



FATHER BURKE.

St. Catherine of Sienna.

THE PRINCE OF IRISH PREACHERS.

AN ELOQUENT SERMON.

The Dublin Freeman says: Yesterday, the feast and fifth centenary of St. Catherine of Sienna, was celebrated with the usual solemnity in the Church of St. Saviour, Lower Donnell Street, a solemn Triduum preparatory to the feast having been observed during the week. The announcement that that distinguished member of the order and prince of Irish preachers, Father Thomas Burke, O. P., whose eloquent tongue has been so long silent in consequence of his severe and protracted illness, was to preach the sermon on the occasion, had the effect, as might have been expected, of filling the church to overflowing with a congregation largely representative of the wealth and the intelligence of the City of Dublin. We are happy to say that the great Dominican, of whose unrivalled genius and power as a pulpit orator his fellow countrymen at home and abroad are so justly proud, is almost himself again. He looks as strong and as capable of unlimited endurance as ever. His fine manly voice, with its rich and racy Connacht brogue, is every whit as powerful and flexible as ever; his tall, muscular figure every whit as commanding, and his incomparable style of delivery as forcible and impressive. High Mass, as on the previous days during the Triduum, was commenced at eleven o'clock, accompanied by sacred music appropriate to the occasion, and at its conclusion Father Burke, wearing the habit of his order, which seems rather to increase his stalwart proportions, entered the pulpit and pronounced an eloquent and interesting panegyric on the life and labors and superhuman achievements of that

REMARKABLE WOMAN OF GOD, St. Catherine of Sienna, who has always been regarded as one of the special glories of the Dominican Order. He spoke with the earnestness and the ardor of a devoted son, and in glowing and animated language set forth as in a picture the austerities and mortification of her early life, the struggles and trials through which she had to pass, and finally the triumphant issue which crowned her supernatural efforts. Among the many blessings and favors of Almighty God to his saints were those that their memory should be remembered, that their name should never be forgotten, that their glory should never perish on this earth. To attain this was the highest ambition of man in this world. How few there were who attained to this was attested by the fact that the highest and the greatest names in history, even for six thousand years of the world's history, were easily counted. To live not merely as a remembrance, but as a living body; to live not only as a memory, but in the hearts of the people, this highest immortality was reserved for the saints of God. Their name and their glory and their glorious deeds never pale; their name shall live for generations and generations. They fled from the notice of men; they tried to rid themselves from the gaze of the world; they kept the secret of their sanctity and their grace most jealously. They seemed in no manner to court or countenance the notice of men, much less their admiration.

THEY FLED FROM THE WORLD. The things that men sought they gave up and renounced. The things that gave pleasure to the children of their age gave them but pain; and yet, strange to say, this very modesty and retirement of disposition wrought the most wonderful influence upon the world, purified society, and conferred the most lasting blessings upon all men. Dying, the saints left behind them an immortal name. They gained immortality by dying daily; they lived in fame because they fled from fame. How strange a way to achieve undying immortality! A thoroughly singular example of this they had to consider that day. On the 29th of April, 1380, five hundred years ago to a day, Catherine of Sienna died at Rome. She was a purely illiterate woman, without any phase of remarkable beauty, with scarcely any perceptible element of merely human power or accomplishment, and only enriched with the grace and the glory which Christ himself had given her; and yet to-day, after five hundred years had elapsed, her name was in the minds and on the lips of hundreds of millions of the faithful of the Catholic Church. Loving hearts by the thousand contemplated her; curious and pious minds examined her life that they might conform their own lives to that high standard. We would find it our advantage to study somewhat a life which was enriched by so much glory; but we could not enter into the life nor appreciate the character of this wonderful saintly woman unless we contemplate the circumstances of the age in which she lived. He confessed that nowhere in the records of history was there so dark or so terrible a page as that which recorded the history of Italy at that very time. The whole country was broken up into small, independent, warlike, and turbulent republics, and distracted by the sanguinary feuds of dukes and princes.

