

the British Empire [applause]. The policy organized by Pitt and carried out by the Irish Cabinet, was characterized by Grant as a system of coercion to support a system of corruption, which they closed by a system of torture, attendant on a conspiracy which their crimes were the cause of, and he did not fear to describe it afterwards as his opinion "that the treason of the Ministers against the people was infinitely worse than the rebellion of the people against the Ministers" [hear, hear]; and an English noble, the Protestant Bishop of Derry, declared that "tyranny is not government, and allegiance is due only to protection," and I believe that as long as the history of Ireland remains, the name of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, coupled with the Rebellion of 1798, so unfortunate in its opening and so disastrous in its results, will yet be cherished in the minds of Irishmen [applause].

At the conclusion of the lecture a warm vote of thanks was, on motion of Mr. Patrick Martin, M.P., seconded by Mr. Michael Dwyer, passed to the lecturer, and the proceedings concluded.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

Postal communication has been opened between Ballina and Atymass.

Sub-Constable Michael McDermott has been transferred from Castlebar to Westport.

Captain John Massey Westropp, of Attyfin Park, Patrickswell, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

E. J. Vize, Esq., has been transferred from the Castlebar Branch Bank on promotion, to the Manse of the Ballaghaderreen new branch.

John George Henry William Dunbar, Esq., of Woburn, Donaghadee, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Down.

A slight fire recently took place in the shop of Mr. Mooney, Ballina, which however, was fortunately extinguished before it did a very great amount of damage.

The Very Rev. Canon Sheehan, P. P., Bantry, has been appointed to the parish of St. Patrick's, Cork, rendered vacant by the death of the Very Rev. Precentor Falvey.

The following are the candidates for the office of High Sheriff in the county Sligo:—Captain Gregory Wood Martin, Woodville, Sligo; Owen Phibbs, Esq., Seafield, Sligo; Captain Edward King-Harman, Rockingham, Boyle.

The candidates for High Sheriff of Tipperary are:—Arthur Moore, Esq., M. P., Moorestown, Tipperary; William Spaight, Esq., Derrycastle, Kilkilloe; George Edward Ryan, Esq., Inch House, Thurles.

The Judges of Assize have forwarded the following names for the office of High Sheriff for county Roscommon:—Charles O'Connor, Esq., Mount Druid, Frenchpark; Patrick Taffe, Esq., Foxborough, Tulisk; Wm. Potts, Esq., Correen Castle, Ballinacree.

In Waterford, the county High Sheriff will be one of the following gentlemen: William M. Woodroffe, Esq., Ballysaggartmore, Lismore, Wray B. Palliser, Esq., Annetstown, Tramore; William P. Maxwell, Esq., Moore Hill, Tallow.

Miss Margaret Lyster, in religion, Sister Mary Joseph Azerod, daughter of O Lyster, Esq., architect, Athlone, made her religious profession, at the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Harold's Cross, Dublin, on the 22d ult.

Miss Caroline Brennan, in religion, Sister Mary Agnes Benignus, daughter of the late Wm. Brennan, Esq., Woodlands, Carlow, made her religious profession, on the 22nd ult., at the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Harold's Cross, Dublin.

In Leitrim the High Sheriff for the ensuing year will be chosen from among the following gentlemen:—Charles O. Boreford Whyte, Esq., Hatley Manor, Carrick-on-Shannon; George Marston, Esq., Hall-place, Maidstone; James Reynolds Poyton, Esq., Loughscour, Keshcarrigan.

Information is wanted of the next of kin of the late Rev. James Aloysius Magill some time Roman Catholic Chaplain at Dum Dum, near Calcutta, and who died at Alexandria, in Egypt, on the 2d July, 1871. Any information hereon may be addressed to L. D. Kirby, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, British Consulate Buildings, Alexandria, Egypt.

The Rev. Patrick O'Reilly, P. P., Kilmore, Erris, died on the 18th ult. The deceased clergyman was greatly respected, and his death will be much felt in the parish, and regretted by a large circle of friends. His remains were interred on the 20th ult., a vast concourse attending them to their last resting place, the Most Rev. Dr. Conway being amongst the mourners.

In the northern part of Co. Down a great proportion of the potato crop is much diseased. Some sorts are comparatively safe, but the roots are, to a very large extent, damaged. Farmers are hurrying them out to market, and selling them at low prices for cattle feeding purposes. The crop was plentiful all through the country.

