

pathies and desire for general co-operation.—*Limerick Reporter*, Aug. 25th.

The Very Rev. Dean O'Brien has arrived in Killarney on a visit to the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty.

The new Church of Roscrea is receiving two lateral spires on the front side columns.

The Very Rev. Canon McCarthy, P.P., Mallow, has been appointed Bishop of Cloyne in succession to the late lamented Dr. Keane.

The Rev. Mr. Mooney, C.C., Ballyneal, has been appointed P.P. of Carrickbeg, Carrick-on-Suir, in succession to the Rev. Mr. Phelan, appointed P.P. of Sammonsfield.

THE MISSION AT CAPPAWORE.—The mission at Cappamore has been attended with the utmost possible success. It is attended by immense numbers of the faithful from the immediate and neighboring districts. The exhortations and instructions of the zealous Oblate Fathers who conduct the mission are fraught with important results. The publicans have resolved not to open their shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays, in obedience to the Sunday law of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Cashel and Emly.

A meeting was held on the 20th ult., at the office of Messrs. Kenny and Murphy, solicitors, to forward a testimonial to the Rev. T. R. Shanahan, P. P., Ballynary, when a sum of £80 was subscribed in the room. The Rev. Mr. Shanahan has been for many years in Limerick, an active and efficient clergyman.

ANNUAL HOLIDAY.—The annual holiday of the choir and achoolies of the Rectory Church Limerick, was observed on Wednesday 19th Aug., by a trip down the river in the "Rosa" steamer.

The subscriptions to the Father Maher Testimonial are flowing in freely and already reach nearly £300. Further contributions may be forwarded to the National Bank, or to the honorary secretaries of the fund.

Among the numerous private special telegrams received in London last afternoon was one from the Vatican, which states:—"The Holy Father's audience has been beyond expectation very numerous attended. It consisted, according to announcement of a deputation from the newly organized society against Sunday Desecration. The protest presented to his Holiness had appended 35,000 signatures. The Pope's reply was full of encouragement.

The Rev. P. White, C. C., preached a sermon in the Catholic Church, Ennistymon, on Sunday, 15th Aug. in behalf of the Christian Brothers' Schools of the town. This collection after the sermon realized nearly £100.

The Bishop of Clonfert has been engaged in visitation and administering Confirmation during the last few weeks in the parishes of Laurencetown, Mullagh, Eyecourt, Lismagh, Fahy, Portumna, Ballynakill, and Woodford.

The Very Rev. R. B. O'Brien, D.D., P.P., V.G., Newcastle West, Dean of Limerick, has consented to preach the dedication sermon on the occasion of the opening of the new and beautiful Church of Monellan, near Limerick, by the Rev. Dr. Mehan, P.P. on Sunday, the 3rd of October.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe, administered first communion to a considerable number of children in the Pro-Cathedral, Killaloe, at his lordship's mass, on Sunday morning. He addressed the congregation in an instructive and impressive discourse.

Friday, the 28th ult., the feast of St. Augustine, was a day of special devotions and indulgence in the Augustinian Church, Limerick. High Mass commenced at 11 o'clock, and immediately after the panegyric of the Saint was preached. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament concluded the solemn ceremonies.

The Rev. Mr. Phelan, P.P., Carrickbeg, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, to the pastoral charge of Sammonsfield, vacant by the translation of the Rev. E. P. Walsh, P.P. to St. Mary's Clonmel.

Mr. P. Power, owner of Monroe, near Nenagh, has given the Rev. John Egan, P.P. of Burgess, Youghallara, a lease of the cottage of Killebeg, lately occupied by Mr. Cox, and formerly by the Rev. Dr. Ryan.—*Limerick Reporter*, Aug. 25th.

A meeting was held in the Convent Schools Cahir, on Sunday, 18th Aug., pursuant to announcement, for the purpose of establishing a Young Men's Society in that town. Upwards of one hundred young men were present. The Rev. M. Mooney, P.P. presided, and explained the object of the proposed society, which would be diffusion of literature and the practice of temperance, as also the manner in which it was proposed to have it conducted. A debating society will also be established in connection with it. The meeting was unanimous as to the necessity of establishing such a society, and as it was merely a preliminary one, the further consideration of the matter was postponed to that day fortnight, Sunday, the 30th inst.—*Clonmel Chronicle*.

