

one can accept the dogma of finality in legislative action, but, on the contrary, must believe and hope that mankind will be as wise in the future as they have been in the past, and that Ireland will present no greater difficulty to the able and just statesman than does Scotland or England.

THE CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. Campbell has, we understand, been dismissed from the Herald in consequence of the charge he made in the New York Times against the City and District Savings Bank, and against Father Dowd.

Mr. E. J. Barbeau, Manager of the City and District Savings Bank, deposed yesterday before the Police Magistrate that he had cause to believe that one John Campbell, journalist, on the 21st of September last, intending to injure, vilify and prejudice the City and District Savings Bank and deprive it of its credit and reputation, and to produce a run of depositors upon it maliciously wrote and sent a false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory libel to the New York Times, in which rumors detrimental to the credit of the Bank were published and attributed dishonest conduct to the directors; also that Rev. Father Dowd had been bribed with \$50,000 of stock to pacify depositors in regard to the financial stability of the bank, and that Campbell at the time well knew that the said libel was false to the great damage of the bank.

MR. A. E. CASE.

Mr. A. E. Case has been appointed our sole Advertising Canvasser for the Evening Post. The experience Mr. Case has acquired in Montreal as an Advertising Agent, warrants us in expecting good results from his efforts, and a courteous reception for him at the hands of the commercial public.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CONTRADICTION.

Ottawa, 11th October, 1877.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Dear Sir,—The Daily Witness of Montreal, of the 8th inst., published the following:—"That he who was formerly a prominent member of the English Church in the City of Ottawa, but who joined the Roman Catholic Church a few years ago, has returned to his former (Protestant) faith."

Yours truly, C. F. S.

OFFICIAL BIGOTRY AGAIN.

Montreal, Oct. 16th, 1877.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—As every matter affecting public interests is worthy of consideration, I might be justified in asking the insertion in your columns of the following questions respectfully propounded to the officials whom it may concern. Why were the prisoners confined in the gaol, awaiting trial on account of the Orange troubles, prevented from reading the True Witness on several occasions, while they were allowed to have access, without the slightest objection, to all other papers? The religious belief of Turnkey Mitchell, who thus assumed the role of journalistic critic, should not be allowed to interfere with the rights of the unfortunate Catholics who, by the merest chance, may be placed under his temporary custodianship.

"Fiat Lux."

THE POLICE.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—In the last two issues of your journal you published letters in reference to the Police Force &c. signed by "Fiat Lux" with the first of these I have nothing to do at present, but the second which refers to Sergeant Richardson I have with your permission a few remarks to make; during the time this officer has been in the force, he has been stationed where the majority of Catholics reside and in no case have they ever received insult or injury from him, on the contrary he has always been kind and willing to oblige them when requested to do so.

man who keeps the keys of the cells in his possession. If Sergt. Richardson had done his duty Clerk would have been dismissed long before. Deputy Chief Nagle removed Clerk to Ontario station, but when Chief Penston returned he ordered him back to No 10 Station where he remained about half an hour, when he told Sergt. Richardson he would resign. To his statement about being persecuted in an unjust manner after his return is all nonsense. Now about the farmer's jar of whiskey the facts are as follows: A French Canadian farmer was arrested in Mountain street for being drunk while in charge of a horse and sleigh. He was brought to No. 10 station, sub-constable Bigras was in charge at the time he had the man locked up and the horse sent to the pound a robe and a jar of whiskey was kept in the station. Sergeant Robinson retained Bigras and let the man out on bail the next morning, when his robe and whiskey were returned to him. Sergeant Richardson was not in the station during all this time, in fact he never seen the man at all. Now, sir, Sergeant Richardson is no particular friend of mine and in sending you this long letter it is as a lover of fair play for Catholic and Protestant alike. In conclusion I may state that Sergeant Richardson was well aware of Clerk being a Catholic, and also that he could neither read nor write, which is most essential in a policeman. Hoping, sir, you will publish the above in your next issue, I am yours respectfully. Name enclosed. A ROMAN CATHOLIC SUBSCRIBER. October, 15th, 1877.

IMPORT OF AMERICAN CATTLE AND MEAT AT GLASGOW.

