## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

IRELAND UNDER ENGLISH RULE. - Among recently published Parliamentary papers is a return (obtained by Mr. Butt) specifying the counties, cities, and districts which are now "proclaimed" under the Peace Preservation Acts. The list is indeed a formidable one. It includes the entire of the counties of Anone. It includes and charles of Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Dublin, in the House of Commons Mr. Butt said that they trim, Armagh, Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Dublin, trim, Armagn, Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Colk, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Kilkenny, King's County, Leitrim, Commanded more respect and influence than the Limerick, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Queen's County, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford, County, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford; and Wicklow, or twenty-five be satisfied with the position till eighty members have been returned in the national interest. westmean, wellow, and wicklow, or twenty-five out of the thirty-two counties into which Ireland is divided. The list also includes Dublin, Cork, Beldivided. The list also includes Dublin, Cork, Beldivided. The list also includes Dublin cities and fast, Galway, and most of the principal cities and fast, Galway, and most of the principal cities and fast, Galway, and most of the principal cities and fast, Galway, and most of the principal cities and fast, Galway, and most of the principal cities and the principal citie towns in the island. In a word, at the present moment about nine-tenths of this island is "proolaimed." At a period when the country is profoundly peaceful, tranquil, calm, tending rather to lethargy than to excitement, our rulers confess that they cannot carry on the Government of the country without maintaining in Ireland a coercion code more absurdly severe than the Second Empire even dreamed of enforcing. By such a fact let English government in Ireland be judged and condemned. In this country, in a time of absolute peace, the " state of siege" is maintained—the most crass and brutal form of government in the world,—Freeman.

A WARNING TO EMIGRANTS .- The Kilkenny Journal prints a letter from a Roman Catholic priest in New York (the Rev. R. White) warning intending emigrants against proceeding to the United States. The rev gentleman says:—At the present moment there are in this city alone thousands and thousands of able-bodied men standing idle and actually starving; nor can they get a stroke of work to do. What is true of New York is true of every city—large city at least all over the Union. Public works have been suspended; there are no railways in construction at the present time anywhere; no canals, nothing which can give employment to large gangs of laborers. For grain and farm produce, farmers raise only as much as suffices for domestic consumption, and not being able to afford it, employ no hands .-Where five years ago there used to be an amount of building and digging, &c., nothing is now done.— Everything is at a standstill. For one situation, or for the work of one man, there are thousands of applications, and this is true not only with regard to the male labor, but also with regard to female. Servants (female) who never had been out of employment before, are now looking in vain for places. The offices are filled with applicants, and no chance of hire. Warn the people and let them know the truth. There are thousands this moment in this city, who, had they means, would gladly return to Ireland. These men are willing to work, but no work can be had, for there is no work in operation. If they still persist in leaving let them try Canada rather than the States. There is as much beggary to-day in New York as in any city in Ireland; as much destitution; and they who are reduced to this state are in general recent emigrants.

THE ASSIZES .-- We are so accustomed to the light records of cases to be tried at the Irish assizes that we feel no surprise when a judge is presented with white gloves, nor when other justices inform grand juries that there are but few cases, and they of no importance, to be laid before them. This year is happily no exception to the general rule, although we have passed through the excitement of a general election. We hope the Irish people will not only continue comparatively free from crime, but that they will make still further progress in mutual love and forbearance.-Irishman.