The following names have been used by the Judge of Assizes to serve the office of High Sheriff during the ensuing year in the county of Clare:—Thos. Crowe, jun., Esq., Moore, Ennis; Nicholas Smith O'Gorman, Esq., Belleview, Kilmrush; Robert O'Brien Studdert, Esq., Belvoir, Sixmilebridge.

Information is wanted of Mary Fay, who left Dublin sixteen years ago and has not been heard of for the last four years; at that time her husband was working in a Gas Company in New York. Any information will be thankfully received by her mother and brother, Winefred Whelan and Joseph Whelan 29 Cole alley, Dublin.

Information is wanted of Edmund Hannigan, stonecutter, and his sister, Kate, natives of Clonmel, county Tipperary, who left Dublin about twelve years ago for America, and when last heard from, about six years ago, were residing in Pittsburg, Pa. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their nephew, Edward Hannigan, 2 Botanic Road, Glasnevin, Dublin.

On Sunday, the 19th ult., at the Killarney Cathedral, the following gentlemen were ordained by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty:—Messrs. J. Linane, Broena, and J. Moriarty, Listowel, of the diocese of Kerry, and Messrs. Tracy and Covevey, of the diocese of Cork. The Very Rev. Dean Neville, of Cork, and a large number of clergymen were present.

A very extensive sale of property at Wise's Hill, and Sundry's Well, Cork, (the estate of Donald McKay McDonald) took place in the Landed Estates Court on the 21st ult. The ground included the land on which the Vincentian church is built. The plot containing this piece of ground, and producing a profit net of £22,100 per annum, was sold in trust for the venerable Archdeacon Murphy, at £1,265. The ground on which the city jail is built was among the other lots sold.

About 1,000 persons visited Glasnevin Cemetery on Sunday, the 19th ult., in celebration of the anniversary of the execution of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien. They were accompanied by a fine drum band from Patrick street, and by the Martyr's Band. They crowded round the monument, and read, after which a procession was formed, and a visit was made to the graves of the various Nationalists. The assemblage then dispersed.

The Royal Humane Society have forwarded a testimonial to Mr. George Monnelly, of Kilkummin, Mayo, for his gallant and humane conduct in rescuing a young woman from drowning at Inniscross, county Sligo, on the 10th of August last. His two friends, Messrs. Nary and Donnelly, who went to his assistance, were also presented with testimonials.

A special meeting of the Tuam Town Commissioners, convened by requisition, was held in the Town Hall on the 20th ult., for the purpose of electing a Chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. Quinn proposed that Mr. Gannon be elected Chairman, than whom they had not amongst them a fitter man for the office. The proposition being seconded by Mr. Burke, Mr. Gannon was elected. After Mr. Gannon had briefly thanked the Board for the honor conferred on him, the Board adjourned.

The workshop and engine-house of Mr. Pointer, at Kilkree, took fire on the 21st ult., and damaged to the extent of £1,000. Fortunately, owing to the efforts of the police, boatmen, and others, the flames were kept from reaching the other buildings, and four new luggers ready for launching were also saved. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Pointer and his workmen, the tool chests of the latter being destroyed. Property to the value of £20,000 was saved from destruction.

The following changes have taken place in the diocese of Meath:—The Rev. Philip King, St. Mary's Drogheda, has been transferred to the curacy of Rathkenny, county Meath, in place of the Rev. Mr. Rooney, who has been appointed senior curate of Kinnegad, county Westmeath; Rev. John Ryan, Kinnegad to the curacy of Bohermine, in place of the Rev. A. P. Byrne, promoted to the curacy of Dunboyne; Rev. T. Murray, from Milltown to Ballinacree, in place of Rev. Peter Molloy, who has been appointed Administrator of Curraha; Rev. L. Kiussela, from Castlejordan to Castlepollard.

At a large public meeting in Limerick on the 23rd Nov., resolutions were passed in favour of Professor Smyth's Sunday Closing Bill, and protesting against the city being exempted from its operation. The magistrates were called upon to refuse their assent to any new licenses for the sale of drink in the city, the conviction of the meeting being that the increase of drunkenness of late is due mainly to the excessive number of public houses and spirit groceries in the county. A Citizens' Committee was formed to take such steps as may seem advisable to bring about the desired reduction in the number of public houses.

