

VOL. XXIX.-NO. 2.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1878.

SIRFRANCIS HINCKS ON ORANGEISM.

to education, there are wide differences of opinion between the great majorities of Catho-His Letter to the "Spectator." lies and of Protestants. It was owing to these differences that unity of action on political Sig.-It is now more than twelve months since I published some letters on the Orange questions between the French Canadian maquestion, my object having been to correct jority and the Upper Canada majority became what I believe to be a prevailing misconcepimpossible, and, as a consequence, the maintion as to the cause of the irritation which tenance of the old Union became equally so. Orange processions cause to our Roman It must be admitted that it was a necessary consequence of Confederation that Catholic fellow-subjects. I had noticed that, the Protestant minority in Quebec holding the both in the pulpit and the press, it was assumed that the chief objection to those pro-cessions was that they were in celebration of opinions expressed in your letter were de-prived of the powerful aid of those in Ontario the Battle of the Boyne, where an Irish Cathowho concurred in them. Sir Alexander Galt, lic army was defeated by King William the who is a fair representative of Protestant III. My conviction is that the cause of opinion, obtained such guarantees as he the hostility to Orangeism is, that the deemed sufficient; and even if I were conavowed object of the association is to maintain "Protestant ascendency in vinced of the soundness of such views as you have expressed, which 1 am not, I should in the present state of public opinion be con-Church and State," and that the period of time that has elapsed since the removal of Catholic disabilities is too short for us to exvinced of the impolicy of advocating them. It seems to me anything but fair that the pect that those who suffered from the penal Protestant minority in Quebec should not only laws can entertain charitable feelings towards claim perfect equality with the majority has always been conceded to them a body which resisted their repeal most zealwhich but should further claim to dictate to ously, and for a long time most successfully. If there could be any hope of the restoration the majority how they are to manage their own affairs. You remark : "We have of a better feeling, it would be dispelled by such articles as those published in the (trange Sentinel, in which it has been recently demanded a real education for the French habitant," and you complain of want of acdeclared that Catholic Emancipation was " a tive support to your demand from the Orange-Now, I could understand a complaint suicidal measure," and that the Act " was carmen. ried by perjury, perfidy and treachery." It based on interference by the Catholics with must be obvious that those who enthe Protestant schools, but none such could tertain such an opinion would subject with truth be made. It is those who think Canadian Catholics to penal laws, if with you, who claim to interfere with an eduin their power to do so. Mr. County cational system, which is not merely sanction-Grant is reported to have ed by the Catholic Bishops and clergy, but stated, in a recent speech in Toronto, that by an overwhelming majority of the laity of . he imbibed his principles with his mother's both political parties. Again, you complain of "the iniquity of clerical exemption from taxation." If I am not mistaken, such ex-emption prevails both in the United States Mr. Grant cannot be unaware that the Irish Catholics have imbibed with their mother's milk an utter detestation of those and in Ontario, with the sanction of Protesprinciples. If there was any good reason for perpetuating in our adopted country the old tant majorities. And something at least may party feuds of Ircland, those who, as taxbe said in its favor. Were the present exemptions removed the tax-payers as a body would no doubt be benefited, but it would, most payers and as owners of property in Montreal, suffer from them most severely might be less inclined to complain; but I am unaware of a assuredly, be at the expense of the very class which now voluntarily contributes the largest single reason that can be given to justify the amount to the support of our religious and charitable institutions. You desire to deformation of even a Protestant or Civil Rights Alliance, which, I regret to observe, you think prive the Catholics "of privileges which are desirable. I had fully intended last year to abandon not rights." You are in favor, as I underall further discussion of the subject. I had stand, of abolishing the payment of dues for endeavored to correct what I deemed misconthe support of the clergy in the Province of Quebec, although no complaint has been ceptions, but judging from past experience I made by the people interested, and Protest-ants certainly have no cause of complaint on had but slight expectation of accomplishing any good. This year I carefully abstained from all reference to the subject, but my that ground. You favor a Protestant or Civil known opinions probably led to my being Rights Alliance, the chief object of which, as summoned as a witness in the cases now far as 1 have been able to comprehend it,

