wants of the property of the question of I rish seduca-tion will be come to until a Parliament that under-stands I rish affairs is called to sit in College Green.

Provessin Galeraith on the Anchesenor of Toam.

Don Tuesday, 26th Octobe, the Home Rule League beids meeting in Dublin, hich was very largely stended, the flev Professor Galbrath F. T.C.D. moved the following resolution.

"That we would tail in our duty as Trishmen if we did not take this opportunity of expressing that which we know to be the feeling of the whole Irish which we know to be the feeling of the whole Irish couls in recording in the most emphatic manner

which we another the leeling of the whole friend people, in recording in the most emphatic manner out deep sense of obligation to his Grace the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Tuam for giving to our efforts in the cause of Friend the splendid authority and the sanction of his great name and authority sun the character by presiding at Tuam, and for his noble words of patriotism, wisdom, and true liberality—words which will be received with gratitude and veneration by the Irish race all over the world." I am sure that if my only object were to carry this

resolution I could effect it very simply by at once calling on you to pass it with acclamation, for where is to be found in Ireland a man whose heart bests with the National sentiment that does not venerate and love the man who, for over half a century, through good report and evil report, was ever willing to spend and be spent for the sacred cause of Irish nationality? (Applause.) In the month of June last I had the privilege to be present at his jubilee as one of the representatives of the Irish Home Rule League, when the clergy and people of his diocese assembled to do him honour (hear, hear). I was his guest on the occasion, and he, the oldest Catholic bishop in Christendom, did not hesitate to place me, a Protestant clergyman, in the highest post of honour at his table, which it was in his power to assign (cheers); and why was this? I venture to answer for him. It was because, forgetting that I worshipped at another aliar, and was subject to another religious discipline, he recognized in me an honest fellow labourer for the honour and welfare of dear old Ireland (cheers). In this honourable relation, then, I claim to stand to the good Archbishop—a relation which, I am confident, will never oblige either him or me to forget our duty to God or to our Church, while at the same time we are faithfully working together for our fatherland (applause). The resolution which I move directs our particular notice to a late occasion-namely, the grand provincial demonstration held at Tuam on Thursday last, at which the whole of Connaught pronounced their emphatic declaration in favour of Home Rule as defined in the National Conference held in this building in 1872 (applause) -a conference called together by the largest requisition I ever remember to have seen signed in Ireland, and headed with the illustrious name of John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam (cheers), How it would have delighted the open enemies of her cause-above all, how it would have delighted the discontented factionaries who lurk, about the National camp-to have had it to say that that meeting had been held without his approval and sympathy (hear, hear). I ask how would they all have joined in expressing their delight? (hear, hear.) We may judge of this by the envious insinuations that obtained currency some days before the meeting, that it had not his sympathy. To put an end to all this, the venerable Archbishop not only lent his aid and gave his sympathy but event even beyond our fair expectations by taking the chair at a meeting held in the open air at this inclement season (cheers). That noble act, as well as the expressive words he uttered, I sincerely hope will be duly recorded, for they ought never to be forgotten by the Irish people (applause). In those few words he blessed our cause, and commended us to the leadership of him who is fit to lead-Isaac Butt (cheers). I have used the words "envious insinuations." I hope they are not too hard, but I cannot avoid referring to a statement made the other day by a gentleman for whom I entertain a high respect, which has served as a foundation for these insignations. I am confident he acted without reflection when he stated that the Archbishop withdrew his name as trustee of our special fund, the inference no doubt being that he also withdrew his sympathy. No one better than myself could have answered this, as I am the honorary secretary to the trustees, and I could have answered that his Grace never withdrew from the office which we desired to impose upon him, but that he simply declined it in terms most courteous and respectful, on the grounds that the discharge of the duties were, in his opinion, inconsistent with the functions of his office (applause) And so it came to pass that the venerable Archbishop himself, by his own words, scattered these pestilent rumours to the winds, and has given as his last act that sanction to our principles and action which must naturally attach itself to his venerable, and I will add on the behalf of his countrymen, his

beloved name (cheers). Mr. Fay, M.P., seconded the motion. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., moved the follow-

That, in order to give the widest circulation to that noble declaration of National policy and National Union, the Council be requested to print and publish the speech of the Archbishop, in such form and manner as they may think best."

