

pretence, it puts forth in that direction is both absurd and fraudulent. The Head of the Church can neither be dictated to nor guided by vulgar opinion in matters concerning the care and salvation of souls, especially when such opinion is only a sectional.

We agree with the *World* in its statement that there are lots of priests in Canada competent for the office of bishop, but it is a case of where "many" are called and few are chosen. It may, however, be remarked that the Holy Father, in his wisdom and solicitude for the effective government of the Church, is not restricted in his choice of worthy candidates for high ecclesiastical honors and duties to domestic competence. The *World* lamentably misrepresents the economy of the Church if it imagines that His Holiness chooses of men to become residuaries of episcopal power and authority or should be circumscribed by geographical or topographical limits. Such an impression is quite erroneous and is indicative of much ignorance of the history of the Church.

Our Toronto *confere* must have been very hasty and unkind of what he was saying when he ventured to state that "it was merely because we were colonists that the Pope rewarded his faithful priests in Ireland with 'bishops in Canada.'" Such contentions are pure nonsense, and we are much surprised at a paper like the *World* advancing anything so silly; they are far from speaking well for the fair and judicious spirit which ordinarily characterizes the utterances of our contemporary. It is bad enough to be reminded of the humiliating fact that we are colonists in the political world, and that we are treated accordingly, without unduly introducing our colonial insignificance into religious matters. It is absurd to hold that Irish or any other priests are dependent for ecclesiastical promotion on the mere circumstance of the status of Canada being national or colonial.

It is equally silly to assert that the Pope is influenced in his selection of fit and proper persons for bishoprics by the fact of our being colonists. It must take a very large head to imagine any such puerility, and the *World* must entertain a very low estimate of Pope Leo, if it thinks that his judgment in such serious matters can be swayed by such paltry considerations.

One would imagine from the tone of the *World* that the Pope was some petty politician who had patronage to distribute among faithful party hacks and henchmen. Our contemporary clearly misunderstands the position and the character of the Holy Father and misjudges the influences which dictate the policy of the Holy See in the government of the Church and in the care of souls.

The *World* has no authority whatever to say that priests born, bred and trained in Canada will make better bishops and understand their office better than the imported article, as it pleases our contemporary to call distinguished ecclesiastics. Canadian priests may make good bishops, and, as a matter of fact, they do, but to say that their Canadian birth and training make them better than priests born and trained elsewhere is childish badinage. In fact, all through its article, our contemporary has been frivolous in language, unsound in argument and unjust in appreciation.

DEFENDING A PRESBYTERIAN EDITOR.

BISHOP DONNELLY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEFENSE FUND—WHAT THE DUBLIN "FREEMAN" SAYS.

Mr. Trimble, the Presbyterian editor of the *Fermanagh Reporter*, denounced the action of the Enniskillen magistrates in refusing to punish an Orange criminal, charged with a capital crime, as one-sided and bigoted administration of the law. Thereupon one of the magistrates proceeded to take measures for the legal extinction of the courageous editor. The people and press of the country, however, came to his assistance and opened a fund for his defence. The following letter from the Bishop of Oglethorpe will throw full light on the situation:

To the Editor of the *Freeman*:

BISHOP OF OGLETHORPE, MARCH 27th, 1884.

Sir,—The *Freeman* deserves our unstinted gratitude for so spiritedly espousing the cause of Mr. Trimble, the veteran Presbyterian editor of the *Fermanagh Reporter*, so far as to appeal to the public on his behalf, that he may have the means wherewith to meet the action brought against him by the Rev. John F. J. P., who presided at the Enniskillen Petty Sessions on the memorable 28th of January. I shall not touch the merits of the question to be tried between Mr. Trimble and the Rev. Mr. F. J. P. nor shall I characterize in any way the judicial proceedings of the reverend gentleman and his brother magistrates on the occasion referred to. These proceedings have been already ventilated and commented on by the press, and have formed the subject of discussion in Parliament.

I may, however, be permitted to say a word on the condition of the Catholics of Ireland, and of this province especially, in relation to the class of judges who try more than 90 per cent of the law cases of the country. The conduct and pronouncements of these gentlemen, the magistrates of Ireland, within the last three months, to go no farther back, show what stuff they are made of, and what small chance of impartial justice at their hands any man differing from them in religion or politics would have, particularly in a case having any religious or political bearing. How long is the off-exposed enormity of the Irish magistracy to be left unreformed?