The congratulations which Judges are in the habit of addressing to Grand Juries when the assizes fer a county presents a free calendar have been put in rather a curious form by Baron Dowse. Waterford during the four or five months that have elapsed since the previous assizes was free from any crime of sufficient magnitude to be sent to a higher tri-bunal. Thereupon the learned Baron denounced the calumnies which represent Ireland as a land of atrocities, employing the vigorous form of expression that in one English county there was more rime than in all Ireland. Had Baron Dowse were struck. One was killed, a second received an stopped there we should have had nothing to say, except perhaps to praise the spirit of a Judge who insensible for some time. At Edmonton a woman could so far step outside conventional bounds as to was killed while chopping wood in an outhouse. At vindicate his slandered countrymen. But he did not stop there. He added his belief that Ireland dead with his fork on his shoulder. In Beresford was never in so prosperous a condition, and that all she wanted was to be let alone. But he added he was not sanguine of that. Before we can venture to was not sanguine of that. Before we can venture to say whether or not the learned Baron be justified in themselves with the hay to keep off the rain, and his despondency, it is necessary to know what it is shortly afterwards the father found that his son and has to be done or what to be omitted that Ireland the other lad were dead. The next moment he felt may attain that state of bliss involved in the state of a shock and became insensible. Trees were struck being let alone. We can only make a guess at his and splintered in Chatham Square, Homerton; in meaning, and we are therefore liable to err. But the churchyards of St. John, Hackney, and St. John, judging from the habits of the class to which Baron Bethnal Green and also in Pond Lanc, Clapton. Dowse belongs we think we fancy we can hit the meaning off pretty accurately. It has been a subject of observation that smart barristers who begin life with very pronounced national or radical views, glass—shattering the stonework. The fire-engines who enter warmly into the stormy arena of politics while they are working their way upward to the Bench, as soon as they have arrived at that dignithe water mopped up, the seats cleared, and all slate fied haven of rest consider that the atmosphere of and tarred timber removed, so that the services repose they enjoy should spread over the whole could be conducted as usual. The General Post country. What is there to move Heaven and earth for, now that the silk has been exchanged for the tion of the balustrade carried away, but the damage ermine? Baron Dowse was once a contributor to the Nation, he has since been a very keen gladiator in Irish political warfare, he now graces the Bench -why then should not the country be let alone? We are afraid these Home Rulers are the disturbers the learned Baron has at present in his eye. These, we fancy it is, whom his lordship looks upon as the interrupters of the prosperity that he thinks Ireland has attained? But we should like to know what tower, about 50ft from the ground, showed where it are the signs of prosperity. Is declining population? Is the absence of manufactures? Is the descended through all the chimneys, and every large import of food into an agricultural country? Is the steady decline in the extent of cultivation, then with soot and smoke and dust and a strong and the steady increase of waste land such a condition of prosperity as demands above all things to be We can hardly agree that it is. Only a very small minority in Ireland have three thousand five hundred a year paid with the regularity of dividends on consols. The great bulk of the nation pass their lives in wishing to be away from it in Denzil Onslow, M. P., a number of guests were some country where labor is better rewarded, and men are not degraded by the feeling that they are legislated for by what is in practical effect a foreign Gevernment. Now the Home Rulers do not think this so satisfactory a state of things as it seems to the learned Baron, and they try to alter it. They are told that the country is not fit for such an experiment—that if we got the privilege of ruling ourselves we would abuse it. But we think from the very speech of Baron Dowse, to which we are referring, we may draw an argument in their favor. We doubt if a nation can give better proof of its fitness to manage its own concerns, and to maintain a good economy in the commonwealth than the absence of crime. The intelligence of the people has never been questioned, add to this their good conduct, and we think their fitness for self-government is strongly established .- Cork Examiner, July 23.

Mr. Butt on English Opinion .- On Saturday evening a large meeting of the Home Government League, at which Mr. Butt, Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, and other Irish members were present, was held in Dubin the least degree disappointed or discouraged by ounce. It is plainly set, the stone being a palethe division and that they must in future look for colored sapphire. The second ring is not so masssimilar offence, and that the union ratepayers had wounded, a success not to the House of Commons but to the live as the former, but it is of similar manufacture, been at an expense of at least £300 in maintaining wounded.

public opinion of England, and he insisted that they should send representatives into every hamlet in England to influence the people, who were new for the first time admitted to their share in political power, and who were not hostile to the rights of Ireland. Speaking of the position of the Irish party gestion was made by Judge Little that as the English had sent out Mr. Froude to try to influence American opinion in their favour Mr. Butt should be asked to undertake the task, of pleading in person the cause of the Irish nationality before the great communities at the other side of the Atlantic.-Catholic Times, July 17.