The Hon. Judge Little seconded the resolution. Mr. Butt. M P., moved :--

"That we have witnessed with great satisfaction the meetings recently held in the town of Galway and the city, of Waterford, recognizing in these meetings new proofs of the patriotic spirit of those celebrated towns, and their determination to abide stendily by the cause of their country."

Mr. B. C. Molloy seconded the resolution. Mr. Butt, M.P., next moved :-

"That the next meeting of the League be held that day week." de less off After the usual vote of thanks the meeting sepaerated. The figures will remark a few with which

GREAT BRITAIN

BRIONS -The Stamford Guardian states that the Rev. R. II. Webb, late Vicar of Hambleton, Rutland, has been received into the Catholio Church.
We hear also that Lady Evelyn Bertie, youngest
daughter of the Earl of Abingdon, has, lately, been received. The real swall initiative

Mr. Bright, in writing to a Birmingham gentle man on the subject of funeral reform; recommends for imitation the practice of the Society of Eriends. Nothing he says, could be more simple, and nothing. could be better of a street at the said that the

Mr. Hartwell Grissel, one of the Pope's Chamberlains, has just arrived from Rome with a letter from but on his removal to Pentonville the prison offi-tie Holy Father in reply to the Address from the cials, so the amazing story goes, insisted on tak-

wants of the people. We have little hopes that a addressing his constituents at Kircaldy on Friday night, deplored the treatment of Scotch measures in it is stated, brought the case before the Pentonville the House of Commons, and although he was not authorities, but they refused to interfere. Nothing

Jodicial, Appointments.—London, Nov. 17.—Soli-citor-General Sir John Rolke, M.P., for Preston, has been appointed Attorney-General, Mr. Hardinge Stanley Gifford, Q.U., has been appointed Solicitor-General vice Baron Holker

DEPRESSION IN THE IRON TRADE. Messrs, Blockow, Vaughan & Co., iron producers, of Leeds, have been compelled, owing to the depression in the iron trade, to discharge between 2,000 and 3,000 operatives.

In accordance with a resolve at the last Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, held at Hengler's Circus, the Grand Lodge Executive have been correspon ling with Cardinal Manning on the subject of Good Templarism, and his eminence having consented to an interview, Joseph Malins, Grand Worthy Chief Templar, John W. Kirton, Grand Worthy Secretary, and W. Ward, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee of Consultation, have met the Cardinal at his residence in the way of the removal of the disabilities were insuperable.

An IMPERIAL HUNTRESS.—The Empress of Austria will not, says the World, be present at the 1st November meet of the Quorn, as she had intended to be. This change of plan is not caused by any bad results of her Majesty's fall a few weeks ago in France. Indeed the severity of the fall in question has been very greatly exaggerated. A very well-known London riding-master was with the Empress when she met with her accident, which he describes as but a very trifling one. Her Majesty's sister, however the ex-Queen of Naples, intends hunting in the grass countries this season, and eight horses have already been despatched to Northamptonshire for her use. As the ex-Queen is not a light weight but one of the most fearless of women—Gaeta showed that—and had experience last year to hounds, she is safe to be in the first flight, as her small stud is one of the best in the shires.

landlady for a drop of water, and on being supplied left to us hears his loss with resignation with it locked herself in the bedroom. Not appear comforting assurance of the good man's Chr ing again down stairs, the police were communicated with, and Dellahunt, 218 L, procured a ladder and forced open the window. On a dirty mattress, in a room devoid of furniture, lay her body. Her head rested on an old hamper, which served as a pillow, and by her side was discovered an old skirt, with a quantity of gold sewed in the waistband. On examination of the body a medical gentleman gave his opinion that deceased had died from starvation. In a box there was a quantity of valuable jewellery, and in another box the will of Hugh Moore, for £4000. Several other document proved the deceased to be a Miss Eliza Moore, of Tettern Hall, Wolverbampton. The police also found two valuable wristbands, set with amethysts, a pair of gold scissors a large quantity of silver spoons, a gold egg spoon, and other jewellery of considerable value.

