

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Miss Loto, of Bathmies, in religion Sister Mary Evangelist. Joseph, was received into the Convent of Mercy, Doon, county Limerick, on the 29th ult.

The Hon. Cornwalls Maude, of Dundrum, Cashel, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

Francis Sheehan, Esq., Manager of the Munster Bank, Dungarvan, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Waterford.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Frederick O'Connell, of Crom Castle, Newtownbutler, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

On the 20th ult., his Eminence Cardinal Cullen solemnly blessed the foundation stones of the new church of St. Joseph, Ballymount, parish of North Inch, in the new church will be in the Gothic style, with nave, chancel, and two transepts. Although unpretentious, it will be very handsome and well suited to the locality.

On the 30th ult., his Grace the Primate went through the ceremony of blessing the beautiful Stations of the Cross lately finished in the magnificent cathedral of Armagh. They were erected by Mr. Herbert, of Liverpool, England. Father Leo, of the Redemptorists, preached on the occasion, and the proceedings were brought to a close with Benediction.

REDEMPTORIST COLLEGE FOR DUNDALK.—It has given considerable satisfaction to the Catholic community of this town to learn that a college and house of retreat will shortly be established there under the auspices of the Redemptorists. Father Harbinson has rented for three years the large building which has lately served as the Irish North Western Railway offices.

The Dublin Freeman says:—"It is remarkable that Dr. Butler is the third Fellow or ex-Fellow who has committed suicide within our own time. He is the second Irish Protestant prelate who has done the same in this century, or we believe, in the history of the Establishment, the other being Primate Stuart, in 1819. There were, we think, four prelates, all of Dublin, who became wholly or partially insane, viz.:—Drs. Jones, Fowler, Cleaver, and Magee."

THE DOMINICAN ORDER.—A very extensive movement has been initiated for the purpose of presenting, prior to his departure from Limerick to Dublin, where he is to reside, the Very Rev. Dr. Carberry, P.P., with a suitable congratulatory address and testimonial, to mark the occasion of his promotion to the high office of Provincial of the Dominican Order in Ireland.

The result of recent examinations held by the Catholic University shows that the following students of St. Peter's college, Wexford, have distinguished themselves:—Passed for scholarship—Mr. Patrick Doyle, Mr. William Hanton. Diocesan prizes—Mr. Patrick Doyle, Mr. William Hanton, Mr. John Busher. Matriculation—Mr. Matthew Foley, Mr. James Walsh.

The long-continued drought which prevailed during the greater portion of the Summer months has already had its effects made painfully apparent by the scarcity of grass and the high price of meadowing, as compared with former years. We could mention instances in this locality (says the Carlow Post), but perhaps the highest price ever paid in Ireland for grass has been received by Mr. P. J. Spillane, J.P., of Kiltreacore, county Limerick. At a late sale he got £17 10s per acre, and the price was willingly paid, as hay is certain to be unprecedentedly high.

A DUEL NEAR DUBLIN.—A successful merchant in Dublin, and a retired major, have just fought a duel, happily without serious injury. They quarrelled on a point of honour, etiquette, good manners, or something else, and the militia would have no resolution but powder. He wanted to fight on the North Hill, his opponent preferred the shadow of the Three Rock Mountain, and a compromise brought them to Palmerston Park. The major, firing first, grazed his man's shoulder; the man then fired in the air; and then the bluff soldier held out his hand. That evening a jolly quartet sat down to dinner, the major carving for his wounded friend.

The late Mr. Bernard Mullins, of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, and Ballyegan, King's County, has left about £26,000 towards the endowment of a convalescent hospital at Linden, near the city. The Sisters of Charity will be placed in charge, and the institution called by the name of the donor. No distinction of religion in the patients will be recognized. At present £17,000 is available for the project. A sum of £10,000 must be laid aside to furnish life annuities to relatives, and as the lives fall out the money reverts to the hospital. It is this spirit which has placed Dublin far in advance of all other cities in the world in refuges for the sick, maimed, or destitute.

At the late meeting of the Kerry Farmers' Association gloomy reports were made of the state of crops in the county, it was resolved to invite the co-operation of neighbouring associations to procure if possible a reduction of rent and of local taxation. Mr. Walpole called attention to the defective sanitary condition of tenant farmers' dwellings, requiring the interposition of the Public Health Act to compel landlords to provide better houses, and inhabitants to keep them better. Mr. Bourke handed in a notice that on that day, fortnight he would move that the association adopt the O'Donoghue as candidate for the representation of the county at the next election.