Notwithstanding the dullness of trade generally over Scotland, there has been a considerable increase in the import of live cattle, dead meat, and provisions from America. The Anchor, Allan, and States line steamers that trade between the Clyde and America have had no lack of cargo of this kind to bring home, especially during the last month. Of course there has been a decrease during the summer months in the quantity of dead fresh meat and mutton brought over, but this has been made up by the importing of cattle and sheep alive. The live bullocks landed number 1,350, as against 670, 421,348 during the months of July, June, and May respectively; and the live sheep brought over numbered 1,097, as against 635 during the previous month. There were only 55 horses imported as against 103 and 109 during July and June. Of dead meat there were 3,000 quarters of fresh beef received, about 100 quarters above July's import, and only about a third of the average of the winter and spring monthly supply. In tinned meats there were 10,500 boxes—double the average of the previous three months. There were also a larger quantity of salted beef and pork landed, numbering respectively 3,923 and 1,260 barrels, as against 1,000 barrels of beef and 240 barrels of pork in July. Fully 5,000 packages of cured bacon and 600 barrels of hams and tongues were received, being an increase of about a third over the previous month's average. The following are the quantities of butter and cheese received during the last four months:—

Table with 2 columns: Month and Quantity. May: 2,300 tubs, 16,000 boxes. June: 9,300, 36,000. July: 21,600, 53,000. August: 27,200, 74,000.

There were also about 4,000 barrels of grease, lard, and tallow landed during the month.—Contemporary.

THE WAR NEWS.

There is a rumour from Berlin to the effect that Turkey is about to make liberal proposals for the conclusion of peace, but the despatches from other quarters offer little hope of the report proving to be true. The rumour probably owes its origin to the announcement of the conclusion of a convention by Russia and Servia, and to the justifiable supposition that the Porte, before encountering this new enemy, would make some endeavor to put an end to the war. Every day that Servia can be kept out of the field will be a gain to Turkey, but since Russia's acceptance of Servia's terms of co-operation the troops of the Principality are being hurried to the frontier, and as Russia undertakes to pay her new ally a million roubles monthly from the time the latter takes the field, it is not probable that any time will be lost by the latter. The Russians, are, however, themselves in no suitable condition for a winter campaign. The cold rains and the want of suitable winter clothing are making fearful havoc in the ranks of the armies of Bulgaria. During the last twenty days there have been 5,000 deaths in the camp before Plevena, 4,700 in the army of the Czaravitch, 3,000 in Gen. Zimmerman's army in the Dobruscha, and 2,000 at Timovo and Shipka. This makes a total of nearly 15,000 deaths from disease in a total force estimated at 230,000, or about one-fifteenth of the strength of the armies in Bulgaria. At home, too, matters are assuming a threatening aspect. Socialist plots have been discovered in Moscow and Kiev, and the financial affairs of the country are in the last stage of demoralization. The London Times announces that on Wednesday the rate of exchange at St. Petersburg had reached 23d., the lowest figure since the Crimean War, and there seems to have been a kind of panic at St. Petersburg in consequence of the depreciation of the paper currency, which depreciation threatens to engulf the nation in universal bankruptcy.

CATHOLICITY IN LONDON.

In a recent address of Cardinal Manning to the Catholics of the Archdiocese of Westminster for aid in establishing Diocesan Seminaries he gave some statistics which show the increase of the Church under his jurisdiction during the last twenty-seven years. Before the restoration of the hierarchy in England, the Vicariate of London embraced the whole of the two Dioceses of Westminster and Southwark. In 1850 the clergy of this whole Vicariate numbered about 178, and the number of missions was about 104. Since then the London Vicariate has been divided into two Dioceses. The Clergy of the two Dioceses has increased in numbers so greatly, that there are 200 secular priests, besides those of Religious Orders, in the Diocese of Westminster alone. The number of Missions in that Diocese has increased from 46 in 1851 to 101, at the present time. This increase is a subject of congratulation, but Cardinal Manning does not permit himself to look with idle rejoicing on the past increase and present prosperity of Catholicity in London. Like a faithful shepherd he fixes his attention upon the needs and wants of his flock; and plans and strives to prepare for those of the future. Here is how he speaks of the work before him and his faithful Clergy and laity. "New Missions must be founded in other parts of the Diocese. Every Mission demands one, or sometimes two or even three Priests."

"The multiplication of Converts; of Institutes of higher Education; of Mission Schools for the poor, for the middle class; and also of Certified Reformatory and Industrial, and Poor Law Schools, demands at this time many additional Priests as Chaplains and Managers."

in the number of Clergy is absolutely necessary even at this present day; how much more will it be needed hereafter. For these reasons it is our duty at once to make provision for those who shall come after, as our forefathers did for us. We feel it, therefore, to be our highest duty to place the Seminaries of this Diocese on a solid foundation, and to render the means of Ecclesiastical Education adequate to the multiplication of Clergy demanded by the extension of our work."