legislative action, and especially all relating [therhood in Lower Canada to ally themselves to the Liberal party, and to do all in their power to exasperate the Catholic majority, it would have been a wonderful manifestation of such wisdom. It is at least an extraordinary circumstance that a body which has usually acted with tolerable unanimity should at this time take opposite sides in the two Provinces. One consequence is that both political parties are inclined to protect the Orangemen, and my only consolation is that their proceedings give me no offence, and that I have only to suffer like the taxpayers generally from the enormous expense to which they annually subject the city of Montreal. It appears, too that besides the direct tax there is an indirect one, as they have boasted of the contributions which they receive from the Frotestants who are not Orange. My chief regret at present is that I should have been compelled by circumstances to take any part whatever in discussions regarding Orangeism. F. HINCKS.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(From a regular Correspondent.)

PARIS, August 9, 1878. The Berlin Congress is now next to ancient

istory: the French are now reconciled to the Anglo-Turkish treaty, the more so, as it is now accepted as a settled matter that France, not Italy, shall have Tunis, as an equivalent for Cyprus. The Italians, by the agitation of their extreme patriots, have for feited much political consideration, and have drawn a profit and loss attention to what they have acquired by good luck more than by arms or diplomacy. Public opinion here recommends Italy to remember that covetousness bursts the bag, and that if, the Teutons mean to keep Trieste, the Gauls are the same way of thinking respecting Nice, despite all Vaterland theories of the world.

Many exhibitors complain they take no orders; perhaps the State lottery will purchase some of their goods. They are exceptions; it is customary to present a judge with a pair of white gloves, when at an Assizes he "has got no work to do." There s one firm in the American section, the Waltham Watchmaking Company, that displays at each corner of its large drawing-room case, oriflammes with the inscription in gold letters, " Contents sold to agents from Bradford, Birmingham, Amsterdam, &c., for the account of the house in Sidney, New South Wales, of S. Hofinung & Co." The value of the sale is quarter of a million of francs.

The manager in charge deserves a pair of summoned as a winess in the cases how in the cases how in the baye of completend it, pending in the Police Court. I had to an-swer such questions as the learned counsel on against Catholic institutions, although it has got work to do; he is organizing another took it in hands, and passed it almost without both sides thought proper to put to me, and cannot be shown that Protestants suffer in having done so I desire to add a few remarks, the least from the laws which are in force in founding an agency here. Traders in genewhite gloves from his co-exhibitors, but he | without opposition. The House of Lords next

stored away in the attics of the mayoralties, along with streamers for royal anniversaries. The latter have been turned to a republican account by cutting out the devices on the This idea of artistic economy is of stuff. Latin origin, for the Romans, when a new Emperor ascended the throne, screwed off the head of his predecessor from the statues, and then placed his likeness thereon. The appearance of foreign military uniforms

is a peculiar feature of the present Exhibition. Foreign uniforms have appeared at former Exhibitions, but generally worn by visitors. On the present occasion foreign solliers do duty in many of the sections, and they may often be seen marching in and out of the building under the command of a corporal or sergeant. The first on the ground were, I believe, English sappers ; now there are Spanish infantrymen in long, iron-grey capotes, with green worsted epaulettes and red trousers, like the French; Swiss attendants, wearing dark tunics with white facings. and having the Swiss cross on their kepis Dutch marines, in black tunies trimmed with red, with the arms and name of their country embroidered in gold on their collars; United States infantrymen, in simple uniforms, short blue tunics, iron-grey trousers : and Norwegian sailors, with linen jackets and broad shirt collars, turned over. There are, I think, Italians and some others, probably, in addi-Louis. tion.

OUR IRISH LETTER

(From our Regular Correspondent.) DCELIS, August 16.