THERE WAS NO SECURITY FOR LIFE AND PROPERTY. In addition to these public evils there was another evil which affected the social and domestic life, and that was the spirit of faction. Disunion came in amongst the people, dividing every family, every village, every city into opposite camps. They fought amongst themselves with the bitterest determination and cruelty. The father was slain by his own son according as they embraced different

factions. There was not a spot of the land that was not stained with blood. But in addition to all these evils that sprang from the perversity and wickedness of man, Heaven was angry. A terrible famine came upon the land, and was succeeded by plague and pestilence which carried off the people in thousands. But there was another evil, which was counted by many the greatest of all. The Pope was no longer in Rome. Forty years before the papal see had been removed from the Eternal City, and for seventy years the Pope was exiled in Avignon, until at last Catherine of Sienna brought him back in triumph. The distinguished preacher told the entire story of St. Catherine's eventful life from the day on which, when six years of age, by a perpetual vow she consecrated her virginity to God; described the domestic persecutions to which she was subjected, her spiritual trials, her miraculous conversions, her public preaching among the rebellious people of Florence and neighboring cities, the grand success of her divinely-directed mission, and her happy death. He referred, in conclusion, to the glorious title of Protectress of the Holy See, conferred upon her by the illustrious Pontiff, Pius IX.; alluded to the present occupation of the Eternal City by hungry wretches and usurers, who cursed the hour that they had left Florence; and expressed his confident belief that the day would come—not, perhaps, in our generation—when perhaps another Catherine of Sienna would arise, bring back the Pope to his throne in the Vatican, and bring Rome to her knees. The sacred function concluded with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

TESTIMONIAL TO BISHOP FABRE.

His Lordship the Right Rev. A. C. Fabre, Lord Bishop of Montreal.

MY LORD.—I have been deputed, as representative of the Irish Catholics of this parish, to felicitate you, and, with feelings of the greatest joy, to welcome you in our midst after your comparatively long sojourn in the eternal city. The joyous welcome is well depicted in the words of the poet:— Home again, home again, From a foreign shore, And oh, it fills our hearts with joy, To see your face once more. Welcome, then, thrice welcome to our much loved parish, so soon after your happy and safe arrival from a visit which has been so beneficial, not only to you, but likewise to each and every member of your grateful flock. We, too, my lord, have felt and appreciate its benefits; we sincerely thank you for your thoughtful remembrance of us while at the feet of our venerable father and Pontiff. We wish more especially to mention the great trouble and sacrifice you so generously imposed on yourself, in procuring for us, "in compliance with the urgent request of our worthy and devoted pastor," the blessed Saint's body with which our humble Church is to be honored. For this, as also for all your former acts of kindness, receive our heartfelt thanks.

We grieve with you, respected and worthy lord, that the financial affairs of your diocese are in so deplorable a condition. Need we tell you that we are ready and desirous of doing all in our power to alleviate your trials and lessen your enormous debt? Already, since the cause has been mooted, have we (the little) undertaken to lend assistance. What little we have done was prompted by willing and generous hearts, hearts fully convinced of the nobleness of the cause, and aware that what is done for Christ's Church or her minister, is done for God himself. Ah, then, my lord, and chief pastor! will you not deign to bless us and our undertakings—bless our zealous and devoted pastor—bless enterprises he has begun, and caused us to begin? We feel you will with great warmth of heart and feeling acquiesce to our fervent request, and, by so doing, accept the heartfelt wish which we desire for you on this joyous day, that God may very soon cause to dawn the brilliant morn on which will shine the sun of equity, and that all our troubles may have an end.

We earnestly pray, my lord, that Almighty God may bless you, and all your undertakings, and that your days may be prolonged, even to that of the patriarchs of old. To enable you to attend to the spiritual wants of your people, is the fondest hope of your humble servant and the Irish Catholics of Lachine. I remain, my Lord, Your faithful servant in Christ, J. O'FLAHERTY. Irish Canadian and Irish American papers, will please copy, and oblige J. O'F.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent states that an independent communication confirms the report of the Gazette's Rome correspondent that the Pope has conveyed to Cardinal Jacobini his disapproval of the new Religious Bill, and has withdrawn the concession in regard to the clergy in Prussia.

