AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

att de l'appendit de l'appendi THE BAT WEST FRANCE AND A SALE OF STREET THE REVENUE OF FRANCE PARIS, Nov. 10. The

Minister of Finance has informed the Committee of the Assembly that the revenue since the commencementatherpresent yearlis \$22,000,000 in excess of THE ELECTORAL BILL. VICTORY, FOR THE GOVERN-

MENT ON THE FRANCHISE QUESTION. PARIS, NOV. 11.

—The lobbies floor and galleries of the Assembly were crowded to day, and great excitement was manifested over the Electoral Bill. h. Ricard, a Moderate Republican, opened the discussion. He stigmatized voling by arrondisement as an attack on universal suffrage; he declared that M. Buffet, having endeavoured to retain the Prefects of the Empire now because he repudiates the majority which voted the Constitution of February 25th, wishes to establish the election system of the Empire. "We demand," continued the Deputy, "the scrutin de liste which will preserve the alliance formed on the 25th of February." M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, replied saying that the Government will not accept at the next election, all who voted for the constitution. The Government will say to them, "Thank you for voting for the constitution, but we require more. Your Republic is not ours; you will not have our confidence or our vote." This declaration caused an uproar of denunciation and dissent on the Left of the Chamber. M. Gambetta said the scrutin de liste is only a method of uniting the energies of all. (We must no longer proclaim our disunion. The Ministry opposed the scrutin de liste because it is afraid of universal suffrage by the arrondissement system. / Men like Thiers and Dufaure will be defeated if they are a aiust the Government. Local officials will be able to warp the suffrage. A vote was then taken by means of a secret ballot, and resulted in favor of the Government, standing 357 yeas to 336 nays. The Government did not make the matter a Cabinet question.

GAMBETTA'S ORGAN ON THE RECENT VOTE -- PARIS. November 12.-La R publique Française, Gambetta's organ, characterizes the vote yesterday in the Assembly as reactionary. It says :- "We are beaten, but not despairing. It is not enough to triumph in the Assembly; the country is still to be won. What has happened should stimulate our zeal. If we can enlighten the country, universal suffrage will be able to take care of itself."

Dissolution,-Paris, November 12.-In conseouence of its triumph in the Assembly vesterday. the Conservative party intends to take the lead in the movement in favour of dissolution; it is generally believed that the Assembly will dissolve in December, and that the elections for Senators will take place in January, and for Representatives in February. President MacMahon bas thanked Minister Dufaure for his speech of yesterday, and congratulated him on its success. In the Assembly today, M. Dusaure introduced a press bill. By its provisions the state of siege is to be raised, except in Algiers and the Departments of Seine et Oise; the bill also provides that numerous press offences, such as insults to authorities, false intelligence and instigation to crime, shall be tried by Correctional Tribunals instead of jury. Consideration of the Electoral Bill was resumed. An amendment was adopted providing that Algeria have 4 representatives instead of 6 in the new Chamber of Deputies. S103Y OF A CONVICT. A French correspondent