LABOURERS' DWELLINGS IN IRELAND.—The bill introduced by Mr. Biggar to provide for the purchase of waste lands and the erection of peasants' dwellings in Ireland out of the surplus funds of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities enacts that the present commissioners shall be dissolved, and their assets vested in three commissioners appointed by the Crown who shall have power to acquire lands for sub-division into farms and tenements for erecting cottage dwellings thereon, and for letting them in order to apply the rents to an accumulating fund for the purchase of tracts of land, their sub-division and the erection of suitable dwellings for the industrial classes. Power is given to the commissioners to raise money for the purposes of this Act, and to purchase waste lands by compulsion for sub-division and settlement.

On the 2d ult., a storm which visited the north-east coast was attended with disastrous results in Warrenpoint harbor, two handsome yachts, belonging to Mr. James Carvill, Newry, and the Rev. Mr. Richmond, Warrenpoint, respectively, having become total wrecks. The storm was the most severe ever experienced in Warrenpoint and the shipping in the dock suffered considerably. The yachts, which were anchored in the harbor, dragged their anchors during the gale, and were driven at a rapid rate towards the shore. Mr. Carvill's yacht ran against a rock and sank; the other yacht was driven ashore and greatly injured on the rocks, her whole side having been stove in. The harbor is generally a safe one, being well sheltered by the mountains of Mourne at Carrlingford on the Down and Louth sides. As an illustration of the violence of the gale it may be mentioned that the roof of a wagon was blown off and carried right into the dock.

The death is announced of J. M. Tildmarsh, J.P., at his residence, the Crescent, Limerick. When the sad intelligence reached Kilkenny yesterday (says the Kilkenny Journal of Saturday) "dear was the sorrow which pervaded every heart for during the many years he lived among us, there was no more upright citizen, no more useful public man, no more benevolent heart in the cause of charity and humanity, than James Moriarty Tildmarsh. When leaving Kilkenny some years ago to undertake the management of the extensive establishment of Sir Peter Tait, in Limerick—an establishment which he since raised to a high degree of commercial prosperity—the regret at his departure was universal, rich and poor alike testifying to his worth, his benevolence, and his virtues. The town council, of which he was such an ornament, presented an address (drafted by the writer of these lines), and so proud was he of any compliment paid to him by the citizens of Kilkenny, it was the most conspicuous ornament in his drawing-room as a souvenir of the old "City of the Confederation."

While the population of Ireland decreases, the number of lunatics continues to increase. From the 25th report of the Inspectors-General of Lunatic Asylums, it appears that there were on the 21st of December, last year, 11,777 persons mentally affected in Ireland, or more by 194 than on the last day of 1874. 7,741 of these were in District Asylums, 1,721 in the Central Lunatic Asylum, 29 in Lucan Government Asylum, 653 in Private Lunatic Asylums, the large number 3,179 in Poor houses, and 3 in jails. If to these are added the idiotic, weak-minded, epileptic, unregistered, or living with friends, the aggregate would embrace 18,925 individuals afflicted with mental infirmity—that is 3.20 in every 1,000 of the population. There is, however, a diminution of 280 persons in the number of lunatics, properly so-called, or of those for whom asylums are essentially intended. During 1875 there were discharged as cured 479 males and 460 females, and as "improved" 119 and 117 respectively; 742 patients died from natural causes, 2 from accidents, and 4 from suicide. Recoveries are more numerous among females "with whom mental derangement from moral causes is more prevalent than with men."

On Tuesday week a Home Rule demonstration was held at Cootchill, Cavan. Fully 25,000 people assembled in a field adjoining the town, in which a spacious platform was erected. Contingents came from the surrounding neighbourhood, and Monaghan was conspicuously to the front. The townspeople were en fête, and good order was everywhere preserved. Masses of people, men and women, filed through the town at regular intervals, and persons wearing national emblems were thickly dotted along the lines. "Home Rule" was improvised on a hundred emerald flags, and "Ireland for the Irish" was boldly conspicuous by its presence. Mr. Fay, M.P., and Captain Kirwan were present. Mr. Fay pointed out the singular fact that, while Cavan was still under the provisions of the Coercion Act, not one man was sentenced at the last assizes. Captain Kirwan thought the time had come when the Irish parliamentary party should adopt some sterner policy than that which it had hitherto tried. Resolutions pledging the meeting to persevere in the Home Rule agitation as defined by the Dublin conference, amnesty, and land reform, were carried with unanimity. Another resolution, expressing confidence in Mr. Butt as leader of the party, was received with rounds of long continued cheering. Unanimity and good order prevailed throughout.—Dublin Nation.