THE FATE OF THE CZARS

It may be interesting just now to note what history and rumor say of the fate of the Czars of Russia. From Rurik (868) to Jurie, or George I. (1155), who built Moscow, there were seventeen dukes of Kiev. To these followed sixteen grand dukes of Vladimir, ending with Jurie, or George III. in 1252. The succeeding sovereigns, nine in number, bore the title of grand dukes of Moscow. In 1616 commences the list of Czars of Moscow, whose territorial boundaries have spread by purchase, but chiefly by conquest, until they reach the giant dimensions of the present Russian Empire. Feodor I., second Czar, was poisoned; Boris poisoned himself; Ivan VI., of the house of Romanoff was deposed; Peter II. was deposed and murdered; Paul I. was strangled in his bedchamber; Alexander I. is reported to have died by slow poison; Nicholas, too, is reported to have been poisoned, as his death was unexpected, and his body lay in private state for three days before any public announcement of his death was made. Another and still more common idea is that Nicholas died from mortification on account of his disasters and defeat in the Crimea. The present Czar, Alexander II., is the sixteenth of the house of Romanoff. He has entered on a more arduous task than his father—the conquest of Constantinople—at a time when the rest of the great nations are even more averse to disturbing the balance of power in Europe than when Sebastopol was attacked. The crown does not sit easily upon his head. Recent accounts say that Alexander's cheeks are sunken, his eyes are lusterless, his step has lost much of its elasticity, and his carriage is less dignified than formerly. He is described as prematurely aged, which is not marvellous, since he works from eight in the morning until nine at night, laboring even harder than his ministers. There is not work in the east and west already. For—"Down each deep and skirted valley, Where the crowded cannon play— Where the Czar's fierce cohorts rally— Cossack, Kalmyk, savage Kalmi— Down each gorge they sweep away! Down each new Thermopylae, Flashing swords and helmets see! Underneath the iron shower, To the brazen cannon's jaws, Needless of their deadly power, Press they without fear or pause, To the very cannon's jaws!" If Alexander should fail and the crescent should look down upon myriads of the Russians sent to their death by his ambition to possess Constantinople, he will likely go the way of Nicholas, either by treason or broken-heartedness. It is believed in Russia that on the base of a statue erected by the early chiefs there appeared a miraculously-written prophecy that the Russians would one day sit in the seat of the Greek empire. Every Czar who has sanctioned the table, and hence every one who has attacked Turkey bears the consequence of failure.

THE CHAMPION PEDESTRIAN AT ST. LOUIS.

From the American papers to hand we observe that Daniel O'Leary, the champion pedestrian of the world, finished a six days' walking match, in the St. Louis Skating Rink on Saturday, Sept. 8. O'Leary undertook to walk against the two best men St. Louis could produce, and after some time two competitors named Charles Hattes and Arin Beckworth entered the lists against him. They had this great advantage too on their side, that each of them walked on three alternate days, thereby being relieved in the most effective manner. Nevertheless, although they proved themselves genuine pedestrians, one of them walking as much as 103 miles in one day, their united efforts failed by 18 miles to equal O'Leary's. It was interesting to watch the progress made each day. At the end of the first day (Monday) O'Leary was 11 miles ahead, at the end of Tuesday he was 5 miles behind. On Wednesday night both sides were equal. On Thursday night O'Leary was 2 miles ahead, on Friday night 5 miles, and on Saturday night, when the match was concluded, 18 miles ahead, his total being 513 miles. His average was 85 1/2 miles a day. His best mile was done in 8 minutes, and his last mile was completed in 9 minutes, a splendid proof of physical endurance and stamina. During the week his entire rests amounted to only 9 hours and 11 minutes.

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Miles. Hoites, Monday: 95. Hoites, Wednesday: 76. Hoites, Friday: 80-251. Beckworth, Tuesday: 103. Beckworth, Thursday: 75. Beckworth, Saturday: 66-244. Total for Hoites and Beckworth: 495. O'Leary, Monday: 106. O'Leary, Tuesday: 87. O'Leary, Wednesday: 81. O'Leary, Thursday: 77. O'Leary, Friday: 88. O'Leary, Saturday: 79. Total for O'Leary: 513.