writes :- "The old saying that truth is stranger than fiction has rarely received a more striking illustration than in a case which has just be n brought before one of the French tribunals. Thirteen years ago a soldier named Jean Lastier was sentenced to five years' penal servitude and ten years' surveillance by the police for having insulted one of his superior officers and stolen a few shirts. He was sent to Africa to undergo his sentence, and his conduct was so exemplary that he was employed as book-keeper in the prison. At the expiration of his sentence he was ordered by the police to reside in a small town in the South, but as everybody knew he was a returned convict it was with the utmost difficulty that he could obtain any kind of employment. The commissaire of police, knowing how well he had behaved while in prison, interested himself on his longly that the tr to the post of cashier, and in the course of time the returned convict married his daughter and entered into partnership. Three months after his marriage the war broke out, and Lastier anxious to rehabilitate himself completely volunteered his services, and joined a regiment of the line. He was taken prisoner at Gravelotte, but managing to escape he rejoined his corps in time to take part in the battles around Orleans. From thence he passed into the army of the East under Bourbaki, and received no less than eight wounds. At the end of the campaign he had become a sub-lieutenant, and had received the military medal, which had been given him on the battlefield. He was almost a hero in his regiment, and when he returned to his father-in-law's house nearly all the town turned out to meet him. Soon afterwards his father-inlaw died, and Lastier, with his wife and two children, determined to reside in Paris. His term of surveillance had not expired, but the local police had ceased to treat the sub-lieutenant as a returned convict, and placed no obstacle in his way. He had lived quietly at Paris for more than a year when a few weeks ago he was accompanying a friend to the Orleans railway station. The latter had a dog with him, and this dog was attacked in the street by another. The respective proprietors while attempting to separate them came to high words, and at last to blows. Jean Lastier, who naturally took his friend's part, was, with the other two, arrested by the police, and was of course compelled to show his 'papers,' etc. His antecedents being known, the Paris police, finding that he had left the place of residence assigned to him before the expiration of the ten years, had no choice but to proceed against him, and being brought before the correctional tribunal of the Seine, he has just been condemned to two months' imprisonment for breach of regulations. This is unfortunately the law; but it is not justice, and your readers will, I am sure, be glad to learn that an Englishman who happens to be acquainted with the facts of the case has brought the matter before Marshal MacMahon, and has reason to hope that the pour fellow will receive the full pardon to which he is so fully entitled. entitled." William And Prospain And Andread State of

THE CARLIST COMMANDERS .- Strange news comes to us from Paris and from Vitoria. Dorregaray, who. in evading his pursuers in Aragon and Catalonia, and bringing a great part of his force safely into Navarro, certainly did the cleverest thing which has been done in the course of the Carlist war, seems to be under a cloud. Such at least is the only interpretation to be put on the strangely ambiguous terms of the letter which, according to the Paris correspondent of the Times, Don Carlos has written to him. "I received," he writes, "your letter; in which you ask for an inquiry to justify your conduct in the centre.) As I fight for justice I consent to satisfy your desire to preserve the esteem of which you have rendered yourself worthy by your past services, or to cause the severities of the law to weigh upon you as upon the last of my subjects. May God keep you as your King wishes." This is not exactly the way to address a successful general. Atter the publication of those electers the Minister was swept by the flames. The officers of the Son society flowers to address a successful general, feet of the son that the probability seems to be they will. Station on G.T.R.

Von Lutz informed Bishop Von Kettleis of the Marcos—a steamship lying in the fleet state, that flowers a steamship lying in the fleet state, that fleet stat

Velusco, and Mogroviejo have all been dismissed from their commands, and that "Dorregaray and several other Carlist chiefs have been imprisoned by order of Don Carlos." A subsequent despatch from the same source informs us that hele has sent to Santiagomend! "A fortified! position ton the hills overlooking! San Sebastian," the Carlist Tofficers whose arrest he had ordered, and who have theen unable to escape. The whole statement, hewever, as regards these arrests appears to us to require

that Don Carlos has appointed a Senor Galindo his Minister of the Interior, and that General Auguet, "commanding the first division of the Carlist army in Catalonia," has obtained a great; victory over a column of Boyal troops numbering 1,200 infantry, two guns, and seventy horse. The Tolosa telegrams keep up their reputations for wild improbability. They inform us that the Moderados have laid before Don Carlos a formal proposal to recognise his authority in the four Northern provinces, and to substitute Queen Isabella for her son at Madrid. Of course, we are also told that Don Carlos has rejected the offer with indignation. As to the #Army of Catalonia the Madrid accounts are that General Delatre, having routed the bands under Paraiso, captured their leader, and prevented their escape into: Navarre, has completely, beaten, the remainder of them, and that they are now either dissolved or dispersed in the mountains bordering on Aragon and Catalonia; and another telegram states that there are only about 2,900 Carlists left in that, province. General Martinez Campos had arrived at Manresa, and is organising bands of mountaineers to pursue them. The Epoca, contradicting a report of a convenio, declares that the Government, although it wishes much to end the war in view of the approaching meeting of the Cortes, will "not consent to enter into negotiations on the subject." "It rests with the Carlists to decide whether they will continue the war or not."-Ib.