The West Cork Eagle announces a melancholy shooting accident, which occurred recently at Castle-town, near Skibbereen, by which Mr. Arthur Cave, son of Thomas Saunders Cave, well known in England as a large landed proprietor and an extensive speculator in mines and mining was seriously injured. It appears that Mr. Cave was with a shooting party, and as he walked in a brake unperceived by the others, he started a woodcock. Two of the gentlemen fired, shooting Mr. Cave in the face, completely shattering one eye, and injuring the other to an extent that it is believed he will be totally blind, if indeed he survives the shock and injuries he received.

At a special meeting of the Waterford Corporation on the 21st ult., a report was read from Mr. Hawksley, engineer of the new waterworks, giving a most favorable account of the progress and condition of the works, and stating that if the weather remained fair for the ensuing few months, the new water supply will be in the city next May, and Knockader reservoir be finished in twelve months. The council then resolved into a committee of the whole house and nominated the three following persons from whom the Lord Lieutenant will select the High Sheriff of the city for the next year:—Alderman P. A. Power, Charles Denny, J. H. Fanning.

On the 22d ult., whilst sinking the foundation of a wall in the yard of the new bank at Arva, county Cavan, two human skeletons were found. One seemed to be that of a female, as the hair was about two feet long and of a golden shade, and arranged in beautiful plaits. That of the male is a wonderful size; by the length of the bones he is supposed to have been above six feet in height. There was also a gold ring and keeper of a very small size found, which is supposed to have been worn by the female, as they were found with the bones of the finger. Both skeletons were quite close together, and seven feet under the earth. How long they are there no person can guess; but it must be a long time, as there is not a trace of the clothes of either, except two small steel buckles, which must belong to the vest and trousers of the male. About eighty years ago there was a hotel, on a low scale, where the new bank now stands.

A funeral took place in Navan on the 21st ult., under very peculiar circumstances. About two years ago a man named Joseph Dillon, of Scallanstown, Navan, went to America, where three of his sons reside, with one of whom he lived till his death, which took place on October 23th. Shortly before his death he wrote that his body be laid beside that of his wife in Ireland. Compliance with this request would necessarily entail a large amount of expense, not to speak of the trouble; yet his sons undertook it, forgetting everything else in their anxiety to carry out the wish of their dying father. They had his body embalmed, and laid it, dressed in a costly habit, in a magnificent oak coffin, mounted in silver. The coffin was laid in a case made air-proof by a coating of zinc. It was shipped in New York, and arrived safely in Navan. Mr. Michael Rorke, son-in-law to deceased, to whom the body was consigned, had it removed to the chapel, where it remained for the night. On the 21st ult., Masses were offered for the repose of his soul, after which the funeral left for Teltown, and was largely attended. The breast plate, a silver cross, bore the following inscription: "Joseph Dillon, died October 23th, 1876, aged 72 years. R. I. P."

During the quarter ended 30th September last, there were registered in 791 registrars' districts in Ireland 23,121 births—a number equal to an annual birth-rate of 24.9 in every 1,000 of the estimated population; and 13,631 deaths, representing an annual mortality of 14.0 per 1000. In the same period 10,501 persons emigrated. An increase of 3,989 would, therefore, appear to have taken place in the population, which is estimated to have been 5,211,618 in the middle of the last year. In Ireland, the rate afforded by the births and deaths registered are a fraction under the averages for the third quarter of the previous five years. The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases are considerably under the average for the September quarter, and do not quite equal an annual mortality of 1.6 per 1,000 of the population. The number of marriages registered in Ireland during the quarter ended 30th September last, was 4,824, against an average of 5,108 for the corresponding quarter of the previous three years. Of 4,824 marriages registered, 3,108 were between Roman Catholics; being equal to an annual rate of 3.1 marriages in every 1,000 of the Roman Catholic population; and 1,716 were between Protestants, the rate represented being 5.5 per 1,000 of the Protestant population.