More than half the population of Fermanagh is Catholic in religion and Liberal in politics; and yet the seventy magistrates of that county are to a man Protestants, nearly all of them Tories in politics, and most of them, I believe, Orangemen. How long is this state of things to last? How long shall one class of people in Ulster know that they may violate the law and outrage their neighbors with impunity, whilst another class may not with safety even exercise their legal and constitutional rights? Surprised, as I often expressed that Irish Catholics should be discontented, and that we have no more respect for the laws under which we live. It is hard, indeed,

to have respect for the law whose administration we see in the hands of violent partisans, and see every day to be made the oppressor of the innocent and the shield of the guilty. We cannot be content, we cannot believe that we are even half-empowered, while these things are allowed to continue as they are. I enclose £10 for the Trimble Fair Trial Fund, and remain your faithful servant, JAMES DONNELLY, Bishop of Oglethorpe.

DUBLIN "FREEMAN'S" COMMENTS ON THE LETTER.

The letter from the venerable and just-ly loved Bishop of Oglethorpe, enclosing a very generous contribution to the fund now well started for Mr. Trimble, whom the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly styles "the veteran Presbyterian editor of the *Fermanagh Reporter*," will be read to-day with great gratification by public-spirited Protestants as well as Catholics, and is destined to have most telling effect on the reform of the magistracy in Ireland, a reform which cannot much longer be delayed. The moderate-minded priests in Ireland, in indignation at the one-sided and bigoted administration of the law to which the masses of the population are subjected at a time when all creeds and classes are in theory equal before the Constitution, but when in practice a domination is upheld inconsistent with the emancipation of either religion or grade. The Catholic Bishop sets a bright example of that unprejudiced desire for fair play between all sects and sections when he steps out to shield a penman of another faith from him, and in eloquent and touching words calls to the people of the North and of the country generally to defend the threatened liberty of the press. Several Catholic clergymen, amongst whom we will mention the Very Rev. Dr. Bermingham, of Enniskillen, are to be found amongst the subscribers. They know how much is due to the advocacy of the press, and they bear testimony to the steady service done for a lengthened period by the paper which Mr. Trimble has so long and ably conducted. A few commissioners and poor law guardians of Enniskillen bear testimony to the fact that it has opposed bigotry of every sort, and measured out justice to all men with whom it has had in the discharge of duty to deal. A worthy press abandoned by the people to terrorism or persecution would be a monument of shame to an ungrateful country, and would soon reflect the degraded sentiment of people devoid of foresight and gratitude. This never has been, never shall be, the case in Ireland, which never yet stood idly by while a champion was struck down or a fearless advocate gagged. The example of the bishop, priests and people to-day will stimulate North and South to lend a helping hand, for the countenance of men like these shows that it is not license that would be pandered to, but it is the sacred cause of individual freedom and of liberty of the Press that would be secured to struggle in the future with stimulated ardour for the destruction of an oppressive, galling, and unjust magistracy system.

DR. GALLAGHER.

Has He Been the Victim of Perjured Testimony?—A Petition to the President of the United States—A Great Wrong Done to Have Been Perpetrated—Something About Mr. James McDermott.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., March 31.—Dr. Thomas Gallagher, of Greenpoint, was the most conspicuous alleged American dynamite who has been scooped up by the British Government. He was a well-known and reputable physician in this city, and, although an earnest Land Leager, was never regarded as an extreme Nationalist. The community in which he lived was shocked at the announcement that he had been engaged in the wild scheme of endeavoring to secure Irish independence by blowing up public buildings by means of dynamite. The British authorities made short work of their prominent prisoner. He was railroaded and received a life sentence with as little delay as the law would allow.

There is a widespread belief, implicitly shared in by his relatives, friends and acquaintances, that his arrest was an outrage, his trial a farce, and his sentence an act of the grossest injustice. They aver in brief that he is an innocent victim of British vengeance. A year has now elapsed since Dr. Gallagher has been shut out from the outside world, and the Government in whose iron grasp he is now placed has declared that he will remain in prison for life. His friends on this side of the Atlantic, however, have several weeks been busily engaged in a movement having for its object the undoing, as far as possible, of the great wrong.