SPAIN AND THE HOLY SEE .- LONDON, NOV. 11 .- The note of the Vatican in reply to that of Spain, treats the Spanish question from a standpoint of religion and principles of the Concordat, which it says must not be departed from. The Vatican does not desire to embarrass the new Spanish Government—it particularly wishes to assist it, but only by such means as would be truly efficacious, and which would not permit a rupture of that sacred tie which has always been the glory of Spain; religious unity, which it is now sought to banish, cannot impede the development of civilization, but it is, on the contrary, its. true beacon ;; it is the duty of the Papacy to combat, not civilization, which is brought forward merely as a pretext, but corruption invading the hearts of nations. In persisting upon the ground asserted, the Papacy believes it renders great service not only to the Spanish Government, but to all Spain. The conduct of the Papal Nuncio and of the Vatican must be regarded from this point of view, but if Spain, moved by supreme necessity wishes to draw up an understanding on same principles under another form, the Papacy is open to negotiation, with the object of introducing acceptable modifications into the Concordat. After each has declared its view, it is to be seen how far the. Vatican can accept the draft of the new constitution In conclusion, the Vatican accepts the declaration of the Spanish Government that it is desirous of coming to an understanding, and states that instructions to negotiate have been given the Nuncio at Madrid.

BELGIUM.

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION-LERUING, NOV. 11 -An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Mariealique colliery to day; ten persons were killed and a hundred injured.

ITALY.

SPAIN AND THE HOLY SEE-ROME, Nov. 11.-The Vatican reply to the Spanish note was sent to Madrid yesterday; the Vatican Taccepts the declaration of the Government that it is desirious to come to an understanding, and has given the Papal Nuncio at Manrid instructions to negotiate.

THE NEW MAGGIORDOMO AT THE VATICAN. Monsignor Ricci-Paracciani, who was lately promoted from the office of Maestro di Camera to the post of Maggiordomo, belongs to an ancient family of behalf, and induced a tradesman of the town to Montepulciano, and possesses the title of Marquis employ him as messenger. He fulfilled his duties from the Paracciani line. His brother, the Marquis Giovanni Ricci-Paracciani, is married to Miss It was a favorite practice with the pious lady to re-Eustace. The father of this lady, General Eustace, of Ballymore-Eustace, whose ancestors were Lords of Baltinglass in Ireland, married a daughter of Count D'Alton, of Grenanstown, county Tipperary, who was a count of the Holy Roman Empire.— Roman Cor. of Tablet.

INSULTS TO CATHOLICS AND PILGRIMS .- At Lucca the other day, woild a respected Catholic priest was returning to his house he met in the Piazzi di Sta. Maria foris portam a group of young men, one of whom snatched away the hat from the priest's head and ran off with it amid the applause of his companions. An official wholived near was attracted by the loud laughter and noise made by these brave and gentlemanly youths, and arrested the hat stealer and forced him to give the names of his honourable comrades. At Rome also it is the fashion to insult the Catholics. There is a well-known resturant of the better class, called the Rosetta, situated near the Pantheon. The Rosetta is frequented by many very respectable persons, and, as it possesses a large lofty dining room, numbers of the pilgrims resort to it that they may dine together. On a certain evening last week Mr. Hartwel! Grissell, one of the Pope's Chamberlains, went to dine at the Rosetta, and took his seat at a table where some other gentlemen were already seated. These gentlemen amused themselves by speaking contemptuously of the pilgrims and of Catholics in general. One of them went so far as to observe that if the Pope did not choose to leave Vatican he ought to be put on board some worn-out French ship and sunk in the ocean This sort of conversation was not agreeable to overhear, and Mr. Grissell took the opportunity of the entry of some gentlemen of his acquaintance to leave the table where he was at first seated, and join his friends at another table. But the other Liberal gentlemen were not to be baulked of the satisfaction of insulting a stranger, and one of them followed Mr. Grissell and insulted him grossly. There was, of course, a scene, but Mr. Grissell kept his temper, although his wordy assailants seemed at one time on the point of striking him. The anti-Catholic party were, it is said, gentlemen of position, and one of them was, it is asserted, an official in the Geographical Society.—Ib.