The Registrar-General's General Abstracts, showing the acreage under the several crops, and the number of live stock in Ireland for the present year has just been issued, and shows that the extent of land under crops is less than that in last year by 126,760 acres; the acreage under crops in 1875 having been 5,332,813, against 5,206,053 in the present year. The crops which increased this year are beans, 552 acres; turnips, 12,183; mangolds and beet root, 5,407; parsnips, 12; rape, 308; flax, 81,704; in all, 80,168. Less wheat was planted this year by 39,398 acres; less oats by 14,781; less barley, by 13,241; less bere and rye, by 1,098; less peas, by 325; less potatoes, by 19,893; less cabbage by 1,400; less carrots, by 1,115; less vetches by 2,433. As hay, like turnips, prove but half a crop the decrease in meadow and clover to so great an extent as 83,299 acres is somewhat serious. There are 556,030 horses and mules, which is a satisfactory increase of 8,511. There are 4,113,693 cattle—a decrease of 1,595. Of pigs, notwithstanding a very large exportation to England there are 2,424,143—an increase of 172,087. There are fewer geese than last year by 6,445; but Ireland possesses 13,853,782 poultry, an increase of 1,443,644. In the first six months of 1875 the emigration returns show that 31,095 persons left for America from Irish ports; in the same period in this year the number is 29,604, showing the remarkable and satisfactory decrease of 10,491.

A telegram in the Freeman, dated Tralee, Sunday, says:—"Intelligence has reached Tralee that the Rev. Mr. Watson, Protestant clergyman, residing near Saecum, shot his wife dead at their residence on Thursday morning. The particulars available here are of the most meagre kind. It is said the unfortunate lady was in bed at the time. Mr. Watson had been for a considerable time suffering from mental disease. The greatest excitement prevails in the district." Another telegram, dated Cork, Sunday, to the same paper, gives fuller information:—"On Thursday last the Rev. William Vincent Watson, for some years rector of Sneem, and a member of a most respectable Limerick family, returned from Kenmare to his home, about a mile from that town, where he had cashed a cheque for a large sum of money, and ordered some necessaries for his house, including a quantity of whiskey. From evidence given at an inquest held on Saturday last before the coroner of the district, Mr. O'Reardon, it would seem that both Mr. Watson and his wife partook rather freely of the whiskey, and about five o'clock Mr. Watson, going to the kitchen-door, said to the servant, whose name was Mary Sullivan, "Mary, tell your mistress to beware of the loaded gun in the parlour." Soon afterwards the servants heard two shots fired in the parlour, and immediately thereon footstep ascending the stairs from that room. In the course of some minutes Mr. Watson crossed over to a little grove, where a man named Hannan was at work, said to him, "Go in; I am afraid the little woman is dead." Hannan ran at once to the house, and found Mrs. Watson on the floor, bleeding from a wound. He put her in an arm chair and asked the husband to go for a doctor. The latter, who appeared to be affected from drink said, "Mind your own business." Two hours afterwards the doctors and the police were sent for. The doctor found the wound fatal, and the police burst open the door of Mr. Watson's bedroom, where they found him dressed standing on the floor, as if he had only at that moment got out of bed. He was arrested forthwith. On searching a pantry off his bedroom, a double-barrelled gun, both barrels of which had been recently discharged, was found. No arms were found in the parlour. The poor woman lingered on until one o'clock on Friday morning, when she died. She refused to the last to give an account of the occurrence. Her last words were, "Oh, poor Arthur." The husband has been committed to Tralee jail on a charge of wilful murder. He had not for some years past taken part in the active affairs of the ministry.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT FOXFORD.—A correspondent of the Irish Times, writing from Fofford, August 4th, vouches for the truth of the following: "Considerable excitement has existed here for some weeks past owing to an attempt made by Major Annesley Paul Gore, who claims to be a representative of Lord Byron, to hunt, hawk, fish and fowl over the estate leased in perpetuity at that period, and enjoyed since without any attempt having been made at hunting, hawking, fishing, or fowling by the lessor, or anyone on his behalf, until some weeks ago, when Major Gore appeared, accompanied by a Mr. James Gore and others, followed by a horse, cart, boat, net, and a number of men, and attempted to force his way through some private grounds to Mr. McDermott's fishery on the Moy here. The woman who owned the grounds, being a widow, and seeing the cortege entering her premises, called on her neighbors to protect her, on which a number of people turned out, and finding that Major Gore and his attendants could show no authority for going where they were, or anywhere else treated them after the fashion of the "Poor Knight and Sancho Panza" at the inn when they could not persuade the host that they were privileged to travel after "ancient custom" without money or clean linen. As on this occasion they took their departure without further trouble, it was hoped the quiet of the neighborhood would not be again disturbed. However, on the Friday before last, about nine o'clock in the morning, the report spread that two boats, with nets, men, and a gentleman and party had come across Lough Conn, by Long Cullen, and effected a landing on the Corlum in shore, at a distance of two miles from Fofford. Having failed to find the channel by which Mr. McDermott's boats enter the lake from the river, they went in on the bays of Corlumina, when they were ordered off by the owners of the land. The crews of the boats, being all strangers in the neighborhood and recruited from villages on the shores of the Lower Lake, near Nephin, on hearing the business they were employed on, threw the nets out of their boats and left their employers on the shore, while they betook themselves to their oars to pull through the stormy waters for their quiet homes under the shelter of their old friend the mighty Nephin. Meanwhile one of the party on shore, seeing the boats gone, turned to make his way to the railway station, when, it was alleged, he produced a revolver. This so irritated the people that he was taken hold of and the revolver taken from him. The excitement then became general, and the report spreading in the country that men had drawn revolvers on the people, and had threatened to return with more force to pursue their hunting, hawking, fishing and fowling, multitudes turned out and the excitement became intense. The wildest rumours went abroad; a strong force of police arrived from the barracks, the resident magistrate from Ballina appearing on the scene at the time the people handed over the revolver to the police, whose presence at the time, at such from their stations, led the people to begin to fancy a distance that Major Gore and party had, perhaps, obtained some authority to go upon their lands and would be assisted in doing so by the police. But finding they had no such authority, the mob turned upon all who showed of laughter, ridicule, groans, hisses, and anecdotes, extremely personal and very amusing, of which each got a fair share, and did not cease until the police and magistrate went off to their barracks. Considerable excitement still continues, but there has been, up to the present, no return of the party.