At about nine o'clock on the evening of the last day a presentation took place amidst great enthusiasm. Mr. T. W. Irwin, on behalf of a number of ladies and friends of O'Leary, presented that incomparable pedestrian, says a St. Louis daily, with a very handsome floral token in the shape of a beautiful pair of red-topped "seven-league boots," wrought from the finest cut flowers, and resting upon a ground of green leaves on which, in white flowers, was the name "O'Leary."

STANLEY'S LETTERS.

REMINISCENCES OF LIVINGSTONE—THE HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADES.

The Herald of Oct. 10th publishes two letters from Africa. The first, from which we make the following extracts, opens with some interesting reminiscences of Livingstone. Mr. Stanley writes:—"While at Ujiji, in 1871, Livingstone kindled in me an envious desire to see Manyema, when he permitted himself to speak about the glories of the last country he had traversed. He was truly enthusiastic about it. He spoke of gigantic towering woods, extraordinary variety of vegetation, beautiful scenes of wooded hills and verdurous vales and basins, amiable interesting tribes, of beautiful women and many other things which showed that the veteran traveller had been more than ordinarily impressed. I find from diligent inquiries here that his residence, his travels hither and thither, and his journeys from Ujiji must have embraced a period of three years or thereabouts. The distance from Ujiji to Nyangwe is about 350 English miles, which was performed in forty days, inclusive of halts. I find he was laid up at a very long time with a most painful disease of the feet at Kabambaro. From native accounts he seems to

have been there from six to twelve months. It was certainly long enough for the noble old explorer to study the natives of East Manyema. I have not the slightest doubt that by the beautiful women he spoke to me about he meant the women of Kabambaro, in East Manyema. These women are, without doubt, comely, winning, and most amiable compared with anything that Livingstone may have seen south of latitude 5 deg. in Africa. But Livingstone should have visited the proud beauties of the Watani Wanyankon, and of the white race of Gaborogara. He would then have only remembered the women of East Manyema for their winsomeness and amiability. The traveller "Daoud" or David, is a well remembered figure in this region between Nyangwe and the Tanganyika. He has made an impression on the people which will not be forgotten for a generation at least. "Did you know him?" old Mwana Ngoi, of the Luama, asked me eagerly. Upon receiving an affirmative he said to his sons and brothers: "Do you hear what he says? He knew the good white man. Ah, we shall hear all about him." Then, turning to me he asked me: "Was he not a very good man?" to which I replied: "Yes, my friend, he was good; far better than any man, white or Arab, you will ever see again."

"Ah, yes; you speak true. He has saved me from being robbed many a time by the Arabs, and he was so gentle and patient, and told us such pleasant stories of the wonderful land of the white people. Him, the aged white man was a good man, indeed!" Had old Mwana Ngoi been able to speak like an educated person I should, no doubt, have had something like a narrative of David Livingstone's virtues from him, whereas, not being educated, much of what he said was broken by frequent hms and shakings of his head, as though the traveller's good qualities were beyond description or enumeration. He wisely left the rest to my imagination, and so I leave them to you.

But what has struck me, while tracing Livingstone to his utmost reach—this Arab depot of Syangwe—revived all my grief and pity for him more so indeed than even his own relation of sorrowful and heavy things, is that he does not seem to have been aware that he was sacrificing himself unnecessarily, nor warned of the havoc of age, and that power had left him. With the weight of many years pressing on him, the shortest march wearying him, compelling him to halt many days to recover his strength, a serious attack of illness frequently prostrating him, with neither men nor means to escort and enable him to make practical progress, Livingstone was at last like a blind and infirm man, aimlessly moving about. From my conscience, with not a whit of my admiration and love for him lessened in the smallest degree, but rather increased by what I have heard from Arabs and natives, I must say I think one of his hardest taskmasters was himself.

THE CURSE OF PRINCELY GENERALS.