I am glad to say that Parliament, which is to be prorogued on to-morrow, will not close its present session without passing the two measures upon which the popular mind of Ireland has been set for the last few months. The Sunday Closing Bill and the Intermediate Education Bill are laws of the land, probably at the moment I am writing. The third reading of the first-mentioned measure was specially fixed by the Government for Saturday, against the strong and indignant opposition of the vintner party, one of whom (Dr. O'Leary) threatened a prolongation of the fight through Sunday. When Saturday came the courage of the Sunday openers" collapsed. They maintained the tight for only three or four hours. Mr. P. J. Smith proposed to have the bill recommitted for the purpose of inserting a provision for compenation to the publicans, and he was supported by the usual phalanx. A division was then taken, with the result of leaving Mr. Smyth in the minority; after which the sponge was thrown up; the bill was read a third time

versy, and "sin no more." Whether they are mony, at the meeting of the City Coun il on right or wrong, the vast majority of the Irish people, under present circumstances, ardently long for the destruction, and not for the preservation, of the British Empire.

A notable public man has just intimated his intention to return to private life. Mr. P. J. Smyth, M. P., in a letter to the Very Rev.

Luke Barton, P. P., Castletown-Geoghegan, says he will not seek re-election for Westmeath. He goes further, and says that in the present state of opinion in Ireland--- if opinion it can be called "-he prefers not to be classed at all amongst the parliamentary representatives of his country. As long as he continues to act as he has done for some two or three years past, his country prefers the same thing. He is not perfectly candid. He ought to have said what he knows right well -that he had no chance of re-election for Westmeath. Two or three years ago, after he had been engaged in fighting against the Home Rule cause, which he was elected to support, the Bishop and clergy of Westmeath publicly denounced him as a pledge-breaker, and indirectly called upon him to resign. He has not mended his ways since, and the Bishop and priests are still Home Rulers. Under these circumstances it is evident that the best thing he could do is that which he has done-viz, said out at once that he will not stand again. Yet, it is a pity that Mr. Smyth, with his record of '48 behind him, should not be tighting in the national ranks. Judgment in the Harene estate case was given on Saturday. It is, I am sorry to say, adverse to the tenants. The Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and Lord Justice

Deasy all agreed in making an order that the estate should be conveyed to Samuel Murray Hussey, although his offer was £500 less than that offered by the tenants' representatives, Messrs, Murphy & Lombard, and that Messrs. Murphy & Lombard should pay the costs of the whole litigation ! It is the general belief that this decision was the result of anti-tenant, pro-landlord prejudice working, uncon-sciously, perhaps, in the judges' minds : but, if it be sound law, it is clear that "the Bright Clauses " of the Irish Land Act of 1870, under which the tenants proceeded, do not, as has been supposed, afford the slightest facilities for the creation of a peasant proprietary. The tenants are in a state of dismay, for Hussey their new landlord, has learned, from the offers they made for their holdings under so powerful a motive as the desire to become their own landlords, what they think those holdings worth, and will, accordingly, put the screw on in the shape of a frightful increase of rent. He has already carned an evil reputation in Kerry as a rent-raiser. When the the comprehensive mobilization measures late agent of Lord Kenmare (an excellent Catholic gentleman of the name of Gallway, are being rapidly carried out. and brother, by the way, to the well-known Jesuit Father of that name in London,) refus-ed to raise the rents of the Killarney property. In a fact that Count Andrassy does not credit the reports that the Porte connived at the re-

TERMS: ^{81.50} per annum In advance.

Monday. The British Association held its opening on

Wednesday evening in the Exhibition Palace. The inaugural address was delivered by Mr. William Spottiswoode, a distinguished mathematician, but it was so abstruse that scarcely anybody could understand it.

Another political prisoner, James Clancy, is to be released on the 25th of September. He is in very shattered health, like Kelly.