THE "BISHOP' OF RIPON ON PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.—The gentleman who calls himself Bishop of Ripon objects to permitting the words "Requie cat in pace" to be chizelled on a tombstone in a graveyard over which he claims jurisdiction, although the request was preferred by the son of the man over whose remains the stone was erected. It would he interesting to hear this gentleman's ideas as to the death-bed confession of his brother of Brechin, and the prayer that the Lord should give puzzled to know what Protestant doctrine really is consistency. He says that "May he rest in peace" is a prayer for the dead, and continues by declaring that—"All true Protestants believe that the state of the departed is fixed the moment after death .--The souls of the faithful are in joy and felicity, and do not need our prayers. Lost souls cannot be ben fited by them. The inscription is constantly used by Roman Catholics, and is quite in harmony with Roman Catholic doctrine. It may be found in some Protestant churchyards, but this is rarely the case, and the fact that it is sometimes met with is no defence for adopting an expression which is both misleading and erroneous." Admitting all this, how does it happen that Protestants wander from their own doctrines, and are instinctively attracted towards ours in the moment of grief, when there is greatest necessity for the consolations of religion? Is it not clear proof that there is a want in the system invented by Dr. Martin Luther, that it does not satisfy the aspirations of the heart stricken by trouble, that it is a cold dry creed fitted only for the hard angular temperaments of worldly men. A great argument against atheism is that it leaves its votary without hope or comfort by the side of the open grave of a relative; there is no hope for him; he is consigned to oblivion like a dog. A greater argument against Protestantism is that there is no tie of sympathetic love between the living and the dead; the man of failings is as much to be condemned as the red-handed murderer. No use to pray for him; his fate is sealed the instant the breath leaves his body. There is no love in a creed that leaves one bereft of love at such a terrible hour. While Protestants hold differences on this point, it is absurd of them to maintain that their Church can boast either of unity or obedience.-

ATROCITIES OF EXCLISH PRISON DISCIPLINE.—Many and terrible are the mysteries connected with the economy and discipline of a convict prison. The public are content that places like Millbank and Pentonville should be shrouded in comparative gloom, since the obscurity which environs them may serve to terrify and to deter the evilly-disposed. It is the raverse of gratifying, however, when a little gleam of light is let into the convict's cell, to behold such a bewildering tragi-comedy as that in which Mr. Alderman Figgins, the Governor of Millbank, and a prisoner named Howell seemed recently to have been engaged. The man Howell was convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court, and conveyed in pursuance of his sentence to the Model Prison. It appears that he had lost all the teeth in his upper jaw, and he had had them re placed by false ones: While he was in Newgate his maxilary arrangements were not interfered with cials so the amazing story goes, insisted on tak-ing out, the poor wretch's false molars and incitine Holf Patter in poly, to the Address from the Calle to the amende to the Address from the Calle to the amende to the Address from the Calle to the amende to the Address from the Calle to the amende to the Address from the Calle to the amende to the Address from the Calle to the Calle to

incapable of masticating his food. The Alderman tion will be come to until a remained that undertion will be come to until a remained that undertion will be come to until a remained that undertion will be come to until a remained that undertion will be come to until a remained that undertion will be come to until a remained to advocate a Scotch Parliament, he combusin a waiting that a consummation so devoutly strength of the unities, but they refused to interfere. Nothing
baffled, the energetic visiting justice has written to
the Home Secretary, and pending that functionary's
to be rished for week can only give God-speed to.
Bulle than Ireland. Sir. George thought Radical
guidement like Dr. Ward who work so faithfully in reform was necessary.

Judicial Appointments—London No. 18.

Judicial Appointments No. 18.

Judicial Appo he convert the gold setting into a saw, or could he melt the metal over his gaspipe, and cast it into a key? Could he bribe a warder with it? Finally, it may be asked whether the regulations of Pentonville Prison would warrant the jail authorities in depriving a crippled convict of a wooden leg or an artificial hand, of a glass eye or a false nose ? . It seems to us about as logical; and humane to take out a man's teeth, natural or manufactured; as it would be to draw the nails from his fingers and toes. -Daily Telegraph. A find a Venedia travel to the Appenie