M'CARTHY DOWNING AND THE O'DONOGHUE.-In an interesting account of the scene in the House of Commons on the second night of the Home Rule debate, the Nation, after describing the ineffectual attempts of The O'Donoghue to repudiate his speech, as quoted by Mr. O'Connor Power, proceeds to say: -Pulling his hat lower down on his brow, he remained sullenly silent till Mr. M'Carthy Downing's sharp reproaches met he ear. Again O'Donoghue fired up, and, as Mr. Downing resumed his seat, the Tralee member leant over towards him, and, with quivering voice, exclaimed; "Downing, you are a—and a—." The member for Cork jumped electrically from his seat, as if, for an instant, about to reply by word or action; but, suddenly checking himself, he replied, "Bah you renegade; you are too contemptible for me to notice anything that would fall from your polluted lips." The matter ended there for the moment; but next day, I understand, the chief had reason to apprehend, 'consequences," and an old time friend, an Irish judge (and not the worst of our judges either) undertook the office of negotiator of a peaceable arrangement. The chieftain sent Mr. Downing the most sweeping apology, and declared his readiness to put it in writing if required. The Corkonian, now a man of christian ways—though in his younger days a peppery customer, for he comes of fighting family -melted before the persuasive powers of the genial udge, and somewhere near Westminster Bridge the renegade" and the"----"gave each other the kiss of peace.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

TERRIFIC THUNDERSTORMS .- Houses submerged and rees rooted up.The rafters of a church set on fire.A church completely destroyed—The General Post Office struck by lightning—Sad loss of life.—The intense heat experienced in London culminated, on Saturday, 11th July, in one of the heaviest thunderstorms recorded for some years. The storm raged first in Surrey, and eventually reached the metropolis, affecting the north-eastern district most severely. At Edmonton and Tottenham the basements of many houses were filled with water and the furniture floated about. In a part of the roadway the water was up to the breasts of the horses, and for a time the Edmonton omnibuses had to cease running. In some parts of Hackney and Homerton the same thing occurred. The rain fell so rapidly that it was impossible to see across the road. The wind, too. played great havoc with a large number of unfinished houses and many trees were rooted up. In the Victoria Park Road and Prince of Wale's Road, Victoria Park, the lower parts of the houses were completely submerged. At Daleton junction great precautions had to be taken, as the sleepers brought there for the new new line of rails were floating about. The Great Eastern line was more fortunate, only a portion of the line between Bruce Grove and Stamford Hill being submerged. Many accidents. some fatal, occurred in consequence of the lightinjury to the right arm, and the others were rendered The church of St. Luke, Homerton, was struck and the rafters were set on fire. The current then struck the west window-a beautiful specimen of stained came up and speedily put out the fire. The damaged portion of the roof was covered with tarpaulin, done was slight.

The electric fluid also struck the Military Prison at the Royal Artillery Barracks at Woolwich. About four o'clock, in the midst of a heavy rain, a vivid flash was seen to descend upon the building, accompanied by a terrific report, the flash and the crash being simultaneous, and the scattering of the brickwork from the summit of a square ventilating had taken effect. The lightning seems to have room seemed filled with fire for an instant, and smell of sulphur, which lasted for twenty minutes. The parish church of Ayot St. Peter, Wenrhyn,

was also struck by lightning and completely destroyed. At Tunbridge Wells a horse was killed, and at Scal a man died from an electric shock. At watching the storm when a terrific crash was hered and bricks were seen flying in all directions. It was found that the lightning had struck a stack of chimneys on the north side of the mansion, completely shattering it. A coachman and several of the servants in the kitchen were struck down, but