The Russian people no longer need to be warned that they must strain all the resources of the Empire if they would come out of this war, not merely with honor, but without disgrace. They already feel the pinch of financial adversity. Some enthusiasts have suggested that people who have broken or superfluous articles of silver should send them to the mint to be coined; but more prosaic minds are seriously discussing the necessity of raising another foreign loan. In the centres of Russian intelligence there seems to be a general conviction that Russia must prepare for a second campaign. Naturally, the disasters in Bulgaria, are the theme of profound wonder, disappointment, and anger. Nobody imagined that the Turks were so well armed, so well led, so clearly a match for the best troops of Russia, even in the open field. The war was begun with the vague idea that after some hard fighting, the Turks would beg for peace, or be driven back to Constantinople. The Russians find that they have been profoundly mistaken. The alarming fact is that the military skill of Russia seems to have fallen off, although the atmosphere of her public life is military. She also shows a far greater tendency than in past times to keep the highest posts of command within the narrow circle of the imperial family. No such fault was committed in her great wars with Napoleon or in her former contests with Turkey. The Princes have shown no capacity beyond what might serve a general of brigade in quiet times, and none of them have given the slightest proof of ability to handle great masses of men. Nor is the worst part of the mischief summed up in their positive errors. By keeping all the power in their own hands, they have, it would seem stunted the growth of such military capacity as Russia can furnish. These facts are the theme of bitter comment in Russian society, and they will bear political fruit after the war.

THE CATHOLIC POPULATION OF NEW ENGLAND.

The total Catholic population of New England is now 860,000, according to the figures given in the last Catholic Directory. To show where Catholicity is strongest relatively to the population, we have prepared the following table:—

Table with 2 columns: Diocese and Population. Boston (Archdiocese): 500,806. Springfield: 412,975. Providence: 360,223. Burlington: 330,651. Hartford: 637,454. Portland: 945,215. Total: 3,487,204. 860,000.

The Archdiocese of Boston includes the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk and Plymouth excepting three towns. Diocese of Springfield comprises the counties of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden and Worcester. The Diocese of Providence embraces Rhode Island, the counties of Bristol and Barnstable, part of Plymouth County and Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and adjacent islands in Massachusetts; that of Burlington comprises Vermont; and that of Portland, Maine and New Hampshire. In Massachusetts, as nearly as can be ascertained, the proportion is about one Catholic to every three of the population; in Rhode Island the proportion is one to 2 2/5; in Connecticut, one to 3.5; in Vermont, one to 5.73; in Maine and Hampshire, one to 11.81; in New England, one to every four. One fourth of the population of New England, therefore, is Catholic.—Catholic Standard.

TO-DAY'S NEWS.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—PARIS, October 16.—Among the prominent Bonapartists elected is Robert Mitchell, and among those defeated are M. De Maupas and Prince D'Grenberg. The official list of candidates elected last night comprises only a portion of the names. Several Republican papers speak of an investigation the election must undergo in the Chamber. The Siecle urges unsparing justice. Complete returns, except from the colonies, show that 314 Republicans and 201 Conservatives are elected. Fourteen second ballots are necessary. The Conservatives retain 142 seats of 163 held by them in the late Chamber. The Republicans retain 297 of 363 members who voted the order of the day censuring dissolution. Minister Fourton has summoned all the Prefects of Paris to instruct them relative to the elections for replacing the retiring members of the Councils General.

PERSONALS.