Realizing that it would be useless to make an appeal to the British Government, in behalf of Dr. Gallagher, they propose to address themselves directly to the President of the United States in the form of a petition. The movement was started as soon as Miss Gallagher returned from England, and the necessary papers are now prepared and as soon as they are printed will be laid before President Arthur. They will make a good sized volume, and in the shape of affidavits, letters, etc., give a complete history of the case. The affidavits are said to disclose not a foul conspiracy on the part of Dr. Gallagher to blow up buildings in London, but an infamous plot to convict an innocent man, Morris, the man who he supposed was acting as his counsel and with whom he held considerable consultations, was nothing more or less than an employee of the government which was prosecuting him, and when he was called for trial another man appeared to defend him. His witnesses were not summoned and Dr. Gallagher was fairly dazed at the rapidity and unexpected nature of the proceedings.

The petition refers at much length to the testimony of Henry Lynch, the informer, on which the conviction was mainly secured, and declares it false in every material particular. The question of Dr. Gallagher's nationality is also satisfactorily settled. He was born in Boston, and in due time naturalized in this city. At the time he took out his naturalization papers he spelled his name "Gallagher," and subsequently when he moved to Jersey, where he graduated in medicine, the "g" was added. The British Government denied that he was an American citizen. Miss Gallagher says that fat-minded Englishmen who have looked into the case believe that her brother has been unjustly punished, but that in view of the popular clamor against the dynamite school of Irish patriots the Government will take no measures to give him a rehearing. She and her family believe that James McDermott was at the bottom of the whole business, although he skillfully kept himself in the background. Jim's memorable visit to England in the winter of 1882 was quickly followed by the arrest of Dr. Gallagher, Featherstone and others, and his stay was in the back ground during the trial at the Old Bailey. The papers in Dr. Gallagher's case are now in the hands of Dr. Gallagher, Arthur J. Dalaney, of No. 224 Varick street, New York, counsel for Miss Gallagher, and printed copies of the petition to the President will be placed in the hands of the Secretary of State, the Senators and Congressmen.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

OPENING OF THE SESSION—ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

Quebec, March 27.—This afternoon the regular session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec was opened by His Honor the Lieut. Governor, who was received at the door of the Legislative Council by a guard of honor of a Battery. Having taken his seat upon the throne His Honor was pleased to summon the Legislative Assembly, which, being gathered, he was pleased to instruct them to elect their Speaker and attend him to-morrow at three o'clock p.m.

The Assembly having returned to their Chamber and the Clerk having read the list of changes in the constitution of the House since it last assembled, together with the election returns which were so far to hand, it was moved by Hon. L. O. Taillon, seconded by Hon. Joseph Robertson, that Mr. L. O. Taillon be elected Speaker. Mr. Taillon dwelt upon the importance of the duties of Speaker and the qualifications of Mr. Wurtelle. Mr. Mercer contended that the nomination of Mr. Wurtelle had not been regularly made, his proposer and seconder not having been formally introduced to the House. They had been returned on writs issued since the House had been prorogued. He quoted May's Parliamentary Practice and held that the nomination had not been according to order. After a reply from Mr. Taillon and remarks from Mr. Gagnon, Mr. Lynch cited precedent and authority at length, holding that, according to the ruling of the clerk (Mr. Patrice) in the English case, who had been guided by Mr. Wurtelle, there was no need for a new introduction. Mr. Stephens took a contrary view, holding that the House was not regularly constituted until the speaker was elected, and that before being qualified new members must be introduced to the speaker. Mr. Lynch said he had received a letter from Mr. Bourdon, clerk of the House of Commons, who had given the opinion that members could sit and vote for speaker without having been introduced. Mr. Stephens held that such a course had been irregular, and ought not to be made to govern in the present case. After further discussion, taken part in by Messrs. Joly, Taillon and Mercer, Mr. Irvine contended that no one could be recognized by the speaker without first having been introduced. There might have been such a precedent for the present case as had been referred to, but the Government had no right to take advantage of it. The Clerk ruled that the house knew the proposer and seconder of the amendment to Mr. Wurtelle's nomination to be members; they had been before their electors, and had once more shown their right to sit here. The objection of the leader of the Opposition had not been, in his opinion, sustained, especially in view of the English case. The motion for the election of Mr. Joseph S. G. Wurtelle as speaker being put to the House, was carried, and the hon. gentleman was escorted to his seat by Messrs. Taillon and Joseph Robertson. Hon. Mr. Wurtelle briefly returned thanks to the assembly. Mr. G. L. M. P. P., for Lewis was introduced by Messrs. Metcalfe and Irvine, after which the House adjourned.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Quebec, March 28.—To-day, at 3 p.m. His Honor the Lieut. Governor opened Parliament with the following speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: I am happy to see you again assembled at the seat of Government. I thank you for the punctuality with which you have complied with my request, and I tender you a cordial welcome. I have called you together for the despatch of the business of the Province at a later period than usual. This is chiefly due to the destruction by fire of the Parliament buildings and to the necessity of preparing chambers in which you might conveniently meet.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL. The people of this Province were happy to receive with acclamation the distinguished statesman selected by Her Majesty to occupy the high position of Governor-General of Canada, in succession to the Marquis of Lorne, who, with his royal consort the Princess Louise, will ever be remembered with kindness, affection and esteem by the people of this country, and especially of this province.