were not much injured. DISCOVERY OF EPISCOPAL RINGS AT DURHAM CATHE-DRAL .- In one of our Protestant contemporaries we read that some explorations are just now going on in Durham Cathedral, and that recently two very valuable Episcopal rings were found; but either on account of the disturbances that have taken place or in consequence of the removal of the slabs, it is difficult to say in whose graves they were. It is believed, says our contemporary, that they must have belonged to Bishops William de St. Barbara (1152), Hugh Audsey (1194), or Philip de Pictavia (1228). The tombs of two of the Bishops have been found, together with the coffins, which were, cut out of solid stone, with a rest for the head at the west end. Among the rubbish about the tombs was found-eslin, to discuss the situation created by the late debate and division in the House of Commons. Mr. a quantity of gold, being portions of the vestments in which they were buried. This was found throughhis motion and contended that his arguments had out the whole of the coffin, except at the feet. On not been answered in any substantial point, the objections taken being limited altogether to matters of would be, were found three very massive gold rings. detail. He declared that the Home Rulers were not | One of them is very massive, weighing about an

the stone being also similar. The third ring is and educating the children. The prisoner was senequally massive: the stone is a sapphire of oval tenced to three months' imprisonment, and was inform. Later information from Durham tells us that a pastoral staff has come to light in the tomb of Bishop Flambard. The wood-work is quite gone, but the length of the staff was clearly shown in the coffin. The top or crook, although much oxidised by the interment of more than eight centuries, is very perfect.-London Register.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE IN GLASGOW .- In these days

when the spread of total abstinence principles is

making such rapid progress, and bringing countless blessings to the homes of Catholics throughout the land, it may not be uninteresting to give a few particulars of the working of the movement in Glasgow, with its 120,000 Catholics. The banner of the battle against the "bottle and the bung" has been enthusiastically unfurled by Father Dwyer, the zealous pastor of St. Patrick's, who, seeing the misery brought on his people by the drink traffic, resolutely determined at any cost, and with unwearied exertions to stop its ravages. Some six years ago he established a young men's society, according to Dean O'Brien's rules, which inculcated temperance and monthly communion among the members. It flourished for about four years, numbering between 300 and 400 members, with a fair amount of funds, &c. Two years ago he reorganised the society, and made it a total abstinence one; as previously occasional "bursts" took place, especially at Glasgow Fair-time. New Year holidays, Glasgow Feasts, Queen's Birth-days, and pay Saturdays, when Messis. Bung, Bottle, and Co., after polishing their brass taps, and pewter utensils stood on the tip-toe of expectation for the first sound of the work-bell, anxiously expecting the steps of the sons of toil approaching the shop door with their florins and crowns ready to pay off a tortnightly "shot," and perhaps indulge so deeply as to leave nothing for the starving wife and family. To grapple with such a crying evil was a work of great difficulty, but with resolute will and unflagging energy, Father Dwyer commenced a Crusade, remodelled his society, overcame all his difficulties, and has now the happiness of having on the books of the society upwards of 1,200 members—not "paper members" as some are called—but bona fide total abstainers, representatives of sobriety and respectability, a credit to the "ould sod," to religion, and a blessing and pleasure to their families. Nothing could be more edifying than the sight on last Sunday morning, in St. Patrick's at half-past nine o'clock Mass, when about 500 young men, each wearing a green sash with gold fringe, approached Holy Communion. A great number had previously communicated at the eight o'clock Mass. Well may Father Dwyer be proud of the glorious change he has made, and well may the members be congratulated for the sacrifices they have made in giving up drink, and, with a firm reliance on God's help, to regard it only as destruction to soul and body. On last Sunday evening the members assembled in their hall (temporary premises), in Dumbarton-road, to hear an address from Father Dwyer on total abstinence and the affairs of the society in general. After an energetic discourse, about thirty-five took the pledge. Father Dwyer then announced that next Saturday a procession of the members and friends, headed by their own band, would take place to Pollokshaws, to be joined by St. John's society, 150 abstainers, and Father Tracy's society, 300 strong, is to meet them on the way and conduct them to the field of rendezvous, where a very happy and pleasant day is expected to be spent. An excursion to Arroch or down the Clyde for Tuesday the 21st inst., for total abstainers only. Truly may we say a great, good work is going on at St. Patrick's. May it still further go on and prosper, will, I am sure be the earnest wish of many of your readers as well as you .- Corr. of Liverpool Catholic Times,