The new line of railway from Lismore to Waterford, and Dungarvon, was opened for traffic on Monday. It has been constructed chielly by the Duke of Devonshire, who spent £90,000 on it. The Duke has already made, at his sole expense, the railway between Fermoy and Lismore.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES

VIENNA, August 20 .--- After a severe engagement the Austrians occupied Serajevo yesterday

A despatch from Constantinople says the Bosnian insurrectionary chief Hadji Loja has accidentaly wounded himself. He has ordered that every Austrian commander who may be explured shall be hanged. The same despatch says the Porte has reiterated its orders with regard to non resistance to the Austrian advance, but Turkish authority is, however, powerless in Bosnia. Belgrade advices are to the effect that the preparations for resistance at Sienitza are gradually slackening. Several thousand Turkish regular troops have passed through there on their way homeward from Bosnia.

The North German Gazette says it is alleged that the Turkish note, protesting against the Greek claims, has not yet been communicated to Germany, nor probably to any of the Powers, who consequently have not received such proof of the failure of direct negotiations between Turkey and Greece as will necessitate their mediation.

The Political Correspondence says Hafiz Pasha passed over to the Austrian camp, and has been sent to Brod.

Cattaro despatches state that hostilities broke out on Tuesday between the Turks and Montenegrins near Podgoritza.

A Ragusa telegram says 5,000 insurgents have been defeated near Stolats with heavy loss.

A Vienna despatch says negotiations for a convention between Austria and Turkey aro still proceeding, but the Turkish demands are exorbitant and unacceptable.

A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that agreed upon in the latest Cabinet Councils

AVie nna correspondent says he knows as

HOTEL DU LOUVRE,)

some of which are rendered necessary by criticisms on my evidence in court.

Master

milk.

The history of Ireland, especially since the rupture between England and the Papacy, is a history of persecutions by the dominant party, and of successive rebellions by the subject race, and it has been written by their respective historians in the true spirit of party. Were we to believe Froude, we should have to admit that the Catholics were always wrong : and if, on the other hand, we were to adopt the accounts of the same transactions by Catholic historians, we should have to come to an opposite conclusion. The important facts would have to be admitted on all hands. Ireland was conquered by England, and, after the rupture with the Papacy, religious animosity was added to that of race, and frequent rebellions were the consequence. As these were suppressed from time to time the lands of the rebels were forfeited and granted to English and Scotch settlers of a different race and of a different religion. The old proprietors of the soil found themselves utterly ruined. Under such circumstances it was not surprising that at the period of the revolution the Irish Catholics should have seized the opportunity would have ejected the new settlers, restored the forfeited estates to their former owners, They were defeated, and a long period of persecution followed, resulting in another robel-lion, which was suppressed with the cruelty led to the rebellion, were deemed more chiefly for the purpose of defence. It became apparent, however, to English statesmust be abandoned, and the Union was the result. The subsequent history is more familiar to the present generation. The Irish Catholics have been engaged during the nineteenth century in a constant struggle for what they, at all events, have believed to be their just rights, and their most energetic opponents have been the members of the Orange Association To do the Irish Orangemen justice, it must be admitted that notwithstanding their numerous traditions of injuries sustained at the hands of Catholics, they abstained from flaunting their regalia in the Irish cities, in which the population was chiefly Catholic, and they did not encourage young boys to enter the Order as Orange Young Britons. The zeal of the Canadian they well knew were looked on by the Catho-

I feel assured that you are a sincere friend to free discussion.