DEATH OF MR. JOHN, BROWN, SEN .- (From the Horet.)—The following is not an attack upon the Queen by Reynolds or Dr. Kenealy's pestiferous print, but simply a prosaic statement of facts reported by our respectable and highly esteemed contemporary, the Standard, of October 22nd — Mr. John Brown; farmer, Western Micras, father of John Brown, the Queen's attendant, died some days ago at the age of 84, and was buried yesterday afternoon. Her Ma-Westminster. The discussion of the question was jesty the Queen, and the Princess Beatrice attended protracted, and it is stated that the difficulties in the funeral, and although the weather was wet and disagreeable, they followed on foot the coffin to the hearse, which, from the nature of the roads, could not be got near the house. After the hearse had moved off towards the churchyard, her Majesty returned to the house of mourning, and stayed for some time with the bereaved widow. There were also present at the funeral the Marchioness of Ely, Dr. Marshall, Mr. Sahl, Dr. Prolert, Dr. Robertson, and all the upper servants from Balmoral. Rain fell all day almost without intermission, and the weather was cold and bleak." The Joneses and Robinson all over the country must feel deeply the slight, to them, of this very special recognition of the Browns. Her Majesty has never been known to attend any domestic festival of either of these other distinguished branches of the English aristocracy. One cannot help commiserating deeply the lot of poor Little Princess Beatrice, who seems to spend her youthful life between the sick room and the churchyard. She is not even invited to join in the Highland dances when the upper servants give a DEATH OF A MISER.—Some time ago a woman ball to her Majesty. Scotch sermons and funeral have gone for fuel.

applied at a house in Jurston Street, Westminster parties are the chief diversions permitted to this Diocesse of Buffalo. Bridge Road, for apartments, and ultimately took charming and amiable Princess. We learn by the first floor bedroom. On Tuesday she asked the special telegram that the only John Brown now special telegram that the only John Brown now comforting assurance of the good man's Christian fortitude will help the nation to bear the removal of his illustrious father to a happier and better

> AN Ex-COLONIAL GOVERNOR ON EMIGRATION .- Siz Charles Du Cane, K. C. M. G., late Governor of Tasmania, in distributing the prizes at the Braxted Agricultural Society, Essex, have an account of the strange sights he had seen in that Province, and mentioned that on one occasion a man there came 800 miles to win a £50 prize for ploughing. In many respects it was a charming country, but there are two sides to every picture, and let them remember before they went that it was not every man who emigrated who could win £50 prizes or become a farmer on his own account. The fact was that in all these cases we heard a great deal about the successful men-aud many are successful -but we heard very little about the number who did not succeed, and who found themselves after a hard struggle to keep body and soul together worse off than they were here. If a man was young, ablebodied, honest, thrifty, and intelligent, no doubt be had a chance of doing well for himself, and of be-coming independent. But he would have to work quite as hard, if not harder, than he ever did here, and he had to run the risk of his health and strength giving way under it and failing just at the times were bad the labour market got overstocked and labourers were thrown out of employ just as they were here in England. Just now in New Zealand, New South Wales, and in Tasmania ablebodied labour of all kinds was in very great demand and when he was in New Zealand a year and a half | Republican. ago, a railway contractor told him he could not get men enough to cart ballast on his line at 8s. per day. But only two or three years before that time there were large numbers of able-bodied men in all the Australian colonies destitute of employment, and if anything were to happen to send the price of wool suddenly down to any great extent, most likely the same thing would occur again. Now, he did not say these things to discourage any strong and able-bodied young man who had set his heart on emigration from trying his fortune at it. On the contrary, he only wished him to know that there was shadow to be met with in the colonies as well as sunshine, and if when he had balanced both sides of the account, he was still desirious of emigrating, he should say to him heartily, "God speed you," and give him his best wishes for his good fortune. Above all he would say that when a man is thoroughly unhappy and discontented with his lot in his mother country, the best thing he can do is to leave it. Such a man would "leave his country for his country's good " in more senses than one; and let us hope he would do so for his own good also. But when a man is happy and contented oat home he should recommend him to stay at home, and to his mind, the same qualities which were required to gets man on in the colonies would in nine cases out of ten get him on equally well at home.

UNITED STATES.

The New York board of aldermen bave adopted resolutions declaring that the people of that city at the late election emphatically and unmistakably protested against a reduction of the wages of the city laborers, and that therefore the common coun-cil carnestly renewed their recent demands that the heads of the city departments restore the wages to their former standard without delay.

The next House of Representatives will consist of 172 Democrats, 114 Republicans, and 5 nondescripts. Already there is a large amount of canvassing for the speakership, Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, seems to be the favorite of the hard-money men. The proceedings of this Democratic body will have great effect upon the presidental election

UNVELLING OF THE POE MONUMENT BALTIMORE, Mp. November 17. The ceremonies attending the unveiling and dedication of the monument in memory,

A CITY OF WACO' PASSENGER -GALVESTON, Tex. November:17 .- A-schr. from East Bay brings a re-

M. Pomeroy, better knewn as S. Brick , Pomeroy. proprietor of the Democrat, of this city, suspended to-day. His liabilities are estimated at \$40,000 assets, nil. His creditors are scattered widely throughout the country, and a meeting of them will

The Executive Committee of the Union League of America met to day at St. Nicholas! Hotel, and resolved to call the annual meeting of the body for the 8th of next month in Philadelphia, when the subjects to be considered are: National politics, public-school interests and protective tariff."