THE PROVINCIAL CLAIMS. My government, taking into consideration the enormous sacrifices made by the people of this province for the construction of our railways, and the constant increase in the various charges upon the public service, has deemed it its duty to prefer certain claims against the Federal Government. These are set forth in a memorial, which will be laid before you. I am happy to inform you that the negotiations commenced in this behalf between the two governments have made satisfactory progress, and I expect to be able to communicate the result to you at an early stage of this session.

THE QUEBEC LICENSE LAW. With reference to the doubt which arose last year respecting the constitutionality of the Quebec License law, I consider that I am in accord with the general desire of the people of this province in declaring that the law will continue to be enforced.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAWS. The labors of the commission entrusted with the consolidation of the general laws of the province and that of the royal commission appointed to inquire into the efficiency and organization of the various branches of the public service, will be submitted for your approval. You will also be called upon to consider certain bills respecting agriculture, civil procedure, mines, lunatic asylums, and the Government and certain classes of interdicted persons. Amendments will also be submitted to you concerning the game and fishery laws. I have no doubt that you will give to these important measures the serious attention they deserve.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The public accounts for the past fiscal year as well as the estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. In taking into consideration the important question of the finances of the province, I trust you will bear in mind that, in order to re-establish the equilibrium between our receipts and expenditure as a system, the strictest economy and retrenchment must be applied to the various branches of the public service, and I am satisfied that your patriotism will lead you to second the efforts of my Government to attain this end.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

I am convinced that in the discussion of the serious questions submitted to you, and in the performance of your important duties you will display all the zeal and devotedness within your power as well as the spirit of loyalty towards Her Gracious Majesty, for which the people of this country have always been distinguished, and that under Divine Providence your labors will assure to our province a happy and prosperous future.

Telegraphic Summary.

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

Kington, Ont., painters are on strike.

Six thousand French soldiers will form the Tonquin garrison.

The Russian Government will organize Poland into ten civil governments.

A silver lode has been discovered at South Canada, Pa. The ore pays \$40 per ton.

After the capture of Hunchow, the French troops in Tonquin will return to France.

The jury has rendered a verdict in favor of Lady Colin Campbell in a suit for divorce.

There was a formal exchange of treaties at Lima on Saturday between Peru and Chili.

The English Government is to investigate the adulteration of American butter and lard.

The Mexican National Railway Company is unable to pay the interest on some of its bonds.

Lord Carnarvon has been recommending the Dominion as a field for English emigrants.

A Paris despatch says the French in Tonquin are discussing the occupation of Amoy, China.

Three Newfoundland sealing steamers have been reported at St. John's with extra full cargoes.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been manifested by the Marv tribes with the Russian occupants.

Eighteen vessels and 249 men, belonging to Gloucester, Mass., have been lost since August last.

Secretary Folger has decided that imported peas and beans are dutiable at 20 per cent, as garden seed.

Two hundred mules have died within forty-eight hours in the vicinity of Grenada, Africa, from buffalo gnats.

It is thought the government and the shipowners will come to a compromise on Mr. Chamberlain's shipping bill.

It has been decided to bury Prince Leopold in accordance with his wishes in the royal vault at St. George's Chapel.

The loss on Wigan's stock by fire on Sunday morning in Toronto is now estimated at \$70,000; insured for \$69,400.

A severe gale along the New England coast has done considerable damage to shipping, several wrecks being reported.