Irish Catholic Education.—Says the Cork Examiner:—The State has been very magnificent in the provision of free education utterly out of harmony with the feelings of a religious people. But the people have made, considering their poverty, tremendous efforts to sustain a system more in consonance with their Irish sentiment. Take the Catholic University. Under every difficulty—in the face of all the bribery employed against it—it has held its own, sustained only by the contributions of its own. Would any of the Queen's Colleges, which are supposed to have grown into such favour in Ireland, do as much? Would Trinity, if suddenly deprived of its share of the confiscated property of Catholics? The endowments for middle-class education, shamefully converted to exclusively Protestant purposes, and shamefully jobbed away even from them, have left the favoured portion of the community an immense advantage over the mass of the people; yet out of their unaided resources the Irish Catholic middle classes have sustained schools of their own communion which can compete with any in the country. Come down to the primary system. The Catholic feeling has been strong enough to assert itself against the theory of the institution, and the perpetual pressure of its mechanism. But what is yet more striking is that, side by side with these State-provided schools, model and otherwise, have grown up such schools as those of the Christian Brothers, sustained only by the zeal of the people, and by the immense reputation of their superior teaching.

Case was shown in the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday against the application of Mr. Bridge, for criminal informations against Mr. J. S. Casey, on account of the letters written by the latter to this journal and the Freeman in reference to Mr. Bridge's management of the estates of Mr. Buckley, an English absentee proprietor, in the neighbourhood of Mitchelstown. The allegations of which Mr. Bridge complained were that he had placed exorbitant rents upon the tenants upon the mountain lands, and had enforced them by ejections, and Mr. Bridge asserted that the rents were fair and reasonable, and that the great majority of the tenants would have yielded without hesitation but for the agitation which had been got up against him. Mr. Butt, on behalf of Mr. Casey, produced affidavits from forty-three of the tenants in which their condition was described as one of unqualified misery. Most of them had themselves reclaimed the land on which they lived. And they declared that the increased rents were simply ruinous. Those who have submitted to the new scale asserted that they have done so because the only alternative was the loss of the land and the work-house. The farms were described as poor and unproductive. The general diet of the tenants was stated to be Indian meal, and one man swore that he did not taste meat from one end of the year to the other. Mr. Hennessy, of Ballylanders, deposed that he considered Mr. Casey's letters a fair description of the condition of the tenants, and Mr. Casey swore that his object in writing to the newspapers was to correct misrepresentations which had been made, and to place the true facts before the public. Mr. Butt argued that the letters were fully warranted by the facts, and that the order for the informations should be discharged unless the court held that dignity did hedge a landlord which removed his dealings with his tenants outside the range of public discussion. The arguments were not concluded when the court rose.—Cork Examiner, Nov. 25th.

The Sarsfield Monument.—The Dublin Nation says:—We are deeply gratified to learn that the Sarsfield Memorial Committee of Limerick are taking action to forward the grand national project for the realization of which they are associated, and to bring it to a satisfactory completion. A meeting of the committee was held a few nights ago, a statement of the funds submitted, and a resolution adopted to invite tenders for the erection of a bronze statue to the hero. We regret, indeed, that the committee had themselves compelled to resign the idea of getting an equestrian statue, which of course, would be the most suitable memorial of a cavalry officer. The cost of such a statue, it is calculated, would be not less than £5,000. This is a sum which the committee despair of collecting.—We fear their opinion on this point is but too well founded. But really it ought not to be so. Five thousand pounds is but a small amount to ask from the Irish race for the erection of a monument to one of her bravest and most devoted soldiers, a hero whose career sheds an unfading lustre on her military annals. We should be delighted if the committee should find their estimate of the probable total of the national contributions greatly exceeded by the reality, and if funds should pour in to them day after day, until the amount needed for the erection of an equestrian statue is placed in their hands. As it is, however, they have not yet been put in possession of a sum sufficient for the erection of a statue of the ordinary class. The amount contributed up to this time is £739. About £500 more would be needed for the erection of the statue. Let us hope it will be promptly and generously subscribed, without putting the committee to the trouble and expense of issuing circulars, appeals, etc. The failure of the subscription for the Manger Monument is a kind of incident which, for the honor of our countrymen, we do not wish to see repeated. There is scarcely a man in Ireland who could not, by a little saving for a few weeks from his ordinary expenditure, enable himself to contribute proportionately to his means towards this national work; and although the calls on the generosity of our countrymen are many, we hope they will so act in reference to this one that many years will not have passed away before there shall stand in the midst of the grand old city which he so bravely defended, a handsome and enduring statue of the heroic Patrick Sarsfield.

At the Old Bailey, Silas Barlow a railway plate-layer, was indicted for the wilful murder of Ellen Sloper, by administering strychnine in sarsaparilla. He was found guilty and sentenced to death, without hope of mercy.