AN OLD AND RESPECTABLE CITIZEN.—Our old and valued friend, Jeremiah O'Brien, Esq., of King Street, Waterford, whose death appears in another column, had reached the venerable age of 88 years. He was one of the most esteemed citizens of his native city, where he resided during his long life in the respect and regard of all. His remains were conveyed to their last resting place accompanied, it may be said, by the whole population, without distinction of rank, class, or party. He was amiable and high minded, patriotic and honorable. The worthy father of a good son, the late John O'Brien, Esq., the respectable Town Clerk of Waterford.—*R.I.P.*—*Limerick Reporter*.

The Honorable Gerald Fitzgibbon and Lady Louisa Fitzgibbon have arrived at their magnificent residence, Mount Shannon, Lisnagry, from Rhyll, Isle of Wight, for the autumn and winter seasons.

OUTRAGE ON THE DEPUTY VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE LIMERICK UNION.—Passing the Wellesley Bridge on Wednesday, 19th ult., on his way from attending the weekly meeting of the guardians, Alderman Myles received a blow over the left eye from a ruffian whose name is not clearly ascertained, but who is said to be a printer, and to whom it is alleged he refused relief at the union workhouse that morning. Another guardian was in company with Alderman Myles on the occasion, but the assailant rapidly made off carrying away Alderman Myles' walking cane as a trophy. Really the Limerick union is in a curious way.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—At a recent examination in British America for a Cadetship in the mounted Constabulary, Edward A. Mausell, Esq., Finisterstown Castle, county Limerick, passed a highly creditable examination, and obtained his appointment. At the open competition last July, for the Inland Revenue, Mr. M. O. Wren, Abbeyfeale, was equally successful; and three young gentlemen have recently passed for Bank appointments; all prepared at Mr. Armstrong's Academy, 53, Catherine street.—*Limerick Reporter*.

CIVIL SERVICE.—W. T. Monsell, Esq., has been appointed Inspector of Factories, with headquarters at Limerick. We are sure that Mr. Monsell will afford the public every satisfaction in the performance of the duties of his office.—*Id.*

FRAUDS OF THE PRESS.—We (*Waterford Chronicle*) recently referred to what we considered, and continue to regard, as an act of great injustice to the press by a jury having cast the proprietor of the *Limerick Reporter* and *Tipperary Vindicator* in £50 damages, and for what? For publishing a paragraph which appeared previously in a Cork paper, which paragraph the Mayor of Limerick considered a reflection on himself. The proprietor gave the paragraph, which was the subject of litigation, simply as

an item of news, as he would have done in the case of any other item, and more especially as it must have been of interest in the city where his paper is published. The most objectionable passages were even expunged, and it was not attempted to be proved that any animosity was felt towards the Mayor. We would therefore consider the fine a great hardship on the esteemed and deserved proprietor of the *Reporter* and *Vindicator*. We are glad to find that our respected contemporaries, of every shade of opinion, agree with us in sympathizing with Mr. Lenihan.

MELANCHOLY BOATING ACCIDENT.—A sad catastrophe, resulting in the loss of two lives by drowning, occurred on Sunday evening, 16th ult., between Caheroon and Foynes. Two brothers, named Gaynor, sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the Hon. Charles White, M.P., at Caheroon, were enjoying themselves boating, when a squall unexpectedly coming on, the boat capsized, its occupants were thrown out, and there being no assistance within about a mile of them at the time, they were unfortunately lost. The bodies have not since been discovered. The boat was found on the same evening, bottom upwards, a few miles from the scene of the catastrophe. The greatest sympathy is felt with the afflicted family of the deceased young men.

A MAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—A laboring man named Laurence Casey, was engaged on Thursday, 20th ult., in scouring a dyke at Crean, within three miles of Bruff, the estate of the Earl of Sandwich, when rain poured down in torrents, then lightning and thunder. He at once left off work and proceeded to his benefactor's house, Mr. James Slattery's, who for many years employed him at this season of the year, and after a few strides was knocked dead by lightning; his hat was burning, which drew the attention of a member of Mr. Slattery's family to his being knocked down in the field. Several of the family at once proceeded to where the poor man was lying, but on their approach found life was extinct. Laurence Casey was a native of Kilkennore, in Co. Clare, and when he met his death he had about him twelve pounds in gold, but for having which, his brother telegraphed to have him buried in the next churchyard. His good employer would send his remains to his family burial place. The deceased gave to his employers in the neighborhood general satisfaction, and when one neighbor in Crean had not employment for him, the next gave it to him as he was always most diligent in doing the work appointed to him.

SHIPPING DISASTER.—An account has reached Limerick of the loss of the coast of Donegal, on the western part of Tory Ireland (it is supposed in a fog) of the steamer "Faithholm" with captain and three seamen. This vessel traded between Glasgow and Limerick, and was succeeded by a new steamer "Erin Holme," belonging to Messrs. M'Phal & Co., of Glasgow. She was coming to Limerick with a cargo of flour consigned to Messrs. J. N. Russell & Sons, when she was lost.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT IRISH FORT.—The *Clonmel Chronicle* says: "Some few days since a party of workmen employed on a farm convenient to Corbella House—the residence of William B. Mulcahy, Esq.—were fortunate in discovering a pagan circular fort. The chamber is circular in form. There is a subterranean passage leading in a north-westerly direction, and the structure is in many respects most curious.

The blight has made its appearance on the potato crop in Queen's county, but as yet it is extremely partial and very light, and the crop in general looks exceedingly well and promising. In the neighborhood of Maryborough, wheat, barley and oats are already reaped.

In the neighborhood of Mallow the greater portion of the corn is already cut down. Wheat is a very good, and an abundant crop. Oats, in general, is light and short. The farmers in this locality complain that they cannot get a sufficient number of the laboring class to do their required work, which may be attributed to the great number of persons who left there for America during the past year.

A good story is going the round of society respecting the First Lord of the Admiralty and a very self-confident lieutenant in the navy, who also holds a seat in Parliament—Lord C. Bessford. Lord Bessford is flag-lieutenant to one of the Admirals on duty in the Channel, and Mr. Ward Hunt, seeing that the young gentlemen was frequently in town, was one day tempted to ask him how he succeeded in preventing his duties as flag-lieutenant from interfering with his duties as a member of Parliament. Might it not be desirable to give up one in favour of the other? "Well, yes," was the reply. "Suppose I give up Waterford County? I know two Home Rulers who want the seat!" The First Lord did not quite care about admitting any more Home Rulers to Parliament, and observed a discreet silence.

A Dublin correspondent writes to a contemporary:—"Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the crops are all that could be wished. In fact, the harvest is the most bountiful we have had for very many years. The yield of oats and barley will be over the average. The straw of the former is, indeed, a little short; but this is not a great drawback. As for potatoes I have never seen finer ones than those at Oldbridge. Turnips and mangolds will be rather late, but they look remarkably well. Harvest hands are very scarce in this part of the country, and, as a consequence, wages are pretty high. Farmers are anxious about the saving of their crops, as the weather is very changeable. A few days however, and all will be over, the corn being nearly all cut."

The *Dublin Nation* says: "The action of the Home Rule members in the matter of the Irish Fisheries has not been altogether without result. In the last days of the session a bill, the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Bill, was passed through Parliament, which will bring, at all events, some measure of assistance to struggling Irish Fishermen. A fund of some £20,000, will be lent out to them for the purchase or repair of nets, boats, and other fishing gear. This is not all the Home Rule party tried for, but such as it is, the Irish fishermen will have to thank them for it; and we have no doubt that if the system of loans to honest and industrious fishermen be found to work well, a still larger grant for that purpose will soon be obtained by the National representatives.

On Monday evening a body of the King's Dragoon Guards in Limerick attacked some of the watchmen and a fracas ensued, in which one of the watchmen received a dangerous wound. On the civilians coming to the scene the soldiers decamped.