Small pox has broken out in Blackburn, and is reported to be spreading. A pointsman on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, for extinguishing a signal lamp, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. At Leeds, a coroner's jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Ann Hullah for the murder of an illegitimate son by starvation. The circumstances as detailed at the inquest were of the most revolting nature. The principal object of Sir Salar Jung's visit to this country (says the London correspondent of the Express) has not been attained. Lord Salisbury persistently and absolutely declined even to open a discussion on the Bebar question. The town-council of Stratford-on-Avon, by a majority of one decided to discontinue the ringing of the curfew bell, which has been observed without intermission since the time of William the Conqueror. On Sunday, 30th July the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre administered the sacrament of Confirmation at Mingarry, Moidart, Inverness shire. During his stay at Moidart, his Grace was the guest of Lord Howard, of Glossop, at his Lordships highland seat at Dorbria. The Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Old Greyfriars church, Edinburgh, has resigned his incumbency, and also the professorship of Divinity and Church History which he held in the University of Edinburgh, to undertake the editorship of the Scotsman in succession to the late Mr. Alexander Russel. The Right Rev. Dr. Brown having held the Episcopacy of the Shrewsbury diocese for a quarter of a century, the members of his flock have presented to his lordship addresses of congratulation and a testimonial on the occasion as a mark of the high regard and esteem in which his lordship is held by the whole diocese. At the last quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Edmund Ashworth, the president, referred to the depression of trade in district. The importation of American cotton goods, he said, greatly increased the existing difficulty. There was a great depression of trade in every country but France. At the half yearly rent audit of the Earl of Bradford (says the Birmingham Mail), at Castle Bromwich, the tenants were agreeably surprised to learn that their noble landlord had very generously determined to allow them a reduction of 10 per cent. on the half year's rent due at Lady-day last, in consideration of the losses incurred through floods and sharp trade. ESCAPED BY THE SKIN OF HIS TEETH.—Mr. Disraeli, by all accounts, did not get into the House of Lords too soon. The leading organs of English opinion were beginning to speak of him in terms more forcible than polite. The last issue of the Fortnightly Review refers to him as a "second rate novel writer," and the Quarterly Review says the demoralizing influence of his supremacy cannot easily be estimated. The Victorian Era will be noted in the annals of England, says the Irishman, for the institution of the Divorce Court, for the prevalence of poisoning cases, and for the Flight of Husbands. The following paragraph will illustrate the latter item—we may premise that Warrington is a very little town:—"ONE HUNDRED RUNAWAY HUSBANDS.—At the Warrington Borough Court on Wednesday a man named William Benson was brought up on a warrant, charged with neglecting to maintain his family. It was stated that on the 27th of last month the prisoner ran away with another woman, and the prisoner's wife and three children had to be taken to the workhouse. Mr. Fogg, the relieving officer, stated that on looking over the book he found that during the last twelve months the Warrington Board of Guardians had received no less than one hundred applications for relief in consequence of husbands running away and leaving their wives and families chargeable to the parish. The Bench sent Benson to jail for three months with hard labor.

CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND.—REMARKABLE FIGURES FROM ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the Westminster Gazette says:—"Taking the Catholic Directory as an official guide, I took up this year's edition and applied one at random, which turned out to be that for 1871, and determined to compare the two together, so as to judge what was our annual increase. I first decided on referring to the list of Catholic priests and benefices as representing that class of society in which we are supposed to have made the most headway. Guess, then, my astonishment, in doing log that we were two less in 1876 than 1871! In 1871 the following appeared who do not now, viz.: the Earl of Buchan, Earl Dunraven, Lord Howden, Sir E. Errington, Sir E. R. Gage, Sir W. Stewart, Sir J. Sutton, Sir J. Simeon, and Sir H. Webb. Against these who have disappeared we find, in 1876, Sir G. Campbell, Lord Emly, Sir J. Badcliffe, Marquis of Ripon, Sir A. Rumbold, Sir J. M. Stanley, and the Earl of Westmeath—a list which is not only numerically smaller than that of '71, but also weaker in the Houses of Parliament, and which consequently leaves us poorer than we were five years ago. Referring to the Catholic statistics of Great Britain, I find that we have 2,024 clergy in 1876, as compared to 1,758 in 1871, giving a balance of 266 to the credit of this year; and we have also a gain of 125 churches, the numbers being 1,294 in 1876 against 1,169 in 1871. In priests and churches we have evidently a gain; but the question arises, is this increase in proportion to that of the population during the same period? We are told that 'comparisons are odious,' but they must not always be shirked for all that, and I fancy if we compare notes with those of the Anglicans, or 'Independents,' we should find their increase quite as great as our own, if not considerably greater."

THE NEW CHURCH AT MAYBOLE IN SHROPSHIRE.—Father O'Shaghnessy writes:—"I am now endeavouring to replace the old joiner's workshop, in which Mass has been said at Maybole for the last 38 years, by something more worthy of Our Blessed Lord in the Sacrament of His Love. I have been collecting funds for the last 16 months, and have not yet as much as will cover the mason's contract. About four months ago, I resolved to have recourse to a lottery in aid of the building fund. I spent nearly £50 in printing and prizes, and am sorry to say I have not realized half that sum, and now find myself forced to postpone the Drawing from the 7th August to the 23rd October. I hope by that time to have received as much as will meet the deficit of the mason's bill, and pay at least the carpenter. I appeal therefore to the charitable to purchase some of my tickets or send me a donation. He gives twice who gives at once; and a shilling given now is worth two given after the building is finished, and we shall have had to borrow money from the bankers to meet the tradesmen's bills. I crave an alms from everyone who reads this, and promise them in return a perpetual memento and a frequent Mass. Besides, the names of all benefactors will be placed in a book to be kept for ever under the tabernacle, and ensure their being ever prayerfully remembered by priest and people.

PROFANATION, NOT RESTORATION.—A writer in the Sunderland Herald, who has adopted the eccentric nom de plume of "Jonathan Oldbuck," has given a very interesting account of the castle and chapel of the Hyltona. The latter is in ruins, but another place of worship—of the later faith—has been erected by the family, and dedicated to St. Margaret. Some have said that the old chapel should have been restored instead, but the writer argues sensibly:—"I demur to the use of the word 'restoration' as applied to an adaptation of an ancient Catholic church. It is not true either in fact or in spirit. The church is never restored in its essential attributes and properties, without which it cannot properly be a church. The stained windows may be restored; the mason-work may be restored; the woodwork may be restored; but the high altar would not and cannot by law be restored; the Lady Altar would not be restored; the lamp of the sanctuary would not be re-lighted; the confessional would not be re-placed. There might be a restoration of parts of the fabric, but no restoration of the church in its integrity as a church of ancient days. And there would be what the ancient Church never knew—an reading-desk and a moveable table—as inconsistent and as incongruous as the gas-lights and the green house stoves in Durham Abbey. At St. Peter's, Monkwearmouth, much worthy of the highest commendation and of all imitation so far as it goes, has been done, but who could or would say that the church of St. Benedict Biscop has been restored as it was in the days of St. Bede? Call it rebuilding, or reparation, or re-formation, or adaptation if you like, but not restoration. And if you did literally restore the fabric without the faith, what would it be but hanging up the frame without the picture? No. The Chapel of Hylton, though a roofless ruin, is preserved from profanation and pillage by the piety of the family. With this let us rest satisfied, and until more than the material is to be restored, let no 'restoration' befall the Chapel of Hylton."

ANNUAL RETREAT OF THE BALTIMORE CLERGY.—The Annual Retreat of the Clergy of the Archdiocese will be opened on Monday evening, the 28th inst., at six o'clock, and will close on Saturday morning, Sept. 2d. All the secular clergy of the diocese will be present at the opening exercises, unless excused in scriptis, for sufficient reasons, and will bring with them a cassock, surplice, stole, and biretta.—Mirror. CLERICAL MISMEY MAKERS.—THE SOURCE OF MUCH TROUBLE IN THE SOUTH.—Gov. Smith, of Georgia, related the following recent experiences to a fellow-traveller the other day:—"His carriage-driver knocked at his door one morning not long since, and told him he was going to quit his service. The governor inquired what was the matter, and what had happened? The negro replied, nothing. The Governor asked him if he thought he could do better elsewhere. He said he did not know that he could, but his wife, the cook, was going also, and the chambermaid had determined to leave likewise. This excited Gov. Smith very much, and he began to remonstrate in very angry terms at their leaving before breakfast. Mrs. Smith rose up out of bed and said, "Let them go. I will get breakfast myself." She did so, with the help of a little girl who brought her water. The Governor said he went into the kitchen to see if he could help his wife, but soon found he was in the way. He said it was the best breakfast he had had for many weeks. He found out that his servants had been to a prayer-meeting the night before, and the preacher had told them they were committing a most grievous sin in serving a Democratic Governor, and that they should quit his service immediately! In a few days afterward his carriage-driver got over his conscientious scruples and came to see if he could resume his old condition again, with his wife and the chambermaid. Gov. Smith very coolly informed him that if he put his foot on the lot again he would give him an old fashioned whipping. The fellow left, and never came back again.