The second day's session of the First Council of the Roman Catholic Church in the Province of Philadelphia, began at nine o'clock 23rd May in the Cathedral Chapel. Four congregations of clergy met to inquire into the subjects committed to them. The sitting was held in secret, but it was learned that the first congregation was that on "Dogmatic Theology," over which Bishop Mullen presided, with Dr. Nino, O. S. A., assistant, and Rev. George Borman as notary. The theologians were the Rev. Fathers O'Connell, Carey, Weinker, Marton and Schwab. The second congregation took up "Morals and Catechism," being presided over by Bishop Shanahan, with Father Stanton, O. S. A., as assistant, and Father Kitzel as notary, the theologians being Fathers O'Connell, Nagle, Sheehan, Phelan and Hintanach. At the third-congregation the subject was "Liturgical Changes," and was presided over by Bishop Tufts, with Father Shaner, O. S. S. R., as assistant, Father Casey as notary, and

theologians Engelbrecht, O. S. C., Sulgerer, Koch, Flan, and Eickock. The last congregation investigated questions concerning the "Good of the Church," a literal translation from the Latin. Father Brady, S. J., presided, and was assisted by Father Smith, C. M., with Stephen Wall as notary; the theologians were Fathers Pendergast, McBride, Kieran, Koppernagle and Maginn. There will be no publicity made until the various decrees have been approved by the Pope.

RANDOM STRAINS OF WELL-KNOWN POETS.

The peculiarity in the following ingeniously collected lines consists in this, that each line is one of well-known verses, and yet they are so well collated that they rhyme, and are of the same meter: The moon was shining silver bright, All bloodless lay the untrodden snow; When freedom from the mountain height, Exclaimed, "Now don't be foolish, Joe!" An hour passed on, the Turk awoke, A bundle-bed was rustling by, To hover in the sulphur smoke, And spread its pall upon the sky. His echoing as the settler swung, He was a lad of high renown; And deep the peary caves among, Glims Sorogins courted Molly Brown. Loud roars the wild, inconstant blast, And cloudless set the sun at even; When twilight dews are falling fast, And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven! Oh, ever thus, from childhood's hour, By torch and trumpet fast arrayed; Bogateh you try manly deed, The bull-frog croaks his serenade. Oh, my love is like the red, red rose, He boughs I ring with peary true; Sir Harry's lance broke his case, And, Saxon, I am Rhoderick Dhu!

The Rifle.

IRELAND, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

[New York Sun.]

Through the action of the Amateur Rifle Club of this city another very interesting event is likely to be added to the attractions which the current season offers to American riflemen. The Executive Committee of the Club yesterday resolved to issue a challenge to the Victoria Rifle Club of Ontario to shoot a long range match at Creedmoor during the coming fall. It will be remembered that in 1877 a team representing the Amateur Club visited Canada and won a match there by a score of 1,082 out of a possible 1,350 points. Their adversaries scored 1,066. The contest now in contemplation is to be in return of that one, and it will be maintained by teams of six men on each side. The distances are to be 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, 15 rounds at distance, under the usual rules. The event promises to be a most interesting one, and it is almost certain that the Canadians will accept the invitation to participate. The committee also accepted the invitation of the New Jersey Rifle Association to shoot their New Jersey range matches on their range at Binton, N. J., and appointed Thursday, June 10, as the date of the first competition. This match is shot at 1,000, to 1,100 and 1,200 yards. The resignation of Mr. J. P. Waters from the committee was accepted with regret, and Mr. Homer Fisher was chosen to take his place, as Dr. S. T. G. Dudley to hold that of Mr. Minor, who was recently elected secretary of the club.

THE MATCH WITH IRELAND.