RUSSIA.

Annexation -London, Nov. -10 .- The following order, dated November the 10, has been addressed to Russian troops in Khokand :- "The territory of the right bank of the Syr Diaria, from the Russian frontier to the river Naren, hitherto belonging to Khokand, is annexed to Russia."

PEACEFUL INTENTIONS OF THE GREAT POWERS -ST. Perensium, Nov. 11.—The Golos newspaper says of a recent article in the Gazette that it confirms the peaceful sentiment and universal agreement of the Great Powers on the Turkish question.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ALIA. The Russians have apparently settled matters at Khokand without any difficulty. They have entered the capital, and General Kaufmann was received at the gates by Nasr-eddin, the son of the late Khan, who had been elected to succeed him. The question now is whether they will annex the country establish a pro-

postal communications between Russian Central Asia and Kashgar are to be opened immediately ADMACTATION TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

SERIOUS LLINESS OF THE GRAND VIZIER -CONSTANTING PLE, Nov. 11 .- The Grand Vizier is seriously ill: The present political state of affairs causes uneasiness in Belgravia THE TRIALS OF THE CHURCH, IN THE OLD

WORLD. Confirmation — Tablet for the fol-Confirmation — Tablet for the fol-Confirmation — The Carlist news is lowing record of the persecution of the Church in lowing record of the persecution of the Church in

certain parts of Europe :

(a.A. ... AUSTRIA. -COUNTY ELECTORS, VIENNA, Oct. 16, 1875 .- Amongst the Catholics of

Austria, that is to say amongst the rural population of the country, a tendency has of late been observable which shows how wavering many become when they are seriously confounded with the question whether they will give the preference to the good cause or to their own private interests. For the most part it is the private interests that carry the day. Every one acknowledges that the Beichsrath is little more than a Liberal club, possessing no claim even to legal authority, inasmuch as it is in liametrical opposition to the diploms of October, and although up to the present time the maintenance of the do-nothing attitude of the Reichsrath has been regarded as a bounden duty by all those who stand ip for law and right, and who are resolved to set bounds to the illegal and disloyal practices of Liberalism, so that this Austria of ours may escape utter ruin. And yet, in many electoral districts of Austria Catholics are so pre-occupied with their own affairs, " around the church steeple," as they say, that they avail themselves of their Liberal representatives in the Reichsrath to represent those local interests, and at length become enlightened enough to give their votes to Liberal candidates, in defiance of the Catholic leaders, who are struggling to maintain the policy of abstention or inaction in the Reichsrath. Such a line of conduct is very prejudicial to Catholic principles, inasmuch as it goes directly to place the Catholic leaders under compulsion to force them to abandon it, and thus the other alternative comes into play, namely, that the threat to elect Liberals is carried into execution. Should that be done, we then have the result that Liberalism is strengthened by the aid of the Catholic constituencies. Before this could have come to pass, however, they must have become utterly lost to every feeling of right and duty, and that through the agency of the clergy, for it is unquestionable that they alone can exercise such influence over the minds of the rural populatian as to induce them to act in the manner I have described. This is one of the results of that State subvention of the poorer clergy, which has often been denounced, and which as was foreseen at the time of its enactment now begins to render the Judas service that Liberal astuteness expected of it.

GERMANY .- MAINZ.

The religious conflict has at length made a beginning in the Diocese of Mainz. A little while ago the parish priest of Castel, opposite Mainz, died. The parish bursar has been directed by the Government not to pay to the chaplain his salary. On the 6th October Her Low, the chaplain of Gensenheim returned to the city of Mainz with the third battery of the artillery regiment, in which he is obliged to serve as a "volunteer" for one year. He is the first clergyman who has done military duty in the city of Mainz. The other chaplains are to undergo the same fate.