INSOLVENT. - NEW. YORE, November 17 - The Metropolitan Collar Co. have petitioned Judge Donohue for an order of dissolution of the company, and the Court has appointed a referee to wind it up. Jehockam Davis, lumber dealer, fyled an assignment to-day; liabilities \$92,958, nominal assets \$82,286, real assets \$15,440. The United States Trust Co. is a creditor for \$30,000.

A Whole Family Poisoned.—Several days ago the family of Charles Massey, Sr. who lived in Hordsville, Ky., were taken suddenly ill. Physicians pronounced the sickness the effect of poison, and despite their efforts, the son, daughter and wife died. The well used by the family has been found to be filled with poison, either strychnine or arsenic; but how it came there is not known. No person is yet suspected. The others of Mr. Massey's family, as well as he, are in a fair way to recover.

A GREAT DISCOVERY .- Over a year ago, while boring for oil, eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, a natural gas well was struck, and since that time the gas has been wasting. Recently, however, the Natural Gas Company purchased the well and brought gas to Etna and Sharpsburg for use in the foundries. Last week the gas was turned, and when ignited it made a blaze which lighted the whole surrounding country. The gas is brought through a three-inch pipe and is being fed regularly into the furnaces of Graff, Bennett, & Co, and Sprang, Chalfant & Co., and will save a large amount of money that, would

DIOCESE OF BUFFALO .- The Buffalo Catholic Union says: "We are authorized in announcing the following clerical changes in the diocese : Rev. Father Cook, hitherto of China, goes to Springbrook, vice Rev. David Lasher, now appointed pastor of Holly. Father Cook is replaced at China by Rev. John C. Reilly, recently locum tenens at St. John's, Lockport. Father McShane will shortly occupy the position of assistant at St. Bridget's, and Rev. Father Malloy, of the Cathedral, will take pastoral charge of St. Mary's church, Elmira, during the absence in Europe of its pastor, Rev. James McManus.

MUTINY IN A PRISON.—PITTEBURG, Nov. 16.—Five of the prisoners contined in the Western Penitentiary, three coloured and two whites, broke out in mutiny this afternoon, and with hatchets and iron bars attacked Mr. Charles Weaver, the contractor under whose supervision they were working. Wesver, who was unarmed, was driven into a corner and badly beaten, and would undoubtedly have been killed, but for the opportune arrival of the Deputy Warden, who confronted the prisoners with revolvers, and forced them to relinquish their victim. The five convicts were then fromed and placed in

COUNCIL IN ST. LOUIS, Mo .- A conference of bishops was held Nov. 4, at the Archbishop's residence, St. Louis, on business respecting ecclesiastical mat-ters of the archdiocese. Those present were Archbishop Kenrick and Rt. Rev. P. J. Ryan, of St. Louis; Rt. Rev. John Hogan, of St. Joseph; Rt. him rest inserted in the Church Herald. One is critical moment. If he set up farming on his own Rev. John Hennessey, of Dubuque; Rt. Rev. P. J. account, he would most probably have to live in Baites, of Alton; and Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley, of when there is such a difference between the practice a small hut in the bush, far away from friends and of two Protestants of equal dignity in the Estabneighbours. But then it was said, "No doubt the cept Bishop Fechan, of Nashville, who stays with lishment. When the leaders of the sect are thus antagonistic, no wonder that the lay advocates of the right of private interpretation should differ. In our opinion this denial of the petition of affection by the mitred gentleman of Ripon has the merit of See of Omaha, and also to fill the new See of Peoria which is also recommended to be established, and is taken from the diocres of Ohicago. Of course the names of those selected cannot be made public until they are confirmed by the Pope. -St. Louis

> THE UNITED STATES NAVY .- WASHINGTON, D. C .-November 17.—The annual report of Isaiah Hancoms Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair at the Navy Department, it will show that while wo lack powerful iron-clad sea-going vessels similar to those in foreign navies, our own will compare favorably with that of any European Government, so far as discipline and general efficiency are concerned. and that our vessels, for mere police duty, are equal if not superior, to those of greater tonnage and of more formidable armament. The report will recommend that a policy be adopted of building a certain number of war vessels annually, both of iron and wood, until our navy shall be able to compete with that of any nation of the world.