With regard to my late evidence, and especially to that portion of it which refers to the duty of the civil authorities to prevent processions calculated to endanger the public peace. I desire that it should be borne in mind that it was based on the legal opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General of Upper Canada, and on the present practice in Ireland. If it be imagined that I approve of the violent interference with processions by those who feel aggrieved by them, I cannot too emphatically disclaim such a sentiment. Most sincerely do I wish, and I have fre-quently heard influential Catholics express themselves to the same effect, that all such inierierences were abandoned. I cannot, however, be blind to consequences, which during a long period of years have invariably followed when they have taken place. With regards to attacks upon churches, and especially during diving service, I should hope that there is but one opinion, viz., that those guilty of such attacks should be severe-ly punished. I should hope that instances of of supporting the King de jure, who was a such attacks are very rare, indeed the only Catholic, against the King de fucto, who was a Protestant. Had they at that period succeeded, it seems hardly doubtful that they unfortunate casualties which took place, the unfortunate casualties which took place, the result of accident or mismanagement. Being asked whether, in my opinion, the principle and re-established the Catholic religion. of law laid down by competent authority was They were defeated, and a long period of per-applicable to such a case, I was inclined to think that a Chief Magistrate might so construe it, although I am far from admitting that is the invariable accompaniment that there is any analogy between such a case of civil strife. The penal laws, which had and that of a public procession. In the led to the rebellion, were deemed more Gavazzi case, even those who hold a Catholic than ever necessary by the dominant Mayor responsible for the firing, which I do party in Ireland, which had shortly before the not, cannot but admit that he called out the rebellion organised the Orange Association | military, and posted them for the protection of the lecturer and his audience. I am not aware that any other part of my evidence is men that the Irish system of government open to misconception, although I might, if disposed to indulge in controversy, comment at some length on an article in the Toronto Globe of the 21st instant. I shall not, however, trespass much on your indulgence.

I can assure the Globe that I do not feel myself "in a corner." I have not a word moreover to retract, nor do I admit that my evidence, fairly considered, requires the Czplanation which I have seen fit to offer. I own that I am not a little surprised at opinions being attributed to me which I expressly gave as those of the law officers of 'the Crown, and those adopted in practice in Ireland at the present time. I find no all' ision in the Globe to the opinion referred to, and to the practice, but I do find that my evider are has been literally tortured into a charge o i main-Orangemen has far surpassed that of the taining that a foreign lecturer "may, i n case of Irish, although the former had received no his not being suppressed and silence d by the provocation whatever, when they determined authorities, be very properly mobled by the on introducing processions in Moutreal, which populace." I do not think that the sopponents. of Orange processions in Montrer 1 are of opilick as an insult. While concur in a great deal of the letter in your last number addressed to the Orage-men, I own that I can discover no ground for your contention against what you term. "the Ditical position 3 of the Roman Catholica I am that on several questions requiring I am that on several questions requiring

the Province of Quebec. I have ventured on | ral, and watchmakers in particular, ought to the foregoing criticism on your letter because study how this firm does business, and which days the public houses will be closed through-I feel assured that you are a sincere friend to is often quoted in the French press in the dis-out all Ireland, the five towns of Dublin, cussions on free trade. It makes all the parts of the watch by machinery, not by hand, turning out uniform work for uniform prices: not a cheap article at a cheap rate, but a good one at its cost price, and holding themselves responsible for defects. This company have driven Swiss watches out of the American markets: it competes with English makers, and is now about entering the lists with the Swiss firms that monopolize the watch trade in France.

The most recent improvement in the production of lace is the introduction of shaded tints in the flowers and patterns, glving them the relief of a picture. This effect is produced by varying the application of the two stitches used in making the flowers-the "toile," which forms the close tissue, and the "grille," employed in the more open part of turned right round and said the Irish would the pattern. The system is so successfully ap-be treated with injustice if they did not get plied to the laces of France that it has been adopted with the greatest success. There is a legend regarding the introduction of this manufacture into Flanders. A poverty stricken but prime young girl was dying of love for a young man whose wealth precluded | system. These are remarkable conversions. all hopes of marriage. One night, as she sat weeping at her sad fate, a beautiful lady entered the cotage, and without saying a word placed on her knee a beautiful cushion, with its bobbins filled with the fine thread which on autumn evenings float in the air, and which the people call "fils do la Vierge." The lady, though of romantic bearing, was a prac-tical manufacturer. She sat down in silence and with her nimble fingers taught the unhappy maiden how to make all sorts of patterns and complicated stitches. AS daylight approached the maiden had learned, her art, and the mysterious visitor disappeared. The varice of lace soon made the poor girl rich. She married the man of her choice, and, 'arrounded by a Tille family, lived happy and rich, for she had kept the secret for herse if. One evening when the little folk were r saying round her knee by the fircside, and her husband sat fondly watching the happy group, the lady suddenly made her appe arance among them. Her bearing was distant; she seemed stern and sad, and this time addressed her protege in a trembling voice, "Here," she said, "you enjoy peace and abundance, while without are famine and trouble. I helped you; you have not helped your neighbors. The angels weep for you, and turn away their taces." So the next day the woman arose, and, going forth with a green cushion and its bobbins in her hands, went from cottage to cottage, offering to all who would be taught to instruct them in the