CHICAGO GERMANS FOR TILDEN.—The leading German Republican and Liberal voters have issued a stirring address to their fellow-countrymen giving their reasons for voting for Tilden and Hendricks. The address, which is signed by Edmund Juszen, General H. Dilger, F. Baumann, Edward Rummel, Philip Stein, and several other German-Republicans and Liberals, concludes as follows:—"But in Samuel Tilden we recognize the man to combat the evils of the hour. His name alone is a watchword of reform. He is not fettered and bound, hand and foot, by pledges to corrupt politicians; he is not supported by rings and associations; by political knights of the road who bring their shining lances to bear upon the pockets of the people. His nomination is the result of the spontaneous, and irrevocable, will of the people to place an honest, energetic, and able man at the head of the Nation. Amidst a host of applaudable candidates proposed by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., in the New York columns of the Liberal-Republicans, it has already been proven that he possesses the requisite courage and

ability to insist upon an honest administration of public affairs, and to unmask political thieves and scoundrels. His capacity and zeal for reform have long enjoyed a national reputation. He does not stand in need of the recommendation of personal friends that he is equal to the task. He will give us honest money as he will give us an honest administration. No fraud will escape him; corruption will in vain seek to thrive where he commands, and through his election we may well expect to re-establish the original purity of our institutions. For these reasons, and on the ground of those justified expectations, we claim your enthusiastic co-operation in the support of Samuel J. Tilden.

The great chime of thirteen bells, representing the original thirteen states, now on exhibition at the Centennial, is one of the principal attractions of the Centennial, and is well worth a special visit. Their beautiful harmony and tone are noticed by all who listen to the sweet melodies performed upon them daily. They have been pronounced the finest chimes ever made in this country, and reflect great credit upon the manufacturers, Henry McShane & Co., proprietors of the well-known McShane Bell Foundry of Baltimore, Md. This chime was made especially for the Centennial Exhibition, and will be sold at the close of the exhibition for the cost of manufacture. Any church desiring a chime of bells, by procuring this, will obtain one which can not be excelled in this country, also a souvenir of our Centennial, which no other church can obtain, as this is the only chime of bells at the exhibition. Some of the churches in Philadelphia desirous of retaining this relic of the one hundredth anniversary in this city have already moved in the matter of negotiating for them. Full particulars of the tone and weight of each bell will be furnished with pleasure by Messrs. McShane & Co. Should the chimes be sold, the name of one of the original thirteen states will be engraved on each of the bells, as a perpetual memorial of the one hundredth anniversary.—Messrs. McShane & Co. have prepared a beautiful ticket of invitation to visit the chimes, which will be mailed to any one applying for them.

THE CANADIAN CHEESE.—The Canadian cheese has been judged at Philadelphia, and is pronounced excellent.

Henry Hughes and wife, of Melbourne, Quebec, were killed on the Grand Trunk, on the 20th, whilst attempting to drive over a crossing too close to an approaching train.

Bogus ten-cent pieces of Canada currency are in circulation in St. Thomas. They are faithful representations of the issue of 1874, but are readily detected by their dull, leaden ring.

DELLVILLE, August 23.—The dwelling house of Charles Glenn, 2d Concession of Ameliasburg, was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock p.m. on the 21st ultimo; loss \$1,200; insured for \$400 in the Victoria Mutual.

The first rat of square timber from the Nipissing region passed Ottawa the other day on its way to Quebec. It consisted of red and white pine, of excellent quality, and was cut from lands recently sold by the Ontario Government.

Another gun accident has occurred. A farmer out in the township of Gloucester took a gun into a loft to shoot a fox that was after his chickens, and somehow he accidentally exploded the charge which entered his left arm, inflicting a serious wound.

Judge Doucet, of Quebec, has received a diploma, endorsing him with the medal of Professor and Correspondent of the Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation of Madrid, which is the highest honour that can be paid by the Spanish Bar to a foreign confere.