> THE NOTE TO SPAIN -NEW YORK, November 17. A Washington despatch to the Post says :- " We are informed upon good authority that the subject of the note addressed to Spain by our Government is a complaint of the violation of the seventh article of the treaty 1869. After referring to cases of seizure or detention or arrest of citizens of either of the contracting countries, it is claimed on the part of the United States that these provisions have been repeatedly violated by Spanish officers, especially so in the case of a correspondent of the New York Herald, who was sent to Spain to be tried on a charge of giving aid and comfort to the Cuban insurrectionists, and was not permitted to appoint a lawyer to defend himself The wrongs done to American citizens in this respect are the subject of the protest. Explanations are asked for and an enforcement of the treaty in the future demanded.

SPAIN'S ANSWER-WASHINGTON, NOV. 18-The Spanish Minister to-day was officially advised from Madrid that his Government has conceded that in future American citizens on trial before a courtmartial in Cuba shall have the privilege of selecting marija in Culpa shah dave the privilege of selecting counsel for their defense. The Treaty of 1795, in the opinion of the Spanish Government, was not sufficiently definite to meet cases of courts martial in the event of wat or insurrection in the Island but the present arrangement settles the question in accordance with the desire expressed in a riendly note addressed by Secretary Flan to the Spanish Government, and disposes of the exaggerated reports on this subject. Frequent changes in the Spanish

on this subject. Frequent changes in the Spanish Government since the commencement of the reballion have in part delayed a settlement of the question until the present time.

Frans or War Dissiparson—Naw York. November 18th: Washington specials; to the Metropolitan papers concur in the statement that the reply lot the Spanish Government to the note of Minister Olishing which was attanamitted by losbladto the State Department proves to be addignified response

and prompt administration of the requirements of November: 17.—A schr. from East Bay brings a report, that; a body, supposed to be that of Henry Bogers, of Brooklyn, a passenger on the "City of Waco," was found, and buried on the beach near High Island, thirty miles from Galveston.

Suspension.—St. Louis, Mo., November, 16.—Mark have their advocates of attorneys, or produce the suppose of the concession that American citizens can have their advocates of attorneys, or produce the concession that the suppose of the concession that the concession that the suppose of the concession that the c the treaty of 1795. Spain defends her right to have their advocates of attorneys, or produce witnesses in their own flethalficomformably to the provision of article 7 of the freaty of 1795 and according to the regular course of proceedings in such cases, and gives guarantees of such a mode of defence. The answer of the spanish Government has been deemed satisfactory enough to warrant a countermanding of the orders originally given to put our Navy in preparation for such a contingency as a misunderstanding between the two Governments.

> THE COLOSSAL STATUE FOR INEW YORE, HARRON-The most extraordinary invasion of our shores on record is the friendly one proposed by the Franco-American Union; whose banquet in Paris last week was reported. This association which embraces auch really distinguished French leaders as Labou-laye, Wollowski and Oscar de Lafayette, and has also the countenance and support of the most eminent conservative thinkers of France, propose, as their contribution to the commemoration of the centennial of American Alberty, to erect on seme island at the entrance of New York Harbor, a colossal copper statue, of an appropriate allegorical design. The figure is to be 100 feet high, and is to be mounted on a pedestal of equal height. It is to be so constructed that the head may be illuminated, and emit an aureole of light that will beam upon the waters towards the Old World, just as the light of constitutional liberty pours out its influence from the great republic to the old governments of Europe. The project, at first blush, seems very fanciful, but a large part of the funds has already been subscribed, and the artist, one of the most famous in France, is actually at work upon the model. A modern Colossus and Pharos combined, at the European gateway to the New World, would be a noble thing to gaze upon; it certainly is an inspiring thing even to think of.