A biblical curiosity in the English section, vhich attracts crowds, is the model of the Tabernacle as it existed during the wandering of the Israelites in the Desert; the exterior and interior of the Tabernacle are constructed

what it enacts. Henceforth, then, on Sun-Belfast, Cork, Limerick and Waterford excepted. In those towns the hours for opening will be from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. As to the Intermediate Education Bill, the

Secularists, led by the Presbyterian champion, Lewis, of Derry, renewed their opposition on Monday night, but all their amendments, which would have turned the bill into a fresh scheme of mixed education, were defeated, and the Irish language was accorded a place amongst the subjects for which candidates may be examined for prizes. The debate was remarkable for one or two notable incidents. Mr. Cowen, the member for Newcastle, who has all along been an excellent friend of Ireland, but who up to this has joined all English parties in refusing us a denominational system of education, on Monday night that system. Sir William Harcourt, and the great Secularist and Solicitor-General in the late Government, said there was no use in offering Ireland what she would reject, and that she had decidedly rejected the mixed Thirdly, Mr. Newdocate, the Protestant champion, deployed the action of the Government as due to obstruction-that is, to the action of Mussrs. Parnell and Biggar. $-\Lambda$ word or two now about the Board which is to administer this scheme of Intermediate Education. It is to be composed of Lord Chancelfor Ball (Protestant), Lord Chief Baron Palles (Catholic), the Earl of Belmore (Prorates (Catholic), the Earl of Beimore (110-testant), the O'Conor Don (Catholic), Rev. Dr. Salmon, S. F. T. C. D. (Protestant), the Rev. Dr. Molloy (Vice-Rector of the Catholic Uni-versity), and the Rev. Dr. Porter (Presbyte-rian). It is evidently unfair to give a majori-ty to the Protestants in a country where four-folds of the protestants in a country where four-tion of the protestants in a country where fourfifths of the people are of the Catholic faith but, on the whole, the constitution of the Board is not unsatisfactory. Three men like the Chief Baron, the O'Conor Don, and Dr. Molloy will be able to see that no injustice is done to the Catholics; and if they are overpowered on a division, there is the Irish party in Parliament to set things right, or to make it hot for the government. Mr. Butt, I should add, was offered a seat on the Board, but he could not take it, he said, because of his other engagements and the state of his health. The Catholic colleges and schools throughout the country will now have to pull out.

The un-Irish speeches of Mr. Butt and Mr. O'Donnell on the Eastern question continue to be fiercely denounced in the popular press, and the Weekly News of this week has a cartoon representing "Signor Butt, a basso," and "Signor O'Donnell, a rising tenor," singing, on the stage of "the Westminster Music Hall," from a sheet of music headed "Rule Britannia." There is no doubt both of them made a tremendous mistake, and Mr. O'Don-