AN ANCIENT PSALTER.—Facsimiles of Irish national MSS. are at present being selected and edited by Mr. Gilbert, of the Public Record Office of Ireland. The first part of the collection, which will be one of profound interest to Irish scholars, is nearly completed. We learn from a report just issued that among the documents facsimiles of which have been prepared is a Latin psalter styled "Cathach," or the "Fighter." It is ascribed to the hand of St. Columba, who made Iona famous, and receives its name from the antique and metal casket in which it is preserved. Columba lived in the sixth century. The legend is that, while sojourning with St. Finnen, in Ulster, he borrowed that worthy's psalter and copied it faithfully in his church, with the aid of miraculous light, in the night-time. Finnen claimed the copy as his property, but Columba did not recognize his right, and Diarmid, Monarch of Ireland, was appealed to. His Majesty decided "that as to every oon belongs her calf, so to every book belongs its copy." Columba did not see the force of this analogical reasoning, and kept the treasure. As the story goes, the dispute led to a sanguinary battle, and was one of the causes which induced Columba to leave Ireland for Iona. The

psalter was preserved as a sacred heirloom among his kindred, the O'Donnells, who ruled in the most western part of the north of Ireland, styled Tir Conaill, or the land of Conall, from their progenitor of that name, and now known as Donegal. The present casket was made towards the 11th century by direction of Cathbarr O'Donnell, head of the clan. It was long believed that if the Cathach was borne thrice before battle on the breast of a sinless cleric round the troops of the O'Donnells, victory would be secured to them in a just cause. "To open the Cathach," says the report, "was deemed unlawful, and would, it was thought, be followed by deaths and disasters among the O'Donnells." It ultimately came into the possession of Daniel O'Donnell, who raised a regiment in Ireland for James II., and afterwards became a brigadier in the French service. It remained on the Continent until 1802, when it was transferred to Sir Neal O'Donnell, Newport, in the county of Mayo. In 1814 his widow began proceedings in Chancery against the Ulster King of Arms for having opened, the Cathach without permission. The manuscript, it is said, now consists of 68 leaves of vellum, many of which at the commencement are damaged head and foot. A document to which so curious a history attaches deserves the careful treatment it has received.—*Globe*.

FATAL SHIPPING CASUALTY.—An accident occurred on Friday Evening at Queenstown on board the Inman Royal Mail Steamer City of Chester, which has since unfortunately proved fatal. It appears a passenger named John Ring, a native of Queenstown, and who arrived from America a few weeks previous with his brother for the purpose of placing him in a lunatic asylum, was again returning home on above date, and when walking up the gangway from the tender Fanny to the ship, he accidentally fell off, coming down heavily on the sponson of the tender, and from thence rolled into the sea. The pilot's whalboat immediately let go and picked him up, when the emigration officer, Dr. Scott, ordered him to be again brought ashore. On examination it was found that the spine was dangerously injured. He was conveyed to his father's house, where he died on Saturday night, leaving a wife and two young children.

THE BELFAST STRIKES.—The great strike of mill-operatives in Belfast on Monday assumed a double aspect, which had not previously been imparted to the miserable and calamitous misunderstanding. Several mills were thrown open to afford willing workpeople an opportunity of resuming work at the proposed reduced terms. Several accepted the offer but the numbers who did so bear an insignificant proportion to the great masses who hold back. There was some little display of feeling in the streets against those who went to work, but nothing approaching a breach of the peace. Some of the strikers boast that they can hold out for six weeks longer, others are prepared to starve rather than submit, &c.; but signs are not wanting that a growing desire prevails to recommence work on masters' terms.—*Irish Times*.

Several Home Rule demonstrations were held in the North on Saturday, 15th August. At a meeting a Clogher the Rev. Mr. Galbraith delivered a long address, in which he severely censured Mr. Macartney and the O'Donoghues for their conduct respecting the Coercion Bill. Mr. Butt attended a Home Rule meeting at Monaghan the same day, and delivered a lengthened address. Lurgan was the only place where the proceedings were attended by disorder. On the return of a Home Rule contingent, which had been attending a meeting held some few miles from the town, they were attacked by a number of the opposing party who threw stones over the heads of the police at the processionists. Some severe fighting took place and several houses were wrecked. Sub-Inspector Murphy, who was in command of the police force, was severely injured by a blow of a stone, and a Roman Catholic was seriously stabbed.