WAGES IN CALIFORNIA. - We repeat the following information, recently published in the correspondence of The Pilot :- In California the rates of wages at the present time are as follows :-- Carpenters, \$3.50 to \$4 per day; ship carpenters, \$4 to \$6; stone-masons and brickleyers, \$4 to \$5; caulters and millers, \$1 to \$5; plasterers, \$4; machinist and boilermakers, \$3,50 to \$4; patternmakers, \$4; carriagemakers and blacksmiths, \$3 to \$4; stevedores, \$3; bakers, \$40 to \$60 per month and board; housepainters, \$3 per day; bookbinders, \$2,50 to \$4,50; cabinetmakers, \$4; joiners, \$3 to \$4,50; paper-hangers, \$2,50 to \$3; clerks, \$75 to \$120 per month; plumbers, \$4 to \$4,50 per day; shoemakers, \$2 to \$4,50; tailors, for making coats, \$6; to \$19; overcoats, \$10 to \$16; pants, \$3 to \$5; veets, \$2 to \$4; waiters, \$30 to \$45 per month and board; masons' laborers, \$2 per day; common laborers, \$1,75; female servants, \$20 \$25 and \$30 per month and board; farm laborers, \$25 to \$30 per month and board; extra good men, \$40 and board; clerks in stores, \$35 to \$70 per month and board; common miners, \$50 per month and board; Chinamen laborers, \$1 to \$1,25 per day; book-keepers, \$80 to \$200 per month; dressmakers in shops, \$10 per week, or \$2 to \$3 per day and board; milliners, \$1,50; to \$2,50 per day; engravers, \$4,50 to \$6; fitters and moulders, \$3,75 to \$4; brass finishers, \$3; brass; moulders, \$3 to \$3,50; gardeners, \$25 per month and board .- Boston Pilot.

THE SHAR AND THE POPE.—The Osservatore Romano publishes, from the original Persian, a literal translation of the letter which the Shah caused to be presented to his Hollness on the Sth ult. The English version is from the Daily News — To Hollness his most venerable and most illustrious the Pope Mes-siah-like in character, educated like the inhabitants of the heavenly world. May he be strengthened by the grace of the Lord. To us, animated by sentiments of sincere friendship there has come the amicable and venerated letter of your Holiness of ange. lic endowments, a letter written by you'in the abundance of your friendship, and confided to his Emi-nence the most honorable Augustine, Archbishop of Heracles, your messenger to us, together with gifts, dear and valued pledges, and most distinguished memorials, calculated to be always a motive to us to increase our affection. With a view to make known in every particular way, what value and what consideration we should accord to the letter and the gifts of your Holiness and to Archbishop Augustine, we have received them with proper Imperial person, and we have spoken in the presence of them all, as was benefitting, of the affection and friendship of your Holiness for us. Besides, we have deemed it necessary, in addressing to you this amicably prompted letter, to signify to you our heartfelt joy and our intimate satisfaction at this testimony of friendship and sincere affection accorded to us by your Holiness, and to assure your Holiness-agreeably to the wishes and friendly desires of your Holiness—that the delegates of the Catholic nation, as also all the private and individual members of that nation, have been, and shall be, as in times past, objects of benevolence and; so to say, the chosen ones after the Ministers of our exalted empire, and they shall be in the highest measure the objects of every kind of regard and protection. To augment which regard, after the establishment, so much desired by us, of these relations, there have been promulgated by us and sent to the governors of the provinces, formal regulations concerning the rights, the protection, and the liberty of Catholics relatively to their religious belief. And in fact we regard the individuals of the above-named Catholic nation who are subjects of the Persian empire as a deposit confided to our custody by syour Holiness. and as is natural, we consider your person as the grandest among the disciples of the Messiah (health to Him) ! and on this account worthy of veneration_ We desire that, thanks to the purity of your heart. you do not forget us in your prayers and that our relations with your Holiness may endure forever. Written in our royal castle of Teheran; the month of Ribi-vub. Sami. 1292 (May, 1875). 1912 of Lauren of very ordered with

New Bedford is said to have but one whater left a schoolmaster. The only thing children can't see partiality in is

The only thing children can't see partiality in is who gets the biggest end of the bootjackswhen the old lady gets mad.

The schoolmaster who sat down on the "business end of a pin that had been ingeniously fixed on his chair, rose like a Phonix and a will cat in his barn.

An Indiana man picked up a wild cat in his barn.

in place of an Afghan! He detected the difference in the millioneth part of a second in the millioneth part of a second in the millioneth part of a second matter.

We shall nover smile again until we exchange photographs with the young han that put shoe maker's wax on the benches of the front portico of this office.—Esson, yes, reserved the office.

Reporters should al waysibe even item pered men but when one grushes wildly nten lanuares to get a rivid account of soman breaking his leg, he be ex cused it he can'v find any words in the dictionary to suit the occasion; when discovers it is a swooden it. Easier view and the control of th