The committee on choice of a team to shoot with Ireland held a private meeting yesterday whereat Colonel Bodine, the executive officer of the competitions, made a report of their result. The committee then prepared its report for submission to the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association to-day, but what recommendations are contained therein did not transpire. The feeling is very prevalent among riflemen that certain changes will be made in the personnel of the team, and the members of the Amateur Club are confident that a place will be secured to their representative. The following letter arrived by yesterday's mail:—

MORRISON'S HOTEL, DUBLIN, Friday, May 7, 1880.

MY DEAR GILDERBLEVE—Once more we are in correspondence and on a subject interesting to both of us, and indeed to the manhood of our respective countries. You have not given us any idea of the time your team will leave America. This will be necessary—and as long notice as you can, please—for there may be some arrangements to be made to receive our friends. For instance, Sir John Arnott, who has a beautiful place called Woodlands on the banks of the River Lee, near Cork, writes a letter, in which I enclose a copy. He will come in his own private steam yacht to receive our friends and to take them up to Cork, where he will entertain them, after which they will sleep at the Imperial Hotel, in Cork, coming on to Dublin by train at nine o'clock next morning. Now as to the team and terms of the match. Wimbledon rules, distance and number of shots as in Echo Shield match, or would you think of making any alteration, and if so, what? What line do you think of travelling by? Who is your captain?

What do you think of having a little match with the military arms of the two countries—Springfield and Martini? If you do not think well of it, you will see by the programme of Wimbledon meeting that there are many important matches opened only to the military breech-loading rifle. Believe me, yours very sincerely, ARTHUR B. LEECH. The Hon. Judge GILDERBLEVE, New York.

Mr. Richard Pigot, proprietor of the Dublin Freeman, has been in bankruptcy. The paper is controlled by the National Bank, hence the alternate praise and abuse of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Nationalists.

IRISH NEWS.

The contribution from all quarters towards the relief of Ireland now foot up very nearly three millions of dollars, divided thus in round numbers: Duchess of Marlborough's Fund, \$750,000; Mansion House Committee, \$750,000; Land League Relief Fund, \$250,000; New York Herald Fund, \$325,000; Philadelphia Relief Fund, \$35,000; Canadian Fund, \$100,000; through Catholic Bishops, \$600,000; Constellation shipment, \$150,000; Various, clothing, etc., \$100,000. Total, \$2,910,000.

ANOTHER PARNELLITE ELECTED.

A despatch from Dublin states that the Rev. Isaac Nelson, Home Ruler, has been elected to Parliament for the County of Mayo in place of Mr. John O'Connell Power, who refused to take his seat. Mr. Nelson is a Presbyterian clergyman who was Mr. Parnell's candidate for Leitrim, but was there defeated. He is now elected in Mayo against Mr. Walter Bourke, a local barrister and landlord, who had the support of the Roman Catholic clergy of the county. This result is a continuation of Mr. Parnell's previous victory in Mayo and was generally expected, as the Land League in that county is very strong. The question now arises as to whether the disability which prevents members of the Established Church from taking seats in Parliament will affect a dissenting like Mr. Nelson, but Mr. Nelson's friends say they are prepared to show that the law in question will not apply to his case, and that he is competent to take his seat.

LAND IN IRELAND.

Mr. James Lalor, in a letter to the Dublin Freeman, gives the following interesting figures relating to a matter of vital interest to Ireland. He says that the official returns of the exportation of cattle and sheep from Ireland for the past five years show that about £11,000,000 is the annual value of the exports. Of these £11,000,000, £7,000,000, he estimates, go into the pockets of the landlords and £4,000,000 into those of the graziers. There are, on the other hand, about 12,000,000 acres of land given over to the raising of this stock, and £1 per annum per acre would be more, therefore, than a fair revenue to assign to the pasture land of the country as the product of its fertility. He contends, if all this land were to be laid down under tillage, it would yield from £8 to £12 per acre at the present market prices of wheat, barley and oats. The produce of the country would thus have a money value ten times as great as that which it now fetches. At present there are about 3,500,000 acres, roundly speaking, under tillage, while there are about 5,000,000 under bog and marsh and mountain.

LOLD O'HAGAN.

LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND. Lord O'Hagan has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and the appointment is one which will be received with satisfaction, although the time has passed when legal appointments could evoke the opposition or the enthusiasm which in other days they called forth. His advancement is another evidence that the New Government will have none of the bitter Protestantism of its predecessor. It is impossible to choose a Catholic to rule over India, to control the households of the sovereign, and to preside over the Irish bench. As a lawyer, Lord O'Hagan has suffered most unjustly from the attacks of the brilliant but malignant man who once sat by his side in the Irish Court of Appeal, and it is only fair to the new Irish Lord Chancellor to say, that during the six years for which he has been an active member of the highest court of the realm, his judgments were received with great respect by the eminent men who practiced before him. As a politician, Lord O'Hagan shared in the unpopularity and the errors of the closing period of the late Government, but the impartial historian will record that he shared also in bringing about the measures which established religious equality in Ireland, protected the voter from intimidation, and made the first, though short and halting step towards the settlement of the land question, while he was himself the author of the act which purified the administration of justice by forever putting up, and to the infamous injustice of jury-packing. It is well known that upon the great subject which now occupies the attention of the people of Ireland to the exclusion of all other topics, Lord O'Hagan entertains liberal and enlightened views. If in season and out of season he will press those views upon his colleagues, with the result of procuring the introduction of a good Land Bill at the earliest possible moment, he will do a great service at once to his sovereign, to his Government, to his own country, and to his own reputation. The consideration of the condition of the magisterial bench is another matter which deserves the early attention of the new lord chancellor. The Irish attorney-generalship has also been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Hugh Law, Q. C., M. P., who held the post in the last Gladstone administration. It was supposed that Mr. Law's long and distinguished party services would have been rewarded by immediate advancement to the bench; but it is now known that the Government are very anxious to retain his services in the House, and for an obvious reason. It is considered on all hands that the Government must introduce a Land Bill, and they are anxious that a man of Mr. Law's long ability and experience should assist them in preparing and introducing it. We believe that it was Mr. Law who framed the Land Act, and if that measure entirely fell short of the just demands of the people, it was not through any fault of the draftsman, but through the timidity of the statesman who prescribed the limits on which it was to be constructed, and through the manner in which it was subsequently mangled and emasculated in Parliament. Mr. Law knows well the wants of the

people, and their stern determination to have the land grievance righted. He comes from a province where at the last general election thousands of occupiers in their enthusiasm for the cause of tenant right abandoned the political party with which they and their ancestors had acted for generations, and voted for the Liberal candidates. We trust that Mr. Law will soon be engaged in framing a land measure which will for that province and for all Ireland—for we cannot believe that the Government would think of introducing any mere sectional reforms—be a message of peace and prosperity. In hurrying on the introduction of such a measure, in receiving it according to its deserts, whatever they may be, the Irish party in the House of Commons has a great part to play. On the manner in which it plays that part, on its boldness and moderation, its firmness and its policy, patriotism and good sense, and, above all, its unity, will depend not alone its own fate as a party, but the greater issue of the happiness of Ireland for many years to come.—Dublin Freeman.

MEETING OF SOUTHWARK IRISHMEN.

At a great meeting in Southwark, London, on Monday, May 10th, the following resolutions were passed and ordered to be forwarded to the government.

Proposed by Mr. McCarthy, seconded by Mr. Goulding, supported by Justin McCarthy, M. P.:

"That on account of Lord Beaconsfield's in-fidelity, undignified, and unstatesmanlike conduct to the cause of Ireland, and the meeting of the Irishmen of Southwark hereby express its satisfaction at the defeat of the Tories, to which Irish voters in English constituencies largely contributed; that by a practical reply to the Manifesto proving their political power and love of liberty. And further, to strengthen and consolidate Irish political feeling, we cordially invite our countrymen throughout the kingdom to have their names placed on the Register to enable them as electors to use their votes from time to time solely for Irish and National purposes."