The Goldsmiths' Company of the City of London has presented £1,000 to the Chemical Society, as a contribution to the fund being raised by that society for the promotion of Chemical research.

Complaints are rife concerning the severity of the last examination for the English bar, an alarming proportion of candidates having been plucked. The papers seem to have been unusually "stiff" and Roman law was fatal to many.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has given judgment in the Vane baronetcy case, holding that the illegitimacy of the late Sir Francis Vane had not been proved. The bill he said ought not to have been filed, and it was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

On Sunday Nov. the 19th, the Feast of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, was celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, which was opened by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman on the 19th of Nov. 1856; and enlarged four years afterwards, as St. John and St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

The mission to St. Mary's, Ashton-under-Lyne, terminated on Sunday, 24th Nov., after a three weeks' existence. In the afternoon the Lord Bishop of Salisford administered Confirmation to 268 children and adults, and in the evening the special exercises were closed by Father Palliola. Several converts were received, and 1,730 Communions given.

On Wednesday of last week the Most Rev. Archbishop Byrne administered the sacrament of Confirmation to about 200 young persons in St. Mary's, Lanark. The conduct and learning of the children, many of whom are orphans under the care of Sister Teresa Farrell at Smyllum, and of Sister M. Blundell, was most edifying. It was a touching sight to see the blind, the halt, and the deaf and dumb who are intrusted to the more than maternal care of Sister Teresa led up to the altar to receive the holy rite. Captain Thornton, acted as sponsor for the boys, and the sister for the girls.—Catholic Times, Nov. 24.

EDINBURGH.—CONCERT IN AID OF THE GLEN STREET SCHOOLS.—On last Monday the 20th inst., a grand vocal and instrumental concert was given before a large audience in a large saloon of the Odd-fellow's Hall, Edinburgh. Although the entire programme was rendered in effective style, we may add that Miss Josephine Woodward was the special favourite. The proceeds of the evening will be applied towards the working and maintenance of the Glen Street Schools, which are fast rising to importance under the able management of the Rev. W. Lawson, S. J., Church of the Sacred Heart, Lauriston street.—Id.

RE-OPENING OF ST. MARY'S, WIDNES.—THE LORD BISHOP REBUKING THE INDIFFERENT.—The re-opening of St. Mary's Widnes, after having undergone comprehensive alterations, which embrace the addition of a handsome chancel from plans prepared by Mr. Pugin, took place on Sunday. There was High Mass, and at this the Right Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, lord bishop of the diocese, made his first official visit to the neighbourhood, and preached an eloquent sermon to a large and attentive congregation. His lordship explained that, in visiting Widnes, he was carrying out a duty which was incumbent upon him, in order that he might remit to the Holy See a complete statement of the religious condition of the diocese of which he had charge, and for the reason that the Holy Father the Pope, who had the charge of all the churches, required an exact return of religion throughout the whole of the Christian world. It was necessary for the Pope to be informed as to the requirements of his children, and of the extent to which they availed themselves of their religious privileges; and that being so, he would ask what kind of a statement he should be compelled to return as truthfully representing the condition of the Catholics of Widnes. This church, which had just been enlarged, was not yet what it should, and no doubt soon would be; and not only so, for the time was not very long distant when they would have to consider the necessity of providing another house of prayer, and when he would have to secure for them the services of additional priests. The bishop then referred to the shortcomings of Catholics in the neighbourhood, and urged upon the congregation increased attention to the ordinances of the Church in the future. There were in Widnes 7,000 Catholics, and 1,400 were returned as hearing Mass, although that number could scarcely be regarded as representing regular attendants. He should also have to report to the Holy Father that only one in six went to the confessional. But the picture did not end here, for the parents were not only neglectful of their own salvation, but they were careless as to the future well-being of their children. There were from 1,100 to 1,200 Catholic children between the ages of five and thirteen who should attend day school, and yet there were but 900 on the school rolls, showing not only irregular attendance, but a large number who were never sent to school at all. This sad condition of things was attributable to the sin of sloth, drunkenness, and the gratification of the passions. His lordship spoke against curly cutshirts, and marriages between different religious sects and distant members of the same family.—In the evening the preacher was the Rev. Father Nugent.—Catholic Times, Dec. 1st.