Robbing THE Poor .- "John Bennett," in a letter to a contemporary, says :-- For every evil under the sun there is a remedy or there is none. It has occurred to me that there is a remedy to check those rascalities of the "miserable sinners" who make fortunes by robbing the poor of their just weights and measures. Very often a long paragraph, crowded with the names of these "who who have been found out" at their cruel work, appears in your paper as having been summoned before a magistrate for keeping false weights and measures, and using them, too, in fraud, of their unsuspecting customers, and fined five to forty shillings. The paltry fines are readily paid and they return to their dirty work again. These fines nor exposure have no deterrent value—they are inadequate to the offence. Then there is the legion who are not "found out," but go on year by year in their nefarious work, taking a modicum out of an old woman's ounce of "Howqueer's Mixture" to clothe their wives in silks.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE - A WIFE CHARGED WITH CAUSING HER HUSBAND'S DEATH.—At Hammersmith, on Saturday, Harriet Palmer, of 15, Silchester Terrace, Notting Hill, was charged with causing the death of her husband, by pushing him off some steps into an area. It appeared that on Friday night the deceased returned home very drunk and abused his wife. She told him to go in and be quiet. He attempted to strike her, but she touched him on the shoulder and said "be quiet." He staggered back, and being so drunk, he could not stand, and stumbled over a parapet at the side of the steps and fell into the area, ten or twelve feet deep. He did not speak, and was found bleeding from the back of the head. He was carried to the surgery of Dr. Roberts. where he died. Mr. Inghram remanded her,

SUICIDE ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY .- On Saturday a poorly-clad man, about 30, who was standing in the Shoreditch Station, was seen to step off the platform in front of the engine drawing an express. Although he was called to by the porters, and engine-driver blew his whistle, he took no notice, and the engine knoced him down and killed him.

DARING ROBBERY BY GIRLS .- At Marlborough Street, on Tuesday, Joanna Duggan, 17, and Annie Baker 17, were charged with assaulting and robbing an elderly female, named Matilda Spinks, an inmate of St. Pancras Workhouse. The prosecutrix said she went into a shop in Tottenham Court Road and purchased some vinegar. On leaving the shop sho placed the bottle in her pocket, and as she was putting a little bag containing is. 6d. in silver and some coppers into her handkerchief, Duggan snatched the bag from her and Baker knocked her down, and then both of them ran away. Mr. Knox sent them to six months' hard labour.

CRUEL ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY .-- At Lambeth, or Monday, Benjamin Sherlock, 32, was charged with a daring highway robbery. Rose Tillett, married said that on Saturday night she went into a shop in the Wandsworth Road for some oysters. A man threw what she believed to be pepper in her face. The prisoner spoke to her, saying it was a shame for the man to act in such a way. Directly afterwards she felt the prisoner's hand at her dress and saw her purso in his hand. She took hold of him but he threw her down and made off. David Anderson, engineer, said he saw the prisoner throw the prosecutrix down and run away. He followed and captured him. In March, 1873, the prisoner was convicted for picking a woman's pocket and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. He was committed for trial.

THREE YEARS' DESERTION OF A FAMILY,-At Green. wich Police Court, on Monday, Edward Dacey, a labouring man, was charged with leaving two children chargeable to the union. The warrant upon which the prisoner was apprehended was dated three years back, and the relieving officer of Deptford said the prisoner had before been convicted of a two white men were killed, 2 negroes mortally

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formed that a return of his conviction would be kept, and if again charged he would be committed for trial at the sessions, where he would be more severely dealt with.

It seems that the account which has appeared in our columns of the brutal and disgusting prize fight between a man and a dog at Hanley is not altogether without foundation. In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Sir C. Legard asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if his attention had been drawn to the account of the fight, and if he intended to take any steps in the matter, when Mr. Cross replied that his attention had been called to the subject by the question of the hon. baronet, and that from all the inquiries he had been able to make he had reason to believe the account referred to was substantially correct. He had, under these circumstances, given directions that an investigation should be made in the district and the attention of the local authorities called to the matter. That such a disgraceful exhibition should have been allowed to take place reflects little credit on the police at Hanley. Let us hope that those gentlemen who evince such a desite for the civilization of the savages of Africa will bestow a passing thought on those of Hanley .- The Universe.

