

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

C. H. B. Wandesforde, Esq., of Castlecomer, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace. John Cotter Wood, Esq., of Sidney Place, Cork, Esq., and Herbert Webb Gilman, of Clontarockmore House, Coachford, Esq., have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Cork. The interesting ceremony of reception took place in the beautiful chapel of the Presentation Convent, Kilkenny. The lady who was clothed with religious habit is Miss Victoria Bolger, in religion Sister Mary Peter. The Irish Registrar General's return shows that during the year 1874 there were four and a quarter millions of bog and waste land in Ireland, being less by nearly sixty thousand acres than in the previous year. THE REPRESENTATION OF CORK.—A CONSERVATIVE SIGN.—LONDON, May 26, 1876.—The Post says telegrams were received in the House of Commons last night, announcing that, in consequence of divisions among the nationalists, Mr. Goulding, Conservative, has been elected to the House from Cork. DEAD PATRIOTS.—The clay of Connaught has hardly yet mingled with the dust of George Henry Moore, the ideal of eloquence and of chivalry; the Mourne Mountains or the North throw their shadows over the graves of the Protestant patriots and friends, Martin and Mitchell, and Munster now takes to her bosom forever Joseph Romayne, one of the best of her many worthy children. What a study there is in these patriot graves of holy Ireland!—Irish Citizen. INTERESTING REMAINS.—On Monday, May 8, says the Connaught Telegraph, while the contractors were engaged excavating for a foundation, they came upon the skull, one hand and foot of one of the French soldiers who are buried on the spot. The texture of the cloth of the uniform could be detected, but on being touched it crumbled into dust. A few buttons were also found, which are in a good state of preservation. The skull and bones were reverently returned to their last resting-place. A large deputation of Irish lawyers and members of Parliament have waited upon Lord Cairns, to complain of the provision of the English Judicature Bill under which defendants residents in Ireland have been served with writs in Ireland, and compelled to answer claims in the English courts. The Lord Chancellor admitted that the writs of this nature complained of ought not to be issued, and promised to consult with the Judges, with a view of having a rule fixed which would exclude in future the practice in question. REDUCTION OF IMPERMANENCE.—In the course of his address to the grand jury at Bandon quarter sessions, a few days since, the chairman, Mr. Ferguson, said:—"Were it not for the maddening compounds taken in public houses by our peasantry, I would have the great satisfaction of presenting you with a blank sheet, and congratulating you on such a state of things. It is very satisfactory to me to state, and it must be to you to hear, that from the information I have received from those in authority, the habit of intemperance in this division has been reduced by more than one-half." THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBERS OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN IRELAND IN 1875 HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED. During the year 1875 there were 138,332 births and 98,243 deaths in this country, 51,462 persons emigrated, and it would thus appear that there has been a decrease of 11,323 in the population, which was estimated in the middle of the year at 5,309,497. The number of marriages registered amounted to 24,254, being equal to one in 219, or 457 per 1,000 of the estimated population. THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH built on the sea shore between Bettystown and Laytown, county Meath, is now nearly completed, and receiving the roof. Only a few weeks ago the announcement was made that the Rev. Thomas Allan, Adm. St. Mary's, Drogheda, was about undertaking its erection when, by his zealous perseverance, it is now almost completed. It will supply a want long felt by the residents and visitors in the fashionable watering places of Laytown and Bettystown. The materials for the roof were supplied by the Drogheda Slate and Saw Mills Company. The church will be open for Divine service this summer. In the death of Mr. Ronayne, the member for Cork, the Irish party in House of Commons have lost one of the most sterlingly honest and respectable representatives which any constituency in the United Kingdom has ever been fortunate to possess. In the House of Commons no member was more generally respected than the splendid looking white-haired old man who succeeded John Francis Maguire in the representation of the city of Cork, and indeed there are few who were more feared on account of outspokenness and general independence. In private society no more amiable and admirable man ever existed.—London Univers. On the 6th ult., the Office and High Mass for the repose of the soul of the Rev. P. Black, P. P., was celebrated in the ancient church of St. Margaret's, county Dublin. About thirty clergymen were present. Rev. Mr. Anderson was celebrant. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen pronounced the absolution, and spoke in feeling terms of the loss sustained by the death of Father Black. The remains were enclosed in a suit of coffins, the outer one being of superbly polished oak, and the inner of lead. As the coffin was lowered to its resting place, near the front railings, Rev. Canon Keogh pronounced in solemn form the final benediction. Deceased was in the 73d year of his age and in the 48th of his sacerdotal ministry. His sudden death cast a gloom over the parish, and has been a source of such sorrow as cannot be easily removed. THE CONTEST between the Great Southern and Western Railway Company and the Cork Corporation and Harbor Board, before the Committee of the House of Commons, terminated on the 12th ult. in a compromise highly advantageous to the city. The company are to be allowed to close Hargreaves street and add the ground to their property, and in exchange for this concession they agree that a quay eighty feet in depth shall be constructed along the foreshore purchased by them from the Cork Steamship Company, from the end of Penrose's quay to Water street, which is to be made a public thoroughfare. The company are to have a preferential right to the use of five hundred feet of the quay for landing goods, but, subject to this privilege the quay is to belong to the public. They also undertake to open a new street forty feet in width along the front of the terminus to the Lower Road. DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED IRISHMAN.—A remarkable Irishman, Michael Donovan, Professor of Chemistry, has lately passed away from amongst us at a ripe age. Years ago his name was well known, and accredited in scientific circles as that of a man of deep and unwearied research, ahead of his time in more subjects than one, and devoted to the interest of science with an enthusiasm that approached romance. For a long time before his death, he had retired into private life, having given up the active pursuit of his profession, not with the design of passing the rest of his days in idleness, but rather of devoting them unhindered to the special studies in which he was an adept. As early as 1813 Mr. Donovan obtained a premium from the Royal Irish Academy for the best essay on "The effects of the discovery of galvanism, both as regards the theory of chemistry and as an experimental agent." The substance of this essay was incorporated in a work

