoms that the volcano was on the eve of breaking out. On the 27th August the yacht was leaving Iceland, and when about 200 miles distant from Mount Hecla the brass mountings on board became suddenly discoloured, and it was then conjectured that the volcano had burst forth. On arriving shortly afterwards at North Forth, it was ascertained that the mail steamer, which had left Iceland later than the yacht, had brought intelligence of an eruption which had been so terrible in its nature that the inhabitants of Reikjavik, living at a distance of about 100 miles from Hecla, were heavily suffocated by the sulphurous fumes from the volcano. In 1845 ashes thrown out by Mount Hecla, were carried by the wind as far as Orkney, and the vegetables in the gardens in Kirkwall, and clothes bleaching there, were thickly covered with the ashes.

DISSENTIONS.—The Pall Mall Gazette says:—The whole world seems now to be in a state of disquietude. Whether we turn our faces east, west north, or south, we see Governments and populations in a slow ferment of uncertainty and dread. It is so in America; it is so in the East; in Spain, Italy, France, Germany—throughout all Europe. We with our portentious trade union revelations and our Fenian difficulties have enough to occupy attention at home, but the outlook concerns us too; even if we had no better reason for anxiety we should find one in the exhausted state of trade and the growing agitation for power as a class in the ranks of English working men; neither of which conditions is likely to improve by warfare of our very doors. But what the chances are of actual conflict few people are rash enough to estimate.

But what can three journalists be called who are doing their utmost to keep alive the spirit of revolution, and who, under the name of Catholic, are working hand in hand with the devil to damn the Catholic cause in this kingdom? As we said before, now is the time for the Catholics of Ireland to prove that they are loyal subjects, and to assist in every possible way the authorities of this land in tracking out the murderers of the Police-sergeant Brett. When we talk of Catholics of Ireland, we mean especially those Irish Catholics who are resident in England. When all is said and done, our creed in this country is now perfectly uncoloured, and we owe much to the laws which maintain matters as they are. The days of persecution are past, and if we don't wish them to return we ought to show practically that we believe in what the Church has said, and that Fenianism is cursed alike of God and man.—Weekly Register.

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine states that the blood of Caractacus flows in the veins of Queen Victoria, through Oadnan, his great grandson, who was grandfather to the Empress Helena, the mother of Constantine through whose descendants, the emperors of the East, the blood was transmitted to the Plantagenets.

The Reform League held a meeting at the Saint James Hall on the 1st inst., and adopted an address of sympathy to Garibaldi.

The anxiety in England relative to Fenian movements has been aggravated by several murderous assaults in London, and the Times urges the arming of the police.

THE RITUAL COMMISSION.—The Church Review says that since the issue of the Ritual Commission Report thirty parish priests have begun to wear the vestments.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF THREE PRIESTS.—We have received sad news from Texas this week. The yellow fever which raged at all points of the shore at the same time as a Galveston, has stricken down three victims in the ranks of the clergy. M. Gonnard at the little town of Corpus Christi, and M. Micoletau, vicar, have been stricken down by the fever, and both have succumbed to its attack. Mr. Gonnard has been fifteen years on the missions of Texas, and at the various posts he has occupied he has never failed to gain the confidence of the faithful by his zeal, devotion, and all the sacerdotal virtues. M. Micoletau was one of the priests brought over by Bishop Dubuis in October 1866. After preparing himself in the world by special study to pursue the calling of an architect, he decided to embrace the ecclesiastical state, and devote himself to the missions. He was a young man of great promise, who understood and filled well his vocation. About the same time M. Renoux, curate at Port Lavaca and its vicinity, where he had been to take charge of a new and half formed congregation, became a victim to this fell disease. M. Renoux was ordained priest in November last, after being a journalist in Paris for many years. Prop. Catholic, Sept. 29.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN N. E. MISSOURI.—In our last we called attention to the wonderful progress made in Northeast Missouri by one of our most untiring missionary priests, Rev. Father Gleason, who since he entered upon the field of his labor, has succeeded in building four churches, all of which are attended by Catholics residing in the various localities, some traveling as far as thirty miles. We have learned some really interesting incidents connected with these missions, but none more touching than the fact that among the congregation in Clarke county there is a man in his 107th year who walks seven miles to hear mass. Recently he stood godfather for two of his grandchildren. Another most cheering fact which we glean from the same information is that within the last two years the Rev. Father Gleason has baptized over one hundred converts. We are glad to record gentlemen's labors are not forgotten. His numerous friends in this city are now exerting themselves to render him some pecuniary assistance. One of the means they have adopted is to give a grand soiree and festival, to take place in the newly decorated hall on Third and Pine streets. The ladies are doing all in their power to render the entertainment the most attractive of the season. It will be kept up for two nights, Wednesday and Thursday next.—St. Louis Guardian, Oct. 5.

DR. SILLIMAN IVES.—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of L. Silliman Ives, D.D., LL.D., which took place at Manhattanville, N. Y., on Sunday, the 13th inst. of disease of the heart. Dr. Ives was a native of Connecticut, but passed the greater part of his life in the South. He was educated at the Episcopal ministry, and was consecrated Bishop of North Carolina, in 1831, being then

thirty-four years old. His mind, however, strongly tended towards the Catholic faith, and in 1852 he visited Rome, and was received into the Catholic Church. From that time forward his life was faithfully devoted to the interests, spiritual and temporal, of the Catholic community and especially to the education and protection of destitute Catholic children. His labors in this field were unceasing and productive of great and good results. Since 1862 he has served as an active President of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, as Professor of Rhetoric in St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, and Lecturer on Rhetoric and the English Language in the Convents of the Sacred Heart and the Sisters of Charity, and the last years of his life were devoted to the establishment of an institution for the protection of destitute children. Through his untiring efforts buildings are already erected for the accommodation of 700 children, and others are being constructed capable of holding 700 more. The Catholics of New York have good reason to lament the death of Dr. Ives, for he was one of their truest and most active friends.—N. Y. Metropolitan Record.