WILL OF THE DUCHESS OF LEEDS .- The will, as contained in two papers marked A and B, both dated November 19th, 1873, of Louisa Catherine, Duchess Dowager of Leeds' (widow of the seventh Duke of Leeds), late of Hornby Castle, Yorkshire, who died on April 8th last, at the Convent, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, was proved on the 4th instant by the Hon, and Right Rev. William Joseph Hugh Clifford, the Right Rev. James Danell, Lord Howard of Glossop, Simon Thomas Scrope, Sir John Lawson, Bart., and Henry James Stonor, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testatrix bequeaths 200 guineas to each of her executors; her topaz set to Lady Alice Susan Godolphin Osborne; an annuity of £50 to her late house steward, Robert Kyle; an annuity of £100 to her late maid, Elizabeth Duncan Campbell; £5.000 to Archbishop Manning and the Rev. R. Butler and the Rev. Walter Richards, upon trust, to be applied for the maintenance, support, and education of young men studying for holy orders in the Roman Catholic Church; to the orphanage for boys founded by her at Mayfield, Sussex, all the household and church furniture and effects, farming stock and implements in and about the said orphanage, a pecuniary legacy of £10,000, and the further sum of £500 to build an entrance lodge; to the orphanage for girls, founded by her at Bletchingly, Sussex, all the furniture and effects, farming stock and implements in and about such orphanage, and £1,000 to build an entrance lodge. The furniture and effects (including certain medals and jewellery) at Hornby Castle are made heirlooms to pass with property. All testatrix's real estate is devised to the use of the present Marquis of Carmarthen for life, with remainder to his cldest son. The large real estate of the deceased duchess in North America is to be sold, and the proceeds transmitted to England, and with the residue of the personalty is to be laid out in the purchase of land to be settled upon similar trusts to her present landed property.

SELF-BEATIFICATION OF MR. SPURGEON .-- Mr. Spurgeon has been giving some of his grotesque sermons in the neighbourhood of Manchester, and has shown an audacity in spiritual presumption rarely excelled by the most ignorant fanatic. He made an onslaught on preachers generally for their "velvet months," and upon "Popery" in particular, and concluded his self-glorification by declaring that he would not exchange places with any one in Heaven, for after he had done his Master's work, he was certain of everlast ing bliss.

English Miners .- A Walkely correspondent of the Sheffield Daily Telegraph tells a story which illustrates the evil influence of prosperity on the miner class. A miner entered a butcher's shop at Attercliffe and ordered a steak to be cut from a piece that lay on the block, saying "he was not particular to an ounce either way." The meat was cut, and 1s 4d paid for it, when the fellow quietly dropped it to his dog, waited till the animal had devoured it and then sauntered off. The same correspondent saw another miner break four new laid eggs and give them to his dog. A day or two ago a peddler and his wife were brought up at Sheffield Town Hall for neglecting their children. The children were found by the relieving efficers in a wretched condition. One of them, quite naked, was lying on a heap of coal. The whole furniture of the house, a single-roomed house, was "a bucket, fender, chair, table, and a mattress, covered with filth, on which the whole family slept." The fither was intoxicated, and the mother so drunk she could not hold the baby in her arms." The man, it is said, earned £2 10s a week. These pictures almost bear out the belief that "more wages" means for the miner "more drink" and more idleness."

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SCICIOR. - Thomas Macdonald, the marine pensioner, who, at Stonehouse on the 29th of June, beat out with a bedpost the brains of Bridget Welsh, and afterwards attempted suicide by cutting his throat and taking poison, was sufficiently recovered to be examined before the magistrates on Monday. When first admitted into the Naval Hospital the prisoner refused to cat, and had to be fed with the stomach pump. The police produced from the prisoner's house a paper written by Macdonald contessing the murder. He was commutted for trial.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH. - A man who had died mysteriously at Manchester, was found, on postmortem examination to have swallowed a silver teaspoon, which had caused alceration of the coats of the stemach and perforation, and-death. The strangeness of the case is increased by deceased's declaration that he did not know he had swallowed anything unusual.