BUTT—Mr. Butt, M.P., is not well. BAILEY—Over 55,000 persons visited the remains of Archbishop Bailey last week. BRAY—The Rev. Mr. Bray lectured in Montreal last night on the Turco-Russian war. BATTLE—Mr. Battle, of the firm of Battle Brothers of Ottawa, is to be manager of the Evening Post. FABRE—His Lordship Bishop Fabre has returned to Montreal from Quebec. FLEMING—Mr. Fleming, late sub-editor of this paper has gone to Ottawa to edit the Herald. MAJOR—Dr. Major of Montreal is attached to the Turkish army at Plevna. SMYTH—Major General, Sir E. Silby Smith, has been promoted Lieut.-General. FRANKLIN—More relics of Sir John Franklin have been discovered. MOUKHTAR PASHA—The Russians in Asia, gained a great victory over Moukhtar Pasha near Kars yesterday. FAREN—Owen Faren an Irishman died recently at Brooklyn, N.Y., at the age of 116 years. He was born in the County of Donegal. SULVLIAN—Mr. A. M. Sullivan's great book will, it is expected, appear in about a fortnight. FURLONG.—Mr. Furlong read an interesting paper on "Pagan Ireland" before the Hamilton Catholic Literary Association recently. MOYLAN—J. G. Moylan, Inspector of Penitentiaries, leaves to-morrow for Winnipeg to inspect the Provincial prison there. MEAGHER—A son of the late General Thomas Francis Meagher has become an actor. The press speak favorably of him. SIAMROCK—The Shamrock Lacrosse Club are to have a dinner in Ottawa some time this month.—Ottawa Herald. HIGGINS—Higgins, an Irishman, beat Boyd for the single scull championship of England, the other day, in a spin from Putney to Hoyalake. GALE—W. Gale, the Cardiff pedestrian, who began to walk 1,500 miles in 1,900 hours on Sunday, Aug. 26th, successfully finished the feat at London, on Saturday. TASCHELLEAU—His Grace Archbishop Taschelleau had an ordination service at St. Anne's College, Quebec, on Sunday, when twelve gentlemen were admitted to the priesthood. DONNELLY—Mr. James Donnelly is the editor of the L'Avenir de Beauharnois. In an article published in that journal on the 3rd inst., our suggestion for an alliance between the French-Canadians and the Irish, is cordially supported. POWER—The death is announced of Sir James Power, Bart, the eminent distiller, which took place in Dublin. Sir James represented Wexford in Parliament for many years. PANEBIANCO—"Private" information from Rome to one of our English contemporaries, informs us that Cardinal Panebianco has been elected the future Pope at a "secret" conclave of the Cardinals. JOSEPH—Chief Joseph, of Okla, and another Indian have each been sentenced to a fine of \$25 and costs for unlawfully cutting wood on the property of the Seminary of Montreal. LYNCH—Archbishop Lynch on behalf of himself and some of his flock has presented the Toronto General Hospital with a small library of Catholic works for the use of Catholic patients. HANLON—Hanlon, the champion oarsman, was born in Toronto of Irish parents, in 1853. His height is only 5 feet 8 1/2 inches, while that of Ross is 6 feet 11 inches. Ross weighs 175 lbs., while Hanlon weighs 158 lbs. KELLY AND CICOLARI—The Rev. Mr. Kelly and the Rev. Mr. Cicolari, were ordained at Kingston, on the 14th inst. His Lordship Bishop O'Brien officiated. He was assisted by Fathers Higgins, Corbett, Leonard and Twobey. LARKIN—Mr. Larkin the Emigration Agent in Dublin recently induced a young man, who had a good situation near Dublin, to come to Canada. The young man referred to is now in Montreal and cannot get employment. ANTONY—An attempt was made to assassinate Father Antony while he was saying mass at Buenos Ayres. The priest received what is described as "a terrible wound" in the back of the neck, but he persisted in saying mass. WALLER—Mayor Waller at the next meeting of the Council will explain his position to the Council. It may be stated that His Worship's reason for retaining the seat is, we understand, to prevent the expense attendant on an election.—Ottawa Herald. POWER—There is an active opposition in the ranks of the "Advanced National Party" against Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P. He is interrupted at his meetings, and at a recent demonstration at Hamilton, near Glasgow, he had to leave the platform. PRINCE IMPERIAL—A rumour, writes the London correspondent of the Globe, is current, which I give for what it is worth, that the Prince Imperial will shortly be united in matrimony with the Princess Maria del Pilar, the eldest daughter of Queen Isabella. McCANN—Rev. J. McCann, of Oshawa, has been appointed Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Toronto, and the Rev. Father Conway, who has been acting Chancellor, returns to his parish at St. Paul's, in that city. The Rev. Father McIntee, of Uxbridge, will succeed Father McCann at Oshawa. GIBBONS—Archbishop Gibbons preached his last sermon in the Cathedral at Richmond, on the 13th inst., previous to entering upon his new duties as Archbishop of Baltimore, and Primate of the Catholic Church in America. He is to succeed Archbishop Bayley with the see of Baltimore. LORNE—Rumour is still busy with the name of the Marquis of Lorne as the likely successor to the Lord of Dufferin as Governor-General of Canada. The Chignecto Post says the Earl of Dufferin has engaged the Indians to build camps near Maccen Mountains for himself and the Marquis of Lorne, who is coming to this country to shoot moose. IRISHMEN—It now transpires that eight of the twelve men composing that so-called British Rifle Team, which was lately defeated by the American team, were Irishmen. It also appears from the score that their defeat was due to the English members, for the Irish riflemen more than made good their score. Those eight men propose to no longer sail under British colors but will be known as the Irish Rifle Team. QUINN—The Very Rev. Andrew Quinn, P.P., of Rivesdown, County Sligo, Ireland, whose arrival in this country, we noticed early last month, returned to Ireland, per s.s. "Sarmatia" on Saturday last. The Rev. gentleman by his genial, courteous manner, made many warm friends in this and other cities of Canada and the States which he visited. The reverend gentleman's travels extended as far as Chicago and New Orleans.