THE COUNTERFEIT SWEN-THURTS.—The excitement attendant on the receipt of intelligence as to the circulation of spurious seven thirty bonds continued unabated up to the last moment of business hours in New York on Friday, and the offices of bankers, brokers, and dealers in government securities were thronged by persons anxious to learn the character of the bonds in their possession, and to ascertain whether or not they were forgeries, as well as to see what difference there existed between the true bond and the bogus one. There was scarcely a bank in and round Wall street that was not crowded and the services of experts were continually called into requisition by uneasy persons who dreaded that they had been imposed upon and accepted the counterfeits as genuine. Money scarcely ever seemed more plenty, and at every corner, on every doorstep in every hall, and in all the offices, thousand dollar bonds were to be seen held carelessly in the hands of excited individuals, who seemed to treat them with as little attention as during the war time, when Shoddy and Poverty, the rogues and the honest man changed greenbacks and flung the small stamps to the wind. It was very evident that the holders were losing confidence in the government or at least that department of it having charge of the public funds; and men handled small fortunes in the streets yesterday with a recklessness that too plainly proved the doubts they entertained of their real value. That the Treasury Department had been grossly mismanaged all admitted and many charged officials with something worse; but that a fraud of such magnitude should be so skillfully planned, so well carried out, and the bogus bonds thrown so secretly and successfully on the country was a matter that took everybody by surprise, and led many to doubt the alleged counterfeit bonds were really 'bogus.'

In previous articles in the Herald attention has been called to the many devices resorted to by counterfeiters to obtain *fiduciales* of genuine notes and bonds, and exposes were made of the course pursued by some of the most successful and the cleverest forger in making those copies and in showing the issues on the country; but it seems to have done no good whatever, and the Treasury is careless about the safety of its dies as it did and yet does about the enormous frauds perpetrated in the distillation and sale of whisky. These dies have cost the country an immense sum of money a sum sufficient to place the imitation beyond the reach of parties inproved with a large amount of money, and which amount none would risk unless they had a guarantee and a certainty of success. T. dies were to be kept in the safe keeping of the Treasury, and the higher the amount the more expensive the die and the greater the care to be bestowed on its safe keeping; and yet to-day we learn that after all this outlay, despite all this care, and notwithstanding the importance of the issue, the Treasury has been fooled by more clever rogues, and bonds of the highest value and amounting to a figure of the magnitude of which there cannot yet be formed an estimate, have been thrown on the country, and so perfect has the imitation been that they have been received as genuine by such bankers as Jay Cooke & Co. Vermilye & Co., Fisk and Hatch, and other eminent brokers, men than whom there can be no better judges of the currency and government securities found in the country.—Are the bonds really O. n. e. f. o. t. The question which many persons asked each other. Experts said they were, of course. Shrewd business men examined them closely and shook their heads in doubt.

A MAN WHO DIDN'T WANT TO BE EITHER MARRIED OR MURDERED.—The infelicities of the married at Chicago seem to have caused a horror of matrimony among the bachelor fraternity in that city, which is well illustrated by the means taken by one Barkhad to break off an engagement made when he was drunk. He told his own story in court, when he appeared to have the 'big brothers' of the all-need-one put under bonds to keep the peace towards him:—

Until a week ago, your honour, I was engaged to be married to Sally, the sister of the prisoners. I will not speak ill of her, though we are enemies now, for it is owing to my engagement that I took the pledge and am a sober man. You see I was drunk when I proposed and was accepted. That showed me that liquor could bring a man and I at once took the pledge. I was engaged to her for three months, and during that time I did my duty. I visited her daily, took her to places of amusement, and told her sweet lies. In fact, I did everything required except to name the marriage day. In that I procrastinated. She insisted that we should be married at once. I became desperate. I had no intention of marrying her or any one else. I know what matrimony is; I have been whipped by my father because my mother has happened to care for me. Not knowing what else to do, I pretended to be drunk when visiting Sally eight days ago. She had some friends with her in the parlor, and that pleased me. I kissed her and tried to kiss them, male and female. Then I told her that I had been unable to get the false hair she wished, that they cost too much. That did the business. Indignant at this apparently having her dearest secrets exposed to the young ladies and gentlemen there, she angrily told me to go; that I must never come near her again. I was happy to hear it, and left at once. I did not visit her, and three days afterwards I received a note from her telling me she was sick and wished to see me. Not being a doctor, I stayed away.

The next day I received a similar note; my answer was the same. Then I received a note telling me I was a faithless brute and cruel wretch; and she had two big brothers (I knew it), and they would at once avenge her wounded honour and broken heart by beating me; I believed it, and had carefully avoided the big brothers. They have been to see me eight times already; made the servant say I was out. But I know they will catch me, and then I shall feel very bad. To prevent that I have had them arrested. I wish them bonded over to keep the peace; they can also keep their sister Sally. They have said they would kill me.

Justice.—You are right to have them arrested. They must each give bonds in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace. As for you, your conduct has been disgraceful. You are fined \$15.

HARTFORD, Oct. 14.—Several Irishmen in Colchester, under the influence of liquor, had a quarrel on Saturday night, which resulted in blows. John Kilday was murdered; his head was pounded to a jelly with stones and clubs. The murderer escaped.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—The ground was broken and work commenced yesterday on the Southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad at Junction City, Kansas. Seventeen divorce cases were acted upon in one day in Chicago, this week.