BRESLAU.

The Prince Bishop, Dr. Foerster, has, by a decree dated from his castle of Johannisberg, 12th October, discharged from their functions all the episcopal authorities of the Prussian portions of his diocese, and has ordered that all official transactions and correspondence shall on their part cease on the day of

THE REICHSTAG.

It is officially announced that the next session of the Reichstag is fixed for Wednesday, 27th October. BAVARIA .- THE OGGERSHEIM INCUDENT.

The Princess Elizabeth, wife of the Elector Palatine, Charles Theodore, one of the ancestors of the present King of Bavaria, founded 100 years ago, at Oggersheim, in the Palatinate, not far from Mannheim, a chapel in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and tire there from the electoral palace at Mannheim. King Lewis I. grandfather of the present King, regarded it as an imperative duty of piety to preserve and improve the pious foundations of his ancestors. To the chapel of Oggersheim he added a monastery for conventual Franciscans. It occurred to the guardian and to the local parish priest that this being the centennial anniversary of the foundation of Princess Elizabeth, it ought to be celebrated with exceptional solemnity. The Diocesan, the Bishop of Speyer, willingly concurred. The Bishop of Mainz, whose diocese adjoined, and, in fact, almost surrounded the district, consented to sing the High Mass, and to preach in the evening. In order to manifest their loyalty, the guardian and parish priest informed the government of their arrangements, stating that the Dean of Mainz was to preach at the High Mass. The Bavarian Minister of Worship Von Lutz, wrote back, stating that the King did not approve, under present circumstances, of a strange clergyman preaching, and further, that the local government had been reminded of the regulation which required the approval of the King before any foreign ecclesiastic could be allowed to take part in extraordinary solemnities. On the arrival of the Bishon of Mainz he was informed that the government were making difficulties about his taking part in the festival. Neither of the bishops could believe that this was serious. For greate precaution, however, Bishop Von Kettler telegraph ed to the Minister, who replied that the decision laid with the King. Thereupon the Bishop telegraphed to the King. The hour for the sermon was at hand, and yet no answer had been received from his Majesty. Then, as both Bishops were of opinion that there was no legal impediment forbidding the delivery of a sermon by Bishop Von Ketteler, the Bishop of Speyer formally requested him to preach, taking upon himself all the responsibility of the action. The Bishop preached, to the great joy and edification of the people.

ACTION OF THE KING OF BAVARIA. The festival at Oggersheim took place on the 4th October, St Francis't Day. On the 8th October the newspapers published two letters purporting to have been written by the King to his Minister referring to the celebration. In one of those letters the King expressed, his surprise that the Bishop of Speyer (Dr. Hancberg) could have invited to a purely Bavarian festival, and in such excited times, a preacher who was ill-acquainted with the circumstances of Bavaria, and who was himself a conspicuous partizan. In the second letter the King charges the Bishop of Speyer with violating the outh of fidelity which he took at his appointment He further states that the Bishop of Mainz's conduct on the occasion was a serious departure, from the circumspection which was imposed upon him by the fact of his being allowed to come into Bavarian territory. It is worth noting that those two letters were actually published in the papers friendly to the Bavarian Ministry, before their contents, were communicated to the persons specially concerned. LETTER OF THE BISHOP OF MAINZ.