It is reported that the object of Mr. Disraeli's approaching visit to Ireland is the establishment of "a real court presided over by the son of the Queen and his wife"—a project upon the accomplishment of which the Prime Minister is said to have set his heart.

A great international boat race will take place in Ireland this year. The English champion sculler Sadler has accepted the challenge of George Brown, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to row for £500 and the championship of the world. Brown proposed a five mile race, 2½ miles out and home. Sadler has telegraphed that he is willing to row a match on the River Bann, at Coleraine, but that it must be a straight race of four miles. The date of the race, as suggested by Sadler, is to be 19th of October.

IRISHMEN IN CHINA.—The *New York Irish World* says:—"Some time since we announced that an Irishman, Mr. F. J. Waters, had been appointed to a very high position in Japan. He it was who planned and directed the building of the first suspension bridge ever erected in Japan. Now we find that in China many offices of public trust are filled by Irishmen. An Indian paper gives the particulars as follows:—"China appears to be the paradise of adventurous Irishmen in the present day, and it is odd to notice how many have attained posts of honour and high pay in the Celestial empire. First and foremost comes her majesty's minister, Mr. Wade, whose long career in the East is one of which his native country may be proud. He was the commander of the government troops in the insurrection of the Flowery Kingdom some years since. Then there is the astute and cautious head of the customs, Mr. Hart, whose career of unexampled success is creditable both to himself and the land that gave him birth. Then there is Sir Arthur Kennedy, Governor of Hong Kong, who succeeded Sir Richard MacDonnell. The last admiral in the Chinese waters, Sir Henry Kellett, hailed from the Emerald Isle; so also do several minor officials of the Hong Kong colony, notably Mr. Russell, the police magistrate. Of the consular officials some of the ablest and best known are Irishmen. Mr. Morgan, whose careful and elaborate official reports are a model for junior officers; Mr. Waters, whose scholar-like labours in Chinese philology promise to earn him a prominent place among English Philologists, and others who might be mentioned. The proportion of Irishmen in the customs service is unusually large, and it is sometimes said by disappointed jobbers that to be born in Ireland is a far more certain passport to speedy promotion in China than long service, business capacity, or acquaintance with the Chinese language.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In giving in his adhesion on the part of the Catholic element in London, to the Hospital Saturday movement, Archbishop Manning stated that an experience of twenty-five years in London convinced him that the working classes of that city did not attend their places of worship on Sunday. But when he came to examine the causes of it he could not speak of it with blame to those who did not go to church, because many of the population of London were shut out from places of worship, as there were not sufficient to receive them. He was not overstating the case when he said there was church room for only about one-half the population of London. In the greater number of places of worship, moreover, pews and places were reserved, and the poor had the greatest difficulty in finding a place where they could distinctly hear that which was taught from the pulpit. The fact was that provision had not been made in the churches of London for those who were placed in honourable poverty.

"The re-union of the Christian Churches" is to come off on the 14th of next month, Dr. Dollinger, of Munich, being the soothing peace-maker who will preside. We believe the following representative

religionists—amongst thousands of others—have received pressing invitations to attend the conference.—The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Machonochie; Dean Stanley (of course); the Bishop of Lincoln; and the Rev. Mr. Keet (who will engage the prelate in a game of pitch-and-toss on a tombstone); the Bishop of Exford and Mr. Spurgeon; Ward-Beecher, Theodore Tilton, Tennie Clafin, Victoria Woodhull and Brigham Young, it is expected, will appear on behalf of America; Surjeant Cox and the Chief Spiritualist (whoever he may be); MM. Loyson and Quilly (*par noble fratrum*); the leading Elder of the Peculiar People and "Bishop" Reinkens; the Grandest of all Grand Orangemen and the proprietor of the *Agepome*; M. Thiers and the Head of the Plymouth Brethren; with Messrs. Moore and Sankey, and the protestant parson out of "The Shires." It will be observed that the handful of Sectarians, variously called "Papists," "Roman Catholics" and "Ultramontanes," have been left out in the cold. Hurrah! for "The reunion of the Christian Churches!"—*Cath. Times*.