## UNITED STATES.

CATHOLIC V. PROTESTANT ZEAL .- A member of the Episcopal Church, in a communication to the Vicforia (Oregon) Standard, contrasts the negligence of their preachers with the devotedness of the Catholic priests. He says :—" For instance, in my immediate neighborhood I have known four Catholics sick; the priest has visited all of them, and one was several months sick before he died. The priest attended him constantly. I have seen him pass my gate as soon as it was light in the morning and again after dark at night. As a contrast to that I was sick a month this spring, and had been attending church constantly, ever since it opened; my place was empty in church, but Mr. Cridge never came to see me; never inquired; in fact, it seems to me he reverses the order of things and believes the sheep ought to look after the shepherd.

NEW CHURCH.-On Sunday, August 2, was laid the corner-stone of the new Catholic Church of St. Peter's congregation, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

NEW CHURCH IN BROOKLYN. - On Sunday, August , the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin laid the cornerstone of St. Teresa's Church, on Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

The church, which is 149 by 75 feet, will be constructed of brick, with brownstone trimmings, and is to be completed about November 15. It will cost \$100,000. The design is the Roman order of architecture, and is the work of Mr. P. C. Keely. Mass and services will be held in the basement as soon as that apartment can be placed in a fitting condition.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—A fight occurred at a small village in Clark Co., Ky., on election day, in which

CINCINNATI, August 6 .- In addition to those reported lost off the steamer "Pat Rogers" yesterday, the following are now believed to be drowned:-Anna Cork, two children of Lyman Gestner, of Cincinnati, the wife and child of Dr. Gibbons, of Madison, Ind.; A. M. Batts, of North Carolina; James Smith, deck hand, F. M. Stone, of North Carolina, is badly burned; also John J. Hughes, the mate; they arrived last night. Many of the injured are disfigured for life; the exposed perts of their bodies being actually roasted by the excessive heat. The negro crew behaved badly, hurrying off the boat before there was any imminent danger, and monopolizing all available means of support. Two colored men and one white man rowed away in the life boat, that could save twenty or thirty persons. The river is being dragged for bodies. Up to two o'clock this afternoon four bodies had been recovered by the party dragging the river at Aurora. One was the burber, Minor Mintz, and a young lady supposed to be from Covington, Ky., and other two unknown man and woman.

NEW YORK, Aug 5 .- A Times' special from Boston says a league has been organised in Massachusetts to secure the election of men to the Legislature this fall who will favor the granting of a charter for railroads through the Hoosac Tunnel to Lake Ontario and the West, with double track of steel rails. The road to be managed, to quote from themselves, in the interests of the people, especially of the farming interests and of commerce, manufacturers, real estate and cheap food, and to place Boston and New York on terms of equality, both in regard to freight and passenger fares to and from the West. It is intended to make this a political issue in the fall campaign.

Louisville, August 6 .- The possible origin of the fire on the stenmer "Rogers" is given as follows :-About two weeks ago a negro thief was detected by the watchman who fired at but missed him. This negro took passage on the "Rogers" on Tuesday, and was heard to say before starting, that he would make it as hot as - for that watchman before the boat reached Cincinnati. The opinion is expressed that this negro set the boat on fire, and cut the tiller

The action of the Democracy is tending to make the financial question a more distinct issue in the next National campaign. This is well enough. The probabilities are that the men who believe in honesty in financial matters will believe in honesty in all matters, and the way will be prepared for a new departure in politics looking toward great reforms in the whole conduct of public affairs .- Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

In the Chicago Polico Court, last week two drunken bummers gave their names respectively as Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Tilton.

CINCINNATI, August 6 .- The bodies of Ferdinand Gebber, Mrs. Smith and Miss Cook, of Madison, Indiana, have been recovered from the liver near where the "Pat Rogers" was burned.