Proposed by Mr. Kelly, seconded by Mr. Campbell, supported by Mr. Redmond, M. P.:

"That while congratulating the Liberal Party on the result of the recent General Election, this meeting in opinion, considering the assistance given to the Liberals by the Irish people in Great Britain, and the consideration of the Irish section of the empire in not having a responsible position either in the Government or Cabinet filled by an Irishman, and the fact that we consider it unworthy of a great statesman such as the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone; more especially as we are so frequently told all Her Majesty's subjects have equal rights. And this meeting is further of opinion that the illiberal and intemperate enactments which now prevent Catholics from holding certain offices under the Crown should at once be repealed. And that the book, as they are totally incompatible with the progress, the intelligence, and the spirit of the age."

Proposed by Mr. P. O'Leary, seconded by Mr. Doherty, supported by T. P. O'Connor, M. P.:

"That this Meeting deplora the sad state of the farm labourers of Ireland, which a modern writer described as the worst fed, the worst clad, and the worst housed people in Europe; their miserable condition being the result of the outcome of absenteeism, which drains the country annually of six millions sterling—money that should be the life-blood of the nation; and the fact that the Government, in its policy of industry, thus creating employment and raising the general status of the labouring population. And further, this meeting is of opinion that the Royal Commission on the Agricultural depression should take direct evidence from the labourers themselves, or their representatives, as hitherto little attention has been paid to this subject by the Government, either by Parliament or public men."

Proposed by Mr. Redmond, junior, seconded by Dr. O'Connor, supported by A. M. Sullivan, M. P.:

"That Legislative independence is undoubtedly the right of the Irish Nation, for union can only be by the free consent of all concerned; whereas the now existing union between England and Ireland is one of might over right,—the evil results to the latter country we see in political, financial and social depression. And this meeting is therefore of opinion that it is everywhere the duty of Irishmen to win back by organization and all other legitimate means self-government for their native land."

LOUISE'S LOVER.

We clip the following from the Berlin [Ont.] Daily News, which enterprising journal, no doubt, clipped it from some other paper and forgot to credit it:—

Rev. Canon Duckworth, who has recently fallen under the royal displeasure for some cause unknown, was tutor to Queen Victoria's children several years ago. He is handsome, with a strong English clerical face, has dark hair and clear complexion, is polished in his manner and sings admirably. He is the pattern virtue to the queen that she had better get numbered in the royal household; he had under his charge the Princess Louise, the best looking of her majesty's children. The princess took a strong liking to the young priest, in fact, she was devoted to him so pointedly that it became for him a serious question of what he was to do. He took the wisest course possible, and wrote to the queen that she had better get another tutor. Acting as he did, he was of course sure of the smile from the throne, which in England means fortune. Her majesty was naturally very much disturbed by the communication of the reverend canon and hardly knew how to act. At first she thought of placing the princess at one of the high church convents for a term. Then it was that, in consultation with the prime minister she carried out the plan to marry her daughter to the Marquis of Lorne.

A reviewer in Nature calls attention to one of the greatest novelties in the construction of the permanent way for street railroads. Glass sleepers introduced by Mr. Lindsay Buckill and Mr. W. Siemens of Dresden, have been tried with such satisfaction that it is now proposed to make broad, longitudinal sleepers of glass, having a groove in the upper surface, and so combining in themselves the function of both sleepers and rails, to do away with the necessity for separate iron rails, with their fastenings, joints, and other complications. In a paper by Dr. Schook, a full abstract of which is printed in the recently published "Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers," England, it is shown that by properly tempering glass with oil this very brittle substance "can be made, mass for mass, stronger than steel, and practically unbreakable." Now, if all this is borne out in extensive practical tests, the manufacture of glass for railroad and other purposes will soon reach dimensions which will be startling.

Great Britain.