It may interest some persons who bought "Oriental goods" at the Turkish and Moorish bazaars, as souvenirs of the Centennial, to learn that nearly all of them were manufactured at Pawtucket, B. I., and Worcester Mass. These articles were made especially for the Centennial trade, and so great was the demand that the manufacturers were obliged to work double time.

The census of Massachusetts for 1875 shows that in that State as well as in New York, there is a tendency of the population towards large cities. Massachusetts has 1,661,912 inhabitants, and now ranks as the seventh State in the Union in population and the first in density of population. In 1865 the towns had a population of 762,344 and the cities 504,687. Now the cities have 836,933 and the towns 814,979. This drift of the people towards the great centres of trade should be regarded as a settled fact.—Catholic Telegraph.

One of the most striking features of the great Brooklyn horror is the youth of the victims. This is accounted for by the fact that they were mostly in the gallery, which is generally occupied by the who earn their own living. Of 140 whose ages are recorded the classification is found to be as follows:—seven years old, 1; nine, 1; ten, 2; twelve, 3; thirteen, 6; fourteen, 2; fifteen, 6; sixteen, 5; seventeen, 11; eighteen, 18; nineteen, 14; twenty, 11; twenty-one, 5; twenty-two, 12; twenty-three, 10; twenty-four, 2; twenty-five, 3; twenty-six, 4; twenty-seven, 2; twenty-eight, 4; twenty-nine, 1; thirty, 5; from thirty to fifty, 10; above fifty, 2. The average age of the victims whose age is known is twenty-one years and five months.

GENERAL HAMPTON INAUGURATED AS GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The inauguration of General Hampton took place in front of the Carolina Hall on last Thursday afternoon. The square in front of the Hall was densely packed with persons of both races, and the house tops were covered with spectators. At 3.30 p.m. General Hampton was escorted to the stand amid demonstration of great enthusiasm; members of the General Assembly occupied the space immediately surrounding the stand, with the crowd in the rear. Gen. Hampton then read his inaugural address. He said he assumed the responsibilities of the high position to which the people had called him, with feelings of the profoundest solicitude, he took the chief magistracy in a time of profound peace, when no legal officer had been re-elected in the proper discharge of his duties. He said the people had witnessed a spectacle, abhorrent to every patriotic heart, of Federal troops used to promote the success of a political party. After asserting the success of his party at the polls, General Hampton went on to state that it was sought to wrest from him his victory, by gigantic fraud and base conspiracy, and then proceeded to detail the "meeting" of the General Assembly, stating that the members themselves were confided by armed soldiers of the Federal Government, their certificates passed upon by the corporal of the guard, and they departed the free exercise of their rights by the presence of an armed force. Said he: "You have seen a minority of the House usurp the powers of the whole body, you have seen the majority expelled from their hall, by threats of force, you have seen persons having no shadow of claim as members admitted to seats reserved exclusively by the votes of men who themselves were guilty of the violation of the constitution, and you have seen the last crowning act of infamy by

which the candidate for the office of Governor, defeated by the popular vote had himself declared elected by his co-conspirators. He entered a solemn protest against these acts which he considered subversive of civil liberty and destructive of our form of Government. The platform of the Conservative party was such that every citizen could stand upon it, and he, as a representative of that party, was bound in honour to carry it out honestly. "Let us," said he, "show to all of them that the true interests of both races can best be secured by cultivating peace and promoting prosperity among all classes of our fellow-citizens. I rely confidently on the support of the members of the General Assembly in my efforts to attain these laudable ends, and I trust that all branches of the Government will unite cordially in this patriotic work. If so united and working with resolute will and earnest determination, we hope soon to see the dawn of a brighter day for our State. God in his infinite mercy grant that it may come shortly, and may he shower the richest and choicest blessings of peace and happiness on our whole people." At the close of the address the oath of office was administered to Hampton as Governor and to W. D. Simpeon as Lieut. Governor, the crowd standing unobscured while the ceremony was being performed. The chair in which General Hampton was seated was then wrapped in the national colours, and he was borne on the shoulders of a dozen men to his hotel escorted by the entire crowd. Several prominent gentlemen addressed the multitude from the front of the hotel the Congressional committee occupying a prominent position in one of the balconies.

WHAT DOES GRANT MEAN?—Here is how the New Orleans Morning Star feels called upon to interpret the purpose of the national Executive, at present so alarming to well-disposed citizens all over the country. Will Grant go back, or has he crossed the Rubicon finally. If we have formed a correct estimate of the man, he will not go back. Grant is drunk with power. He will not give it up peacefully either to Tilden or Hayes. His plottings have been, we believe, not to elect the Republican nominee, but to create a collision out of which should grow his opportunity to hold on.