Hussey readily undertook the task. Another addition to the statues by which

by the erection of a statue of the late Sir Alexander M.Donnell, in the lawn of Tyrone Russia has finally determined to retain the House, the headquarters of the Board of positions before Constantinople until the National Education. The sculptor is Mr. evacuation of Batonm is completed. Thomas Farrell, who executed the boautiful white marble statue of Smith O'Brien near Carlisle Bridge. The M.Donnell statue is seek such a modification of the Treaty of Beralso of white marble and is a very creditable | lin concerning the Jews as will avert the production. Sir Alexander M-Donnell was necessity of the election of a Constituent Asat first a clerk in the office of the Chief sembly to amend the Roumanian constitu-secretary, and displayed in that capacity so much of the peculiar ability required from its the people will result in their dismissal, servants by the British Government in Ire- and fear they will be followed by accusations land, that on the constitution of the National Board he was attached to that body and their predecessors. The Ministers argue that eventually rose to be President or Paid Com- the gradual admission of Jews to civil and missioner. For a long series of years he political rights will be better than the abrupt continued to be the guiding spirit of the board and took a prominent part in the so obnoxious to the people that they find movement which drove from it the Protestant | means to make the Jews feel their disproselytiser, Archbishop Whately. He seems to have had in an exceptional degree the knack of getting his relatives into office. His brother, Dr. John McDonnell, was for many years the medical member of the Poor Russians attacked Karavassalar and Akba-Law Board, and John's son, Dr. Robert M'Donnell, was for some years the physician tions. to Mountjoy Convict Prison. This latter gentleman, who is still in middle age, is the best and most distinguished of the whole family. As a physiologist he is known throughout Europe. When cruelty be-gan to be practised towards the Fenian colonists in Mountjoy he tried to stop it and was pensioned off for the audacious act. He then gave his pension to the relief of the wives and families of the political prisoners. He is a Home Ruler, but he thinks that the Home Rule movement has no chance of success till the Bar, which contains the bestframed intellect in the country, is forced to join the national ranks, by being deprived of the chance of getting the prizes how held out for loyalty to the British. One other fact should be mentioned. I see by the Freeman of yesterday that it was he who, several years igo, first suggested for university education in Ireland the principle upon which the Intermediate Education Bill is based.

The death of a sister of his Grace the Arch-The death of a sister of his office the Afen-bishop of Tuam, Miss Barbara McHale, took place at His Grace's residence in Tuam, on Saturday. The deceased lady had reached a good old age, and was much attached to her Illustrious brother, who returned her affection.

Her funeral was largely attended. I may here mention that the remains of the Bishop of Ardagh are expected to arrive to-day. They will be interred in the Cathedral at Longford, but previously to their being removed to that place, the obsequies will be celebrated with great pomp in the pro-Cathe-dral here. His Lordship the Bishop of Ga-dara will officiate at High Mass and His Eminence the Cardinal, who has received a

sistance of the Bosnians, and he also adds. that Austria contemplates no understanding Dublin is adorned has been made this week | with Servia and Montenegro.

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that

A Bucharest special says Minister Cogalnicearo is about to go to the various capitals to pleasure without giving room for European

intervention. As the Rhodope insurgents ignored the summons to evacuate their positions, the nan, but the insurgents maintained their posi-

A Vienna despatch says the general Cabinet Council held on Saturday, with regard to the convention with Turkey, having without avail exhausted all efforts to secure the fixing of a limit to the occupation of the Turkish provinces, and to secure a share in their administration for the Sultan, the Porte now desires the convention to read "Temporary Exercise of Sovereignty." This proposition has been handed to the Emperor of Austria, but it is doubtful whether even this has been

A Berlin despatch says it now appears that the Porto suggests the postponement of the surrender of Batoum'until September 12th.

A single trial of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children; never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity and cures dysentery and diarrhoa. Gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

For cuts, wrap up the wound in the blood and wet the bandage thoroughly with Brown's Household Panacea and Family Liniment. For chills and fever, it has proved very officacious. It quickens the blood and invigorates the whole system. No mistake about it. For internal and external use. Sold by all druggists.

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS.—A never failing remedy for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind spasms, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, habi-tual costiveness, &c., is Dr. Harvey's Anti-