After the publication of those letters the Minister

answer to the newspapers for publication. In this above the Bishop points out that the only foundation of the Bishop points out that the only foundation of stating that permission should have been late to night for it is thought they will be in the case of of June, 1851, which prescribes that in the case of foreign ecclesiastics being invited to take part in outside, she was anchored directly to leeward of notified the city of weed. Her mater reports the fire was notified to the case of the shall be notified the city of weed. Her mater reports the fire was discovered about 12.30, and the ship appeared to be one mass of flames the officers of the Abdiel imthe matter shall rest with the King shahep Yon Ket-teler states that the interpretation, which has, been always placed on the expression extraordinary solemnities is Missions, or similar exercises. He declares that this interpretation has been given by successive Ministers, has been promulgated in the Chamber, and invariably acted upon a He recounts that he himself has preached in Bayaria, notably at the Jubilee of the Cathedral of Speyer, without any question as to governmental permission being raised, and yet he had preached in the presence of high Bayarian officials. He proceeds to refer to the fact that the late Jansenist Archbishop of Utrecht, Loos was asked to journey through Germany in the Old Catholic interest, that the question was raised as to whether he was not a foreign ecclesiastic who should be provided with the royal authorization. that the Bavarian Attorney-General, Von Wolf wrote expressly declaring that the administration of confirmation by this Jansenist Bishop was no breach of the law. Bishop Von Ketteler argues that preaching is an episcopal function; surely the Bavarian Government, which would not interfere with a Jansenist Bishop administering confirmation cannot with propriety prevent a Catholic Bishop from preaching. The Bishop then denies that he can in any sense be styled a "foreigner" in Bavaria. The constitution of the Germain empire decrees that citizens of any State within the empire possess the rights of citizenship and domiciles in all the other States. He adds a variety of facts showing the intimate relation which the Bishops of Mayence bave always had with the foundation at Oggershiem. He concludes by relating the actual circumstances under which he preached, not omitting the telegram to the King. He requests the Minister to communicate his letter to His Majesty, who, he hopes, will not hink so hardly of his behaviour.

THE ADDRESS. The debate on the address in the Bavarian Chamber lasted three days. The first paragraph, referring to the deaths which had happened in the royal family, was unanimously adopted. The remaining portion was passed by a majority of 49 to 76 votes The address was forwarded to the State Chamberlain for presentation to the King. We learn that on Saturday the Ministers had already presented their resignations to the King, and a meeting of the Council of State was held under the presidency of his uncle, Prince Luitpold.

THE NETHERLANDS-THE JANSENISTS.

The Dutch Jansenists keep up most faithfully a curious usage. When a "bishop" is chosen, to play his part in maintaining the existence of the schism, the fact of the election is formally notified to the Pope, and after his consecration the new bishop addresses a letter to His Holiness. The Supreme Pastor has, of course, no choice with respect to those occurrences. He is obliged by his duty as Vicar of the Universal Church, to repudiate them and denounce the actors. Still the drama is played on, as it has been now for over 140 years.-Towards the end of last year the so-called Chapter of Utrecht elected John Heykamp to be Archbishop of Utrecht, and the election was notified to Rome by a gentleman styling himself Dean of the Chapter. The Pope issued, on the 31st March, a Brief addressed to the Catholic Bishops and people of the Netherlands, declaring this election null, and warning Heykamp against taking upon himself any of the duties of the episcopal office, and declaring that he and his adherents would be excommunicated should they act contrary to this inhibition, and especially prohibiting him from seeking episcopal consecration. Nevertheless, Heykamp was consecrated by John Rinkel, the Jansenist Bishop of Haarlem, on 3rd June, and the new "Archbishop," who had thus been consecrated in defiance of the Papal mandate, did not hesitate to address a letter to the Pope, informing him of his consecration, and hypocritically protesting his submission to the Holy See. The Amsterdam newspaper, the Tyd, publishes another Brief, dated the 25th August, addressed by the Pope to the Catholic Archbishop of Utrecht, his Suffragan Bishops, and the Catholic people of Holland, in which he denounces this fresh act of guilty insubordination. He renews his declaration of the nullity of the election, declares both Heykamp and Rinkel and their adherents excommunicated; he forbids Heykamp to exercise any acts of the episcopal order, such as Ordination, the administration of Confirmation, the Consecration of the Holy Oils. etc. The Holy Father refers in feeling language to the obstinacy of those men who do not hesitate to draw down on themselves the anger of the vengeance of the Almighty by heaping sin on sin, and by leading astray the ignorant persons who follow them, and he beseeches the Catholics of Holland to

pray for their conversion. PRINCE HENRY.