But drunk as he is, he is not mad. He knows of a backing on which he can surely rely. He is fully aware of the imperialist element in our population; he knows the power of rings and monopolies and chartered thefts; he knows as well their sympathies and leanings; he knows that capital favors a strong government not indeed as a master, but as an ally; he knows that the army and navy are under his orders, that the door of the Treasury is open to him, and that one hundred thousand office holders are at his beck and call, that the whole machinery of government is in his hands. Of course, drunk as he is with power abused, Grant still feels that the game is a bold one and may easily be lost. But then he has only three months left for action. If he does not go forward now he will never have another opportunity; his sun will be set forever. An empire is ahead of him, and behind him a gulf of infamy. He will probably find sympathy enough in a few days to sustain him in his South Carolina policy. Then will follow the Louisiana Returning Board's forthcoming outrage, then the Louisiana and Florida Governments will be established on the South Carolina precedent, and after strengthening his hands by all these things and understandings with Republican governors, Grant will be ready to pit the Senate against the House of Representatives and declare himself President ad interim.

This will be revolution; it is revolution now. Will Mr. Tilden wait to see the whole game played before he makes a move of his own?

CANADA.

It is stated that the Grand Junction and Huron and Ottawa railways are preparing to use the same line jointly in the county of Peterboro.

St. Catharines has so far advanced with its waterworks scheme as to be calling for tenders to lay the main, the distance between St. Catharines and the reservoir being nearly five miles. Woodstock is also moving for water-works.

Some years ago fishermen threw away most of the fish sounds taken out of the cod, haddock, and hake; but recently there has been quite a demand for this part of the fish, especially those from hake, which are valuable for the manufacture of isinglass. It is said some \$30,000 or \$50,000 per year is paid Nova Scotia fishermen by exporters of those sounds.

The Stratford Beacon says:—One night last week a Stratford gentleman awoke shortly before midnight, having had a very vivid dream, in which he saw a man who was in his employ departing for the States with a quantity of stolen property in his possession. So strong was the impression left on his mind that he obtained a warrant, and going to the Grand Trunk Station, actually found the man in question about to leave for Buffalo, taking with him a watch and other property not legally acquired. The man was brought before the Police Magistrate next morning and sent to reside temporarily at the castle across the water.

The St. John N. B., Telegraph says:—The Western Counties Railway Company are now landing from the brig M. S. Collymore another cargo of rails, which, along with what is already on hand will be sufficient to lay the track out from Digby towards Yarmouth, about 14 miles, leaving only six miles to complete it to Weymouth. Mr. Hallet who is a New Brunswicker, has the contract for the tracklaying and ballasting, and has in good order the road from Digby to Bloomfield, a distance of seven miles. He has a large number of men employed, to whom steady work is given, and the peaceful slumbers of the people of Digby are now disturbed by the welcome whistle of the engine at early dawn. The road is being fast graded through the town. The barns and other buildings which stood in the way of the line were recently sold by auction by the Custos of the county. The sale did not realize much. But few cared to invest, as the expense of removing them would perhaps, cost as much as they were worth. The parties who purchased them are now taking them away as rapidly as possible in order to make room for the road. So there is quite a bustle going on, and the process, to a stranger, has the appearance of a general removing.

Judgment was rendered on Friday morning by the Hon. G. O'Kill Stuart, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Quebec, in the cases of the Rosa and the Raiger. A collision occurred in the river St. Lawrence in June last, between the steam tug Ranger, belonging to the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, and the barkin' Rosa, the property of A. H. Kiar, of New York. The steamer was alleged to have been damaged to the extent of \$20,000, and the bark to the amount of \$12,000, and cross suits were instituted by the one against the other. The Court, assisted by commander Ashe, R. N., and Mr. Gourdeau, harbor master, held that both vessels were to blame, the tug for not keeping out of the way and backing full speed, and the bark for porting her helm instead of keeping on her course, as she had the right and was bound to do so. Actions dismissed. Both parties paying each their own costs respectively. Messrs. Andrews, Caron and Andrews representing the Ranger, and Messrs. Blanchet and Pentland the Rosa.

UNITED STATES.

GREAT BRITAIN.