The coal workers' strike in the Austin district, France, continues unabated. The houses of two non-strikers have been burned.

A revolutionary printing office has been discovered at Kilm and seven persons arrested on a charge of being connected with the office.

The question of whether Bismarck will quit the Prussian ministry and confine himself to the Imperial Chancellorship is being debated.

Changes being made in the disposition of the German troops show that the government intends to enlarge the frontier defenses of the empire.

Yesterday the Kingston street railway plant was sold to a syndicate composed of A. W. Wilson (manager), T. O. Wilson and E. J. Carson.

It is thought that the House of Lords will allow the Franchise Bill to pass its second reading and then eliminate the clauses referring to Ireland.

In the County Mayo conspiracy case at Cork six prisoners have been found guilty, and three sentenced to ten years in prison and three to five years.

The damage by the fire at Mr. Chapleau's residence, Ottawa, will amount to \$1,500 or \$2,000, on which there is an insurance on the furniture in the Office.

It is stated that the Emperor has consented to the retirement of Bismarck from the Prussian ministry, and that Von Puttkamer will succeed him as premier.

John A. Wismer, head master of the Parkdale public school, was on Saturday fined \$5 and costs or three days for severely punishing a pupil named Street.

The Bideau River, owing to the ice blockage, has risen to a dangerous height for those living along the banks, especially to those in the village of New Edinburgh.

Several Berlin newspapers assert that Sargent has declined the Russian mission. They say he intends to retire from the diplomatic service and return to the United States.

The Paris police are watching closely members of the section of Irish nationalists. The dynamite school has been established there under the direction of an Irish-American.

The committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has elected Rodat, reporter, and instructed him to insist upon the microscopic examination of all imported meats, salted or fresh.

The Manchester Guardian asserts that negotiations are pending between England and America with a view to adding to the extradition treaty a clause covering the authors of dynamite outrages.

A loan of \$25,000 asked for by the Kingston corporation has been taken by the Bank of British North America at 5 per cent, on seven days' call. The bank asked 6 per cent, for a fixed loan to December 31st.

Minister Sargent has informed an interviewer that he refused the St. Petersburg mission because he feared the climate of the Russian capital, and because there were urgent reasons for his wishing to return to America.

Experts who examined the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway system report that it is doubtful whether there was ever a month since the first incorporation of the road that anything above common expenses was earned.

The body of an infant was found beside a fence in the suburbs of Kilm, Ont., on Saturday, and a post mortem examination held, when it was found that the infant was suffocated shortly after birth with a piece of silver forced down its throat and into its stomach.

The riot at Cincinnati, arising out of an attempt to lynch a murderer, lasted over Friday, Saturday and Sunday, being renewed each night. The militia have been firing on the rioters, and many of them have been killed. At latest news this morning the city is quiescent down.

A memorial of economists, authors and merchants has been presented to the chairman of the French committee of inquiry into the industrial crisis, and points out that gambling is a diversion of wealth from normal channels, and especially dwells upon the pernicious influence of Monte Carlo.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Redemptorist Fathers of Toronto will open a mission at Goderich, Ont., on Sunday next, Paschen Sunday.

A subscription is at present being taken up to purchase a bell for the church of the congregation of St. Roch.

Mgr. Goddard, spiritual adviser to ex-Empress Eugenie, was thrown while riding, and received serious injuries.

A portrait of Pope Leo XIII., presented to Archbishop Gibbons, has arrived and will be placed on exhibition at Baltimore.

Rev. John Cook, who was ordained deacon by Bishop Walsh of London, Ont., will be raised to the dignity of the priesthood on Sunday next.

Letters of convocation have been sent to all the Catholic bishops of the United States convening a plenary council at Baltimore on the 9th November.

A mission, attended with happy results, was held last week at Ashfield, Ont., by Rev. M. J. Flanagan, of London, and Rev. B. J. Watters, of Goderich.

It is stated that a petition will shortly be presented to Mr. Smeulders asking him to reconsider the adjustment of the debt of La Fabrique de Notre Dame.

The Archbishop of Quebec has granted permission to the cure of St. Roch to open a fair to assist in the work of improving the Priests' School in that suburb.

Revs. Theop. Trudel, Polygone Lemay, of the arch-diocese of Quebec, and Thomas Oulien, of Nebraska, will be ordained deacons on Saturday next, at the Basilica, Quebec.