The five-and-twentieth anniversary of the assumption of the Stadt-holdership of Luxembourg by Prince Henry, the brother of the King, was celebrated on 5th October, with great popular re-joicings. The Emperor William, Marshal Mac-Mahon, the King of the Belgians, and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, sent special envoys to present their congratulations. A sensational report was circulated, that the King of the Netherlands intended to resign his rights to the grand Duchy in favor of Prince Henry, but the report scems to be without foundation.

SEARCH FOR THE "CITY OF WACO'S" PASSENGERS .-GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 10:-The steamer Buckthorn was despatched outside again at three o'clock this morning, in search of the missing passengers and crew of the City of Waco. She will cruise west sixty miles along the coast before returning. Captain J. N. Sawyer, agent of one of the Mallory line, also started out, on board one of the pilot boats, in search of the missing boats; the only hopes now entertained for the safety of the passengers and crew are based upon the statement of Captain Irvine of the steamer Buckthorn, who saw a foremast while out yesterday. He reported that the end of the mast was burnt off, apparently, between decks, or very close below the floor on the upper deck, which indicates that the fire was below the between decks, in which case the fire may have been burning some. time, and given the officers, crew and passengers ample time to have left the ship before the flames reached the upper deck and were discovered by the other vessels. It is thought the passengers and crew may have escaped in the darkness on board of the ship's small boats, before the fire on board was seen from the Fusuyma and steamship San Marcos. In this event they would have drifted with the sea about thirty or forty miles westward before the wind changed to the northwest. Another statement, which would appear to, confirm the location of the fire, is that the City of Waco had a small wooden case or house built around her foremast, where matches, &c., were stored; this casing reached up on the mast four feet, and above the top of the mast was grained; below it was only painted white; the foremast was evidently burned off below the deck; on the upper deck forward large quantities of oil were stored, and as soon as the flames reached this, the entire upper portion of the yessel was swept by the flames. The officers of the San one mass of flames; the officers of the Abdiel immediately omered steam up, and their small boats in readiness for assistance; the mate states he heard cries of distress from five or six persons in the water; one was the voice of a woman or child,

clinging to what appeared to be a spar or a piece of one of the vessel's masts; the sea was breaking over the Abdiel; the mate went aft and saw the spar again, but every soul had been washed off it; as soon as steam could be made the Abdiel moved up alongside the burning ship as near as the officers dared to go; they state that not a person was to be seen on her, and they do not think it possible for one of her small boats to have been launched. The City of Waco was rolling fearfully in the storm; sparks and cinders were flying over and past the Abdiel; the officers of the Abdiel placed lights in their small, boats, and had them in readiness to lannch; her crew were on the watch for any of the Ouy of Waco's people, but none were seen or heard; the mate states that the fire on the City of Waco seemed to spread over the entire vessel in a few minutes; he thinks she was first struck by lightning, which ignited the oil on board, and burned everything on the upper decks before the passengers and crew could leave their berths and reach the boats. The steamer and pilot boats sent out this morning have not yet returned.

Beturn of the "Bucethorn," Galveston, 9.30 p.m., Nov. 10 .- The steam tug Buckthorn has just return ed from outside; Captain Irvine'saw one of the City of Waco's boats, which had been considerably burned and some steps and pieces of the after cabin; no and some steps and pieces of the airci capin; no trace of any passengers or crew. It is reported to-night that when the steamship Clinton passed the Australian lying at the mouth of the San Bernard River yesterday, she was signalled, but the Clinton, not knowing the City of Waco's disaster, did not stop; hopes are entertained that some of the City of Waco's people may be saved on board the Australian. If the pilot boat now cruising in that vicinity does not reach here, there will be another steamer despatched west to-morrow.