Mr. Bret Harte said at the Royal Academy dinner that he presumed he was selected to reply to the toast of "Literature" as a native of a country which reads more English books and pays less for them than any other nation. "I recognize," he added, "your appreciation of what is said to be the distinctive American literature—a literature which laughs with the American skies, and is by turns as surprising and as extravagant as the American weather. Indeed, I am not certain that these cyclones of American humour that cross the Atlantic are not as providential as the American storms that mitigate the austere monotony of the English climate. For it has been settled by your reviewers that American literature is American humour, and that this American humour is a kind of laughable impropriety, more or less scantily clothed in words. It has been settled that you are a sober people, and that nobody in America takes life seriously—not even a highwayman—and that our literature is a reflection of our life. But I think that a majority of this Academy are kind enough to recognize some principles of art underlying this characteristic."

At Lincoln's Inn, before Lords Justices James, Baggallay, and Bromfield, judgment was given in re the Canadian Land and Colonizing Company. An appeal for an order of the Master of the Rolls directing two gentlemen who had acted as directors of this Company, without the necessary qualification of holding 100 shares, to pay towards the assets of the Company the sum of £500 each, being £5 a share in respect of the 100 shares which, according to the articles of association, they were bound to hold as a qualification for the office of director. It appeared in the list of the directors in the prospectus, which was privately circulated, were the names of the appellants, Messrs. Dixon and Coventry, who had not been registered as shareholders, and who had not paid anything in respect of any shares. They had attended one or two meetings of the Board, and then ceased to act. The question, in effect, was whether these gentlemen had been guilty of any misfeasance so as to render themselves liable under section 165 of the Company's Act, 1862. The Master of the Rolls (who had refused a previous application to place Dixon and Coventry on the list of contributors) considered that they had been guilty of a misfeasance within the meaning of the above section, and that they must pay by way of compensation £500 each, being the value of the shares which they would have held if they had been duly qualified. The appeal was allowed.

The Pall Mall Gazette has discovered that one after another England's colonies are finding out that the constitutions with which they have been endowed work much the reverse of smoothly. The dead-locks which are constantly occurring are sometimes absurdly trifling in their origin, but they not unfrequently produce grave effects. It seems ridiculous, of course, that one Chamber, which contains much the same sort of members as another, without special dignity or exceptional qualifications in the way of wealth or ability, should be regarded as bent upon playing the part of an oligarchy, and turning the democracy toposy-turvy just to see how it would look. But that is the sort of tone adopted at present whenever a hitch takes place between the Upper and Lower Houses of Legislature in our colonies. It pleases the people who are the freest on the face of the earth to be told they are slaves to a time-serving Council; and in one case at least popular feeling has run so high that not only the Ministers, but the representative of the Queen himself, was swept away by it, and together sanctioned some very improper acts. Even at this moment the Council and the Assembly are again at variance in two colonies; there is bitter dispute still raging on a constitutional question in a third; and the whole Constitution itself is about to undergo modification in a fourth. That is surely enough at one time. It remains for a Liberal Minister, who cannot with the same point as a Conservative be accused of undue sympathies with mere property-holders, to lend his aid in the settlement of these prickly questions. There is a growing inclination to appeal to the Home authorities for counsel and assistance in such matters. The old jealousy of the Colonial Office has to a great extent died down, and it is now understood that advice given is directed only towards one end—to the improvement of the government of the colony which applies for it.

Beaconsfield having, metaphorically, crawled out from under the barn where he was recently driven, is beginning to crow again. He might as well drop his humbug. All his exuberant verbosity can never again inebriate the British people, nor can all his Imperialistic humbug stop the march of democracy in England. The present leaders of both parties are old men, and the Liberals possess the future. The coming men are decidedly radical. Imperialism is dead.—London Advertiser.

Never fail to keep a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMETS or Worm Lozenges in the house, and when Johnny or Mary droops a little, or picks his or her nose, or has a bad breath, give him or her one, and watch the result. If they have worms out they will and must come; for the two don't keep company together. 42-2 FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, COUGH OR COLD, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. 42-2 Persons suffering from Bile, Indigestion and Costiveness are recommended to try Dr. HARRIS' ANT-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS which in hundreds of cases have not only given relief, but have effected a cure. They contain no mercury, and require no restraint in diet or exercise. Prepared only by Milton H. Brisette, Proprietor, Montreal. 42-3