COMPOSITION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—According to a return which has been prepared, the nationalities of the non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army were as follows:—On the 1st of January, 1873—English, 674; Scotch, 85; Irish, 237; foreigners, five per 1,000. On the 1st of January, 1868, they were—English, 593; Scotch, 94; Irish, 308; foreigners, five per 1,000. The religious denominations are given as—January 1st, 1873, Church of England, including Dissenters, 681; Presbyterians, 89; Catholics, 230 per 1,000. On the 1st January, 1861, there were—Church of England, 604; Presbyterians, 111; Catholics, 285 per 1,000. On the 1st of January, 1868, they were returned as—Church of England, 616; Presbyterians, 96; Catholics, 287 per 1,000. In 1873 there were only 60 per 1,000 who could neither read nor write, in comparison with 96 per 1,000 in 1868, and 190 per 1,000 in 1861. In 1868 there were 68 per 1,000 returned as of superior education, as distinguished from those who can read and write well, whereas in 1873 there were 326 per 1,000 in this category.

Though the master has been abroad now a good many years he does not seem to have been very successful. If we are to place implicit reliance upon the report of the post-master-general the educational condition of the great mass of the people of England is still far from satisfactory. One would imagine that persons who aspire to employment in the General Post Office would at all events have themselves educated previously to such an extent as to be able to tell without hesitation the "difference between B and a bull's foot." Yet here are some of the answers which have been given by candidates for post-office life to questions relating to their medical biographies:—"Father had sunstroke and I caught it of him." "My little brother died of some funny name." "A great white cat drew my sister's breath and she died of it." "Apperplexity." "I caught 'Tiber fever' in the Hackney Road." "I had gonorrhoea." "Indigestion of the lungs." "Rummimantic pains." "Shortness of breath." "Sister was consumed and now she's quite well again." "Sister died of compulsion." "Fistoles in the luck."

The Dowager Marchioness of Lothian and a number of English Catholic ladies are busy getting up an address of sympathy from the Catholic ladies of Great Britain and Ireland to the ladies of Munster, in Germany, who, a few weeks ago, as is stated in a circular, "so bravely testified their devotion to their imprisoned bishop, for doing which they were summoned before the tribunals of justice, fined, and threatened with imprisonment." It is also proposed that each lady in the United Kingdom who joins the movement shall subscribe a small sum, in order to render the address a becoming testimonial of the sympathy of the ladies of Great Britain and Ireland.

Suspicion of English ladies being implicated in the prison-breaking adventure of Bazzano seems to have led to unpleasantness "An Angry Husband" who gives vent to his indignation by writing to the papers, tells of the strange treatment his wife, accompanied by two young ladies, a nurse, and two children, received on Friday last at the Hotel Desista, Calais, on their arrival from the Hague *via* Brussels. They had been only a few minutes in the hotel when two gendarmes marched into their bedroom, looked at them silently for some time, and then took down their names, &c. His wife complains much of the incivility of the hotel people afterwards, evidently the result of this visit. Continental travellers should provide themselves with passports.

A Liberal demonstration was held at Norwich on the 17th ult. Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., on whose grounds the gathering took place, delivered a speech in the evening, in the course of which he said that there was good reason to believe that when Parliament reassembled the old Liberal leader would be at the head of the party, which would unitedly follow him. Mr. Gladstone was the best leader the party could have, and would command the confidence of the country.

The statistical survey of English trade during the present year is regarded by the *Times* as far from cheering, but that paper finds in it one solid topic of consolation, namely, where one market or set of markets fails, another exhibits an increased demand for English commodities. The total of the exports for the seven months which have elapsed shows a serious decline, but it would have been much more serious were there not new worlds to redress the balance of the old. In this instance it is to British India and a colony of the Pacific that England must look for aid.

MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.—The following message from the sea has been found in a bottle by Richard Wright, a fisherman of Marshfield, Southport, on the shore at Lytham, Lancashire:—"July 4, 1874. Should this ever reach the shore, it is to tell my friends that the ship 'Mary Ann,' of Barrow-in-Furness, foundered with all hands. Good bye. Sinking, John Jones, seaman, of Preston." Upon the back of the slip is written "Waited till the last moment. No hope."

NEW YORKING MEN'S DWELLINGS.—One of the last acts passed in the late session was to facilitate the erection of dwellings for working men on land belonging to municipal corporations in England. When a corporation determine that land belonging to them shall be converted into sites for working men's dwellings, and obtaining the approval of the Treasury to the corporation making for that purpose grants for leases of 99 years or for less terms, of parts of the land, then the provisions mentioned in the act are to have effect and apply. The cost and expenses incurred by a corporation in carrying into execution or otherwise the law are to be paid out of the borough fund, or by money borrowed as authorized. The forms set forth in the schedule to be used in carrying out the statute, as to grants and leases, are of a very concise character. The act which is now in force, does not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

THE QUEEN AS A CHURCHWOMAN.—An American authority says:—"The Queen of England, though theoretically head of the (English) Church and titular defender of the faith, is not a very good Churchwoman. She lets her children get married in Lent, she gives drawing-rooms and state concerts on the Fridays of that holy season; she gives her yearly ball to her servants on Good Friday itself; when in Scotland she goes to the Presbyterian meeting, and seems to enjoy it; recently, when a wealthy neighbour of hers at Balmoral, a private gentleman, undertook to build an Anglican chapel at his own expense, she had word conveyed to him that he would do her a favour by dismissing the idea. Naturally, her loving subjects of the High Church persuasion are a good deal scandalized by all this."

DAYS OF THE ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.—The *London Empire* remarks:—"The defeat of the

Unionists is a fact now beyond dispute. This struggle is likely to benefit our colonies very considerably. Machines have turned out men, and the ousted labourers may profitably employ their energies on the virgin soil of our Empire beyond the sea. Canada is especially exerting herself to procure them. Canadians are among the men, describing the beauties of the happy Arcadia across the Atlantic. Necessity if not inclination is likely to drive the labourers over. The vacation promises to be a busy time for Mr. E. Jenkins."

Murder! foul, horrible, brutal murder is rife in the Christian land. Not a day passes but a mangled and bleeding body bears ghastly witness to the barbarism of this century of grace. Old men and women, young men and maidens children and infants—the victims of the manslaughter mania are recruited from all ranks and all ages. Every day the details of reported crimes grow more horrible, more sickening. We lay aside the daily journals, and turn to the earliest pages of our history; we read the bloodstained chronicles of our uncivilised era with positive relief. It is like entering a calm and peaceful garden at sunset, after a day spent in the thickest carnage of the battle-field. Carlyle says that in the sombre obstinacy of an English labourer still survives the tacit rage of the Scandinavian warrior. May we not add that in the bestial ferocity and violence of the English murderer still survive the fiendish and bloody instincts of the savages who tore quivering hearts from living breasts and offered them to Odin, their god? With the lapse of centuries Odin has changed his name. Now we call him Passion, and sometimes Greed.

MURKERS IN ENGLAND.—At the Liverpool Assizes on Friday week, a man named Michael McCafferty was sentenced to penal servitude for life for having attempted to murder his wife by striking her on the head with a spade whilst she was sleeping. At the same assizes on Saturday a young man named Flanagan was sentenced to death for having murdered his aunt by strangling her.

Will not the delicate-minded Newdegate shriek with joy, and the gentle Whalley dance (as well as "sing") in the mirth of his heart, at the good news which comes all the way from Posen? Seven hours have been spent by the police in ransacking the home of fifteen ladies of noble birth, who long ago devoted themselves to religion, and the grossest outrages have been offered to the inmates in the most wanton and offensive manner. The excuse reason there was none—given, is that a rumour existed that a girl was detained in the convent against her will. Of course the story was a mere fabrication, and the only object of the visit was to insult Catholic ladies. And this is the sort of thing two degenerate Englishmen want to introduce into this country—popularly supposed to be the "home of the free," &c.—*Catholic Times*.