THE STEAMSHIP "PACIFIC" DISASTER-ADDITION TO THE PASSENGER LIST, -- SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 11th, -The following named persons were passengers on the steamship Pacific, not heretofore reported:

—J. Foster, J. W. Doyle, J. H. Sullivan, J. Kennedy, Wm. Powell, Geo. Bird, Edward Shephard, Frank McLaughlin, Geo. D. Bryson, Wm. Camion, Wm. Power, Richard Turnbull, Jnc. Kenaly, Nepas Smith, Geo. Perue, A. L. Rainey, G. Journeaux, F. Journeaux, F. Ernest Meyerly, Jas. Haverly and wife, J. Thompson, Dennis Cain, J. C. Roden, P. Early, C. N. Miles, Adam Foster, R. Lyons, J. Pettier, Mr. and Mrs. Keller and child, Mrs. A. Reynolds: 35 Chinamen in steerage, and 6 Chinamen in the cabin. The treasure in private hands amounted to \$100,000.

RETURN OF THE CRUISERS-RECOVERY OF DEAD Bodies .- Victoria, B. C., November 11 .- The Steam ship Gussie Telfair returned at nine o'clock last evening, from a cruise in the neighborhood of Cape Flattery, for the survivors from the Pacific. She found no living persons, but picked up the body of a woman, indentified as that of Mrs. Hellar, of San Francisco; the body of Mr. Vining Steilacom, Washington Territory, and the body of the stoker of the lost ship; all these bodies had life preservers on. The Oliver Walcott picked up the body of the assistant steward, named Richard Jones, dead. Steamers are still searching for more bodies. An inquest on the three will be held to-day. Portions of the wreck are beginning to come ashore near this

Charles Warren Stoddard has "done" the town of Killarney. He thus speaks of Innisfaline and Muckross Abbey.—The monks have been at rest these hundred years; the roof has fallen to decay and in the open nave the grass has spread like a carpet under foot, and the ferns hanged like ragged tapestries from the chinks in the wall. I doubt if there is any ruin more charming than this; it is not extensive; it is simply complete and satisfying. The trees reach in through the unglazed windows and shake boughs with the saplings that are sprouting within-very proper and very pretty sapplings that grow close to the high altar and have reason to be spruce and fair to see. That dim cloister at Muckross, how it haunts me! There is a great yew tree growing out of the heart of it and covering the whole with a green roof of leaves. The night that steals into this cloister is so soft and sentimentalshall I use the word?—that one easily imagines the rooks to be the ghosts of the old monks, complaining at the sacrilegious trespass of mere sightseers, such as myself, for instance. The various tenantless, and now untenable chambers are pointed out by the custodian; but he hurries you from ruin to ruin so that you get but a glimpse of the clustered crosses in the yard where the dead lie, and the rooks scold at you with hoarse voices for your worldly and careless intrusion. Muckross Abbey is like a petrified sigh! It is the sweetest and the somberest, and the most heartrending ruin imaginable. It is like a torn volume of a sacred history, broken statue of a saint; there is not enough of it to console you in the loss of that which is gone forever; there is too much of it remaining to permit you to forget the magnitude of your loss. The flutter and the fall of leaves in the gusts of warm south wind; a cloister full of shadows; a chapel crowded with weeds breast high; a refectory haunted of bees und blossoms; a crumbling tower, with the ivy folded about it like a mantle, and a cloud of rooks clamoring overhead—such is the Abbey as I remember; it after hours and hours of wholesome, loafing that made me familiar with almost every stone in it. Innisfallen is a verdant island with a ruined monastery scattered over it winding paths skirt the irregular shores. Every tree grows here, and every charm of nature seems reproduced in little somewhere within its wave washed borders. There have been battles here and monks massacred, but how long ago it seems! Now there cannot be found a more peaceful retreat; and with the lap of its waves in my ears, and the pathos of its myriad fluttering leaves and the rustle of the books of the sheep that feed here I think of the day, twelve hundred years ago, when St. Finian founded his Abbey, and I wondor if he realized then that he was building for the moment, as it were,

"Sweet Innisfallen, fare thee well;" May calm and sunshine long be thine. How fair, thou art, let others tell, While but to feel how fair be mine !"

POR SALE, as EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland well bembered, plenty of good water, first class frame buildings, stone wall cellars under dwelling house, large bearing orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the Octabilic Paris Constants. Catholic Parish Church and Separate School : four said a half miles from Park Hill Station on G.T., R.