CINCINNATI, O, August 5.—The telegraph operator at Aurora, Ind , reports that the steamer Rogers was burned this morning one mile below Aurora. About 20 lives were lost, the victims being principally ladies. Further particulars are expected.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 5.-The north-western part of Minnesota was visited last evening by a violent hailstorm which did great damage to the crops in Meeker County. At Pepin the Baptist Church was struck by lightning and destroyed.

Buried AT A Fire.-New York, August 5 .- Three firemen were buried by the falling walls of a burning house at James slip last night. Two were resened without fatal injury, but Franklin Mahoney, assistant foreman of engine 12 was dangerously in-

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5 .- The round-house of the Chesapeake & Ohio R.R. is burned; loss, 50,000.

Boston, Aug. 5 .- The South Eastern R.R. stables were burned to-night; stock saved. Loss \$80,000.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.-BUFFALO, Aug. 5-This afternoon a stranger, supposed from letters found on his person to be D. M. Carter, of Round-Head, Harding Co., Ohio, was run over on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., near West Seneca, and instantly

OLDEN TIMES .- Who among our extravagant young ladies in these boastful times ever gave her lover, as Cleopatra did, a pearl dissolved in vinegar (or undissolved) worth four hundred thousand dollars? Then there was Paulina, one of the ton in Rome, who used to wear jewels, when she returned her visits, worth three hundred thousand dollars .-Cicero, who was comparatively a poor man in those times, gave fifteen hundred thousand dollars for his establishment on the Palatine, while Messala gave two million dollars for the house of Anthony Seneca, who was just a plain philosopher, was worth one hundred and twenty million dollars. Tiberius left a property of nearly one hundred and twenty million dollars. Casar and Mark Antony both owned wonderfully large fortunes. Why, they talk about a man's failing in New York for a million as if it were a big thing. Cosar, before he entered any office—when hewas a young gentleman in private life—owed fourteen million dollars, and he purchased the friendship of Quesor for two million five hundred thousand dollars. Mark Antony owed fifteen hundred thousand dollars on the Ides of March, and paid it before the Kalends of March. This was nothing - he squandered seven hundred and twenty million dollars of the public money. And these fellows lived well. Escqus, who was a play actor, paid four hundred thousand dollars for a single dish. Caligula spent four hundred thousand dollars on a supper. Their wines were often kept for two ages, and some of them were sold for twenty dollars an ounce .-Dishes were made of gold and silver set with precious stones. The beds of Heliogabulus were of solid silver, his table and plates were of pure gold, and his mattresses, covered with carpets of cloth of gold, were stuffed with down from under the wing of the patridge. It took eighty thousand dollars a year to keep up the dignity of a Roman senator, and some of them spent five million dollars a year. And we talk about the extravagance of modern times!

HEROES AND HEROINES .- We read of the golden deeds of those noble women whose names are known in the uttermost parts of the earth, and feel proud of them, and do them homage. These high heroic minds—these self-appointed martyrs—claim our highest respect. But there is another heroism than that which is seen of all the world-a heroism rare among men, common among women-women of whom the world never hears; who, if the world discovered them, would only draw the veil more closely over their faces and their hearts, and entreat to be left alone with God. How many thousand true heroines may exist now of whom we shall never hear! But still they are there. They sow in secret the seed of which we pluck the flower and eat the fruit; and know not that we pass the sower daily in the street-perhaps some humble, ill-dressed woman, carning painfully her own small sustenance. She who nurses a bedridden mother instead of sending her to the work-house. She who spends her heart and her money on a drunken father, a reckless brother, or the orphans of a kinsman or a friend. She who-but why go on with the long list of great little heroism-save to commemorate one mere form of great little heroism the commonest, and yet the least remembered of all—namely, the heroism of an average mother? Ah! when I think of this last broad fact, I gather hope again for poor human-ity; and this dark world looks bright, this diseased world looks wholesome to me once more-because similar offence, and that the union ratepayers had wounded, and fifteen negroes more or less severely whatever else it is er is not full of, it is at least full