UNITED STATES.

ANARCHY IN THE SOUTH.—Have we not imposed too heavy a fine upon the South as the consequence of the war? Have we not punished her, although a sister Commonwealth, ten times more severely than France was punished by the alien invader? If Germany astonished the world in exacting five milliards from France what must be thought of the five or ten milliards, which, estimating each slave at five hundred dollars, was imposed upon the South by the proclamation of emancipation? Should not some compensation be made to the South for the enormous fine—not in the way of actual money paid to former slaveholders, but in the development of industries in the South that were destroyed by the war? If we of the Northern States for generations sustained, approved and profited by slavery when it was an institution, should we not assume some of the expense and responsibility of regarding it as a crime? Because we conquered the South have we any reason to desolate it? Can there be any form of desolation more thorough than to compel the people to bear all the burdens of the war which they assumed—of the abolition of slavery which we at one time guaranteed to them as an institution, as well as of the debt we contracted ourselves to suppress the rebellion? Can there be any genuine reconstruction that makes it the object of the Southern leaders to aim to destroy by repudiation the Union they failed to destroy by secession? These are grave questions. To the minds of some of our readers they may no doubt be novel, and it may be said that we take a gloomy or a fantastic view of the situation in the South. But there certainly is an evil in the South that we have not reached. We are rapidly drifting upon chaos, disorder, a war of races, repudiation. We have made our brothers yesterday our enemies, and not only enemies, but we surrender to their mercy the credit of the nation and the happiness of the four millions of slaves we emancipated. More than all we have given them no motive for reconstruction; but, on the contrary, we have left them every temptation to war upon the Union. These are living questions. It is not for us to decide them; but we do not see how there can be reconstruction until they are decided. Would it not be the wisest statesmanship, therefore, to call together a national convention to consider the war, its causes, consequences and results, and how best the Union can adjust itself to the new and strange conditions it has left to us? Let us have a national convention of peace and reconstruction.—*N. Y. Herald, 4th inst.*

A SUITABLE ADMONITION.—Magistrates who wish to take lessons in "suitable admonitions" will find a few useful hints in the following observations addressed by a judge in Kansas, United States, to a prisoner the other day, reported in one of the local papers:—"Brumley, you infamous scoundrel, you are an unrepentant villain. You haven't a single redeeming trait in your character. Your wife and family wish you had sent you to the penitentiary. This is the fifth time I have had you before me, and you have put me to more real trouble than your neck is worth. I've exhorted and prayed over you long enough, you scoundrel! Just go home and take one glimpse of your family, and be off in short order! Don't let's ever hear of you again! The grand jury have found two other indictments against you, but I'll discharge you on your own recognizance, and if I catch you in this neck of woods to-morrow morning at daylight, I'll sock you right square in jail, and bump you off to Jeffersonville in less than no time, you infernal scoundrel! If I ever catch you crossing your fingers at a man, woman, or child—white man or nigger—I'll sock you right square into the jug! Stand up, you scoundrel, while I pass sentence on you!" The judge, while delivering this solemn charge to the prisoner, could hardly conceal his emotion, and there was scarcely a dry eye among the audience in court. Brumley himself seemed to be least affected of all on the occasion.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM IN AMERICA.—The *New York Bulletin* says: "The increase in the use of opium in the country suggests that reformers will soon have a new enemy to battle. The importation of opium now amounts to nearly 250,000 lbs annually—ten times more than thirty years ago, and it is the opinion of physicians and druggists that not more than one-third of the quantity is used for medical purposes. In other words, more than 160,000 lbs. of this drug are now used for stimulating purposes in this country."

A Harrisburg man spent three quarters of an hour the other evening, trying to pick up a piece of moonlight from his doorstep, which he fondly fancied to be a newspaper. His afflicted wife finally came out, brought him to consciousness by the aid of a loose fence-picket, and steadied his tottering steps into the house.

Nevada is proud of a woman resident who, when the healthy savage approached her, just pulled off her hair and gave it to him.