Secretary Frellinghuysen received a telegram yesterday evening at Washington from Mr. Astor, Minister to Italy, saying "the American College is exempted from the Propaganda sale."

Father Teely, of St. Michael's College, Toronto, has been elected President of the University College Literary Association. This is the first time that a priest has been chosen for this position.

Archbishop Gibbons, in a pastoral published in the *Baltimore Mirror*, urges the interference of the government in preventing the confiscation of the American College in Rome by the Italian Government.

At the papal consistory at Rome yesterday the Pope appointed Right Rev. F. X. Terao Archbishop of New Orleans, and Right Rev. D. Manning, now at Corpus Christi, Bishop of Mobile.

Mgr. O'Connor, Bishop of Omaha, has informed the faithful of his diocese that he will refuse dispensation to all persons who contract mixed marriages. Those who desire to contract such marriages will have to apply directly to Rome.

Cardinal Jacobini says that the Pope's departure from Rome has never been mooted within the Vatican, where numerous duties preoccupy all the Cardinals. The report originated in a partisan publication which has seriously revived the rumor.

On Sunday Archbishop Lynch in reference to a report that legation and donations given to the Papal Propaganda would have been received at New York, San Francisco, Quebec and Toronto, said the report was quite correct, and that gifts or legacies to the Propaganda would hereafter be received in trust by the chief officer of the Church in the district in which they were made.

The Pope in his latest allocution to the cardinals denounced the Italian violations of the rights of the Church, and demanded the restoration of the temporal power, uttered a strong protest against the judgment of the Italian Courts, and said he foresaw that fresh attacks upon the Papacy were imminent, but declared that he would protect firmly the rights of the Holy See.

Mr. F. A. D. Bliss, says *L'Evelement*, who is an employee of the Customs Department, Ottawa, has abjured the Protestant religion and embraced the Catholic faith. He was baptized and confirmed by the Bishop of Ottawa. The Hon. Mr. Caron and Madame Caron acted as godfather and godmother. A large number of people were present. Mr. Bliss' father was a Protestant minister, and he has a brother who is a clergyman in Mattawan.

The Rev. Father Labelle has a rival in the person of the Rev. Father Paradis, in his scheme of colonizing the Ottawa Valley. The former has taken as a field of operation all the region extending between the Capital and the island of Montreal; and the latter will endeavor to colonize that portion of the country beyond Ottawa as far as Temiscamingue.

The Rev. Father Labelle wants railways and the Rev. Father Paradis desires to utilize the navigable waterways.

The Bishop of Three Rivers visited St. Angele last week, and was presented with an address, in which the following words occur:—"Monseigneur, our desires and fervent prayers accompany you in all your undertakings, and particularly in the conflicts you are now carrying on to maintain the integrity of the diocese, with a courage and heroic constancy which touches us profoundly. We are yours; we wish to dwell with you; let no one separate the children from their father."

Senator Molins, the new Spanish ambassador to the Holy See, reached Rome on the 6th. Mr. Striglioni arrived on the 6th. The Pontifical title bestowed by Leo XIII. on M. Molins, deputy to the assembly of the Kiew Catholic nobility, is that of Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, and is a recompense for the great services rendered to the Church by this distinguished Catholic Deputy.

The Rev. Benjamin Carvillat, minister at Propaganda, has been nominated Delegate-Apostolic and Envoy Extraordinary to Peru.

Mgr. Perraud, Bishop of Autun, and member of the French Academy, has written to Canon Brozman with regard to the proposed O'Connell Memorial Church. "Not only has the Vicar of Christ encouraged and blessed you," says the distinguished prelate, "but he has given you the corner-stone of your new church, and on that stone, taken from the ancient Roman house of St. Clement, you will rear a temple where the Irish will come to render thanks to God for having raised up in Daniel O'Connell so eloquent an advocate and such a courageous champion of their rights. Allow an old and ever devoted servant and friend of Ireland to join his best wishes and modest contribution to the gifts and encouragement you have already received. May your Catholic and national enterprise have a complete and prompt success. 'Erisgo Bragh!'" Mgr. Perraud, it will be remembered, travelled through Ireland in 1882, and published a very sympathetic work entitled, "Etudes sur l'Irlande Contemporaine."