The loss at the Levis fire is now put at \$70,000; insured as far as known in the Royal \$2,000; Royal Canadian \$8,000; Western \$5,000; Quebec \$7,000; Queen \$7,000; Scottish Commercial \$6,000; National \$1,900; Stadacona \$5,000; and some smaller amounts in American offices.

The Sioux Indians are not a modest people. They have sent word to the Canadian Blackfeet, who refused to join them in war, that when they (the Sioux) have finished off the Americans they will cross over and capture the Blackfeet country. Of course the Blackfeet feel sorry for the American nation, which is thus ruthlessly to be exterminated.

The crops in the neighborhood of Arthur are far better than was anticipated about four weeks ago, but the very favorable weather that has been enjoyed since has restored them. Fall wheat is harvested but is a little below the average; barley, oats and peas are very good; flax is a heavy crop; potatoes excellent. There was a heavy frost there on the 21st, ice having formed over quarter of an inch thick.

SAD ACCIDENT.—LYNDEN, August 23.—A very sad accident occurred here yesterday afternoon, by which a young man named George Shaver nearly lost his life, and it is doubtful if he will survive the shock! He was caught in the machinery while attending to his duties at the mill owned by Mr. Wm. Harris, and one of his legs was broken, so that amputation was necessary. He lies in a very critical condition.

SMITHVILLE, August 23.—A fire occurred last night, commencing about 2 o'clock. It started in the iron foundry owned by Messrs. Hewson & Cartwright, valued at about \$2,000; insured in the Waterloo for \$1,200. An old dwelling house and barn owned by Mr. Russ were next burned; value, about \$1,000; no insurance. The fire next proceeded to the barn of A. J. Diamond, value about \$900; no insurance. The total loss is about \$4,000 and the insurance about \$1,500.

FOUND COAL.—The Ottawa Free Press says: An old man who gave his name as John O'Donnell arrived in the city to-day from Luckingham. He claims to have found coal in that section, and had three different kinds with him as specimens. He also had with him a piece of cotton-stone; and he told our reporter that a vein made out of that kind of stuff would be worth sixty dollars. The secrets as to the exact location of the vein of coal struck, the old man keeps locked within his bosom.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—WOODSTOCK, Ont., August 22.—The frame block of buildings extending from Perry street to Prior's tin shop, on the south side of and fronting on Dundas street, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, between 2 and 4 o'clock. The fire, starting in a stable at the rear of the block, and no wind blowing, the contents were mostly removed. The occupants of the block were: Robert Prior, tin-shop; barber shop; Dr. William Scott, office; Munro, shoemaker; Gunn, saddler; Mott & Colker, livery stable; Roderick McKay, merchant tailor; Thompson & McLaron, general grocery; D. Matthews, hotel and stables. Most of the loss is covered by insurance.

A WORD TO CANADIAN MECHANICS.—A Canadian, mechanic, who for some time back has been travelling through the States and Territories west of Omaha, stated to a Toronto Globe reporter that in the towns between Omaha and San Francisco he met thousands of mechanics—many of them Canadians; attracted thither by the prospect of "good times" out of employment. A job of anything can scarcely be got, and mechanics have to work with the farmers, at starvation rates; he strongly advises mechanics not to be deluded by the flattering promises held out of ready employment and high wages "away out in the West." The same gentleman, he may be mentioned, immediately on his return to Toronto, got a job, and his trade. After travelling about 3,000 miles between the longitudes of Omaha and the Pacific Coast, he expresses a strong preference for Canada.—Toronto Press.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Small pox has broken out in Blackburn, and is reported to be spreading. A pointsman on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, for extinguishing a signal lamp, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. At Leeds, a coroner's jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Ann Hullah for the murder of an illegitimate son by starvation. The circumstances as detailed at the inquest were of the most revolting nature. The principal object of Sir Salar Jung's visit to this country (says the London correspondent of the Express) has not been attained. Lord Salisbury persistently and absolutely declined even to open a discussion on the Bebar question. The town-council of Stratford-on-Avon, by a majority of one decided to discontinue the ringing of the curfew bell, which has been observed without intermission since the time of William the Conqueror. On Sunday, 30th July the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre administered the sacrament of Confirmation at Mingarry, Moidart, Inverness shire. During his stay at Moidart, his Grace was the guest of Lord Howard, of Glossop, at his Lordships highland seat at Dorbria. The Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Old Greyfriars church, Edinburgh, has resigned his incumbency, and also the professorship of Divinity and Church History which he held in the University of Edinburgh, to undertake the editorship of the Scotsman in succession to the late Mr. Alexander Russel. The Right Rev. Dr. Brown having held the Episcopacy of the Shrewsbury diocese for a quarter of a century, the members of his flock have presented to his lordship addresses of congratulation and a testimonial on the occasion as a mark of the high regard and esteem in which his lordship is held by the whole diocese. At the last quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Edmund Ashworth, the president, referred to the depression of trade in district. The importation of American cotton goods, he said, greatly increased the existing difficulty. There was a great depression of trade in every country but France. At the half yearly rent audit of the Earl of Bradford (says the Birmingham Mail), at Castle Bromwich, the tenants were agreeably surprised to learn that their noble landlord had very generously determined to allow them a reduction of 10 per cent. on the half year's rent due at Lady-day last, in consideration of the losses incurred through floods and sharp trade. ESCAPED BY THE SKIN OF HIS TEETH.—Mr. Disraeli, by all accounts, did not get into the House of Lords too soon. The leading organs of English opinion were beginning to speak of him in terms more forcible than polite. The last issue of the Fortnightly Review refers to him as a "second rate novel writer," and the Quarterly Review says the demoralizing influence of his supremacy cannot easily be estimated. The Victorian Era will be noted in the annals of England, says the Irishman, for the institution of the Divorce Court, for the prevalence of poisoning cases, and for the Flight of Husbands. The following paragraph will illustrate the latter item—we may premise that Warrington is a very little town:—"ONE HUNDRED RUNAWAY HUSBANDS.—At the Warrington Borough Court on Wednesday a man named William Benson was brought up on a warrant, charged with neglecting to maintain his family. It was stated that on the 27th of last month the prisoner ran away with another woman, and the prisoner's wife and three children had to be taken to the workhouse. Mr. Fogg, the relieving officer, stated that on looking over the book he found that during the last twelve months the Warrington Board of Guardians had received no less than one hundred applications for relief in consequence of husbands running away and leaving their wives and families chargeable to the parish. The Bench sent Benson to jail for three months with hard labor.

CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND.—REMARKABLE FIGURES FROM ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the Westminster Gazette says:—"Taking the Catholic Directory as an official guide, I took up this year's edition and applied one at random, which turned out to be that for 1871, and determined to compare the two together, so as to judge what was our annual increase. I first decided on referring to the list of Catholic priests and benefices as representing that class of society in which we are supposed to have made the most headway. Guess, then, my astonishment, in doing

log that we were two less in 1876 than 1871! In 1871 the following appeared who do not now, viz.: the Earl of Buchan, Earl Dunraven, Lord Howden, Sir E. Errington, Sir E. R. Gage, Sir W. Stewart, Sir J. Sutton, Sir J. Simeon, and Sir H. Webb. Against these who have disappeared we find, in 1876, Sir G. Campbell, Lord Emly, Sir J. Badcliffe, Marquis of Ripon, Sir A. Rumbold, Sir J. M. Stanley, and the Earl of Westmeath—a list which is not only numerically smaller than that of '71, but also weaker in the Houses of Parliament, and which consequently leaves us poorer than we were five years ago. Referring to the Catholic statistics of Great Britain, I find that we have 2,024 clergy in 1876, as compared to 1,758 in 1871, giving a balance of 266 to the credit of this year; and we have also a gain of 125 churches, the numbers being 1,294 in 1876 against 1,169 in 1871. In priests and churches we have evidently a gain; but the question arises, is this increase in proportion to that of the population during the same period? We are told that 'comparisons are odious,' but they must not always be shirked for all that, and I fancy if we compare notes with those of the Anglicans, or 'Independents,' we should find their increase quite as great as our own, if not considerably greater."

THE NEW CHURCH AT MAYBOLE IN SHROPSHIRE.—Father O'Shaghnessy writes:—"I am now endeavouring to replace the old joiner's workshop, in which Mass has been said at Maybole for the last 38 years, by something more worthy of Our Blessed Lord in the Sacrament of His Love. I have been collecting funds for the last 16 months, and have not yet as much as will cover the mason's contract. About four months ago, I resolved to have recourse to a lottery in aid of the building fund. I spent nearly £50 in printing and prizes, and am sorry to say I have not realized half that sum, and now find myself forced to postpone the Drawing from the 7th August to the 23rd October. I hope by that time to have received as much as will meet the deficit of the mason's bill, and pay at least the carpenter. I appeal therefore to the charitable to purchase some of my tickets or send me a donation. He gives twice who gives at once; and a shilling given now is worth two given after the building is finished, and we shall have had to borrow money from the bankers to meet the tradesmen's bills. I crave an alms from everyone who reads this, and promise them in return a perpetual memento and a frequent Mass. Besides, the names of all benefactors will be placed in a book to be kept for ever under the tabernacle, and ensure their being ever prayerfully remembered by priest and people.

PROFANATION, NOT RESTORATION.—A writer in the Sunderland Herald, who has adopted the eccentric nom de plume of "Jonathan Oldbuck," has given a very interesting account of the castle and chapel of the Hyltona. The latter is in ruins, but another place of worship—of the later faith—has been erected by the family, and dedicated to St. Margaret. Some have said that the old chapel should have been restored instead, but the writer argues sensibly:—"I