Mgr. Freppel's visit to the Comte de Paris has been followed by the granting of other audiences to influential adherents. Even moderate Republican deputies have been received by the heir to the French throne; and the replies of Prefects to M. Honnoré's circular will, although exaggerated, reveal many

striking instances of abandonment of the Republic. M. Camille Pelletan was about to propose the immediate expulsion of the Fringes, when he was advised by the Government to postpone his bill until the question of the circular was settled. The real truth is that the greatest enemies of the Republic are the Republicans themselves. There was every chance of its success, but it has all along been the creature of secret societies, and, being intrinsically unconstitutional, it must, as M. Thiers said, either fail in fully or in blood. It is to be hoped that the shedding of blood at least may be prevented; and good Catholics will hail with gratitude the instrument of Providence who shall perform this mission, whether he be a Republican general, an emperor, or a king.

ARCHBISHOP HEISS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 28.—Archbishop Heiss returned from Europe last night; he was received by the Catholic societies assembled to the cathedral by a torchlight procession. It is estimated that fifty thousand persons gathered to welcome him home.

ARRIVAL OF BISHOP CARRERY.

New York, March 30.—Right Rev. Dr. Carrery, Bishop of Hamilton, Ont., arrived to-day in the City of Richmond. A large delegation of Catholic clergy and lay boarded the steamer down the harbor, among whom were Vicar-General Dowling and Father Lennox, of Hamilton, Rev. Father Lily, prior of the Dominicans. The bishop leaves for Hamilton on Wednesday evening, and will be met at Suspension Bridge by Archbishop Lynch.

LETTER FROM PETERBORO.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—As I do not often see any communications in your valuable paper regarding the doings in this part of the Dominion, I thought I would give you the following: We have got another good appointment made here besides the Registrar of Deeds, that was noticed in your paper at the time. The commissioners appointed under the Dominion License Act of 1883, have appointed Charles O'Reilly, Esq., of Appleton, as Inspector of Licenses for the village of Norwich and the Township of Ashpodel, Gloucestershire, Dorset, Dummer, Belmont and Methuen. Mr. O'Reilly has been collector and assessor for Ashpodel for a number of years, and was also Reeve of the same Township. He has been a director of the East Riding of Peterboro Agricultural Society for years. He is at present first vice-president of the same Association. His name, along with that of James Maloney, Reeve of Dorset, is freely spoken of as a likely candidate for parliamentary honors at the next election. There are two Roman Catholic members of the Town Council, Messrs. Cahill and Reilly, and four in the County Council, John Maloney, Reeve, and James McClellan, Deputy Reeve of Dorset; Patrick Cronch, Reeve of Inglemure, and Michael Mansfield, Reeve of Galway.

Yours, &c., CATHOLIC.

Peterboro, March 28th, 1884.

READ THIS.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN REMEDY. EVERY BOTTLE of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

THE OINCINNATI RIOTS.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—There is no relaxation of preparations for defence. The barricades still remain across the avenues of approach to the county buildings and behind them stand the militia. The police are resting. The general feeling is that there will be no further outbreak, there are not lacking men who predict otherwise. The citizens' committee has adopted resolutions thanking the Governor and National Guard for the efficient aid rendered, pledging support to the Mayor in the course he has adopted and promising to furnish additional means necessary; also recommending that the Court of Common Pleas proceed at once to dispose of criminal cases. Reports have been received that a shot fired this morning by the militia entered a school house on Ninth street; also that two men were shot, but this is not verified. Nearly all the records in the Recorder's office have been saved.

The general opinion this evening is that no further trouble will happen, although there are reports of meetings of socialist organizations, incitement to meetings of laboring men, and dynamite and nitro-glycerine bombs will be brought into play. The committee selected to advise the Mayor decided to recommend the withdrawal of the military and the appointment of sufficient special police. It is thought the presence of the militia acted as a menace to the mob. A recommendation was forwarded to the governor and the troops will probably leave to-morrow. The judges of the courts met in the school house to-day to determine on action in regard to pressing business adjourned without decision. It is thought the contents of the sales in the court house are saved. Wounded, with few exceptions, are doing well. The local physicians pronounce most of the wounded as physically wonderfully well formed and developed. Several deaths occurred to-day. About five this evening a number of soldiers from Columbus were asleep against a stone wall when a gun leaning against the wall fell and was discharged. The bayonet wounded H. L. Stockwell, and