published by Mr. Donovan in 1816; and as late as 1875 the aged student produced a remarkable paper on the comparable self-acting hygrometer. FUNERAL OF MR. ROMAYNE.—The funeral of Mr. Romayne, senior member for the city of Cork, excited great public interest. The coffin lay in state in the pro-cathedral, Queenstown, where a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Cloyne. The funeral procession started at half past nine for Cork, a distance of fourteen miles. The pall-bearers included Dr. Denis Downing Mulcahy, C. J. Kickham and J. F. O'Brien. The pall was made of green and black interwoven; the bearers wore sashes of a similar description. A considerable number of persons followed the remains to Cork, but when they reached the borough boundary, about two miles outside the city, the cortege became of immense proportions. There it was met by the mayor and nearly all the members of the corporation. Bishop Delany, of Cork, with about fifty of the clergymen of his diocese, and the Bishop of Cloyne, with several of his priests, walked immediately in front of the coffin, wearing white scarfs and handkerchiefs, tied with black crape. Business an hour before the funeral was entirely suspended. Dense masses of people occupied the pavements, in some places to such an extent that the passage of the procession was impeded. The interment took place in the family burial place, St. Joseph's Cemetery. In the course of his speech acknowledging the vote of thanks passed to him by the Cork Young Men's Society at the conclusion of a recent lecture on the Catacombs of Rome, Rev. Father Anderson, S.J., spoke in warm terms of his attachment to Ireland, his regret at ever leaving it, and gave the following illustration of the difference he found between residing in Ireland and in England:—"On my first arrival in London (said he) not being able to take my quarters immediately in the Archbishop's house, I was obliged to look out for lodgings, in London, a very respectable lodgings and a very grim and prim old landlady. 'Well,' I said, 'walking through the rooms, 'I think these will do me; I'll take them.' The old landlady coughed, and looked very grimly, with an air of suspicion at my Roman collar. Then she said, 'Yes, sir—ahem! Yes, sir. But where's your reference?' After that I wrote to a friend of mine and sold. 'Now I can put into precise formula the difference a Catholic priest finds between the reception given him in Ireland and that which awaits him on his first appearance in an English household. In Ireland, when he enters, the woman of the house exclaims, 'Oh! here's his reverence!' But in England 'tis, 'Oh! but where's your reference?'" A correspondent writing to the Castlebar Telegraph of the 13th ultimo, says:—"Michael O'Malley, born at Sloggar, within a mile or so of Westport, is now in his hundred and thirteenth year. His father, Patrick O'Malley, had a family of sixteen, all at the time of his maturity—ten males and six females—but none of them living to an old age. He held the farm of land known as Cullen from the late Sir Neal O'Donel, containing 1,250 acres—a man through life in good and respectable circumstances. The present Michael O'Malley, as a cattle dealer, had recourse to various parts of the county, but finally settled down and got married to a woman named Kate O'Brien, of the city of Limerick. He lived there with his wife and family—eight sons and four daughters—till about eight years ago. His wife and all his children having died, he returned to his native county, and is now a wanderer thrown upon the world. He was thirty-three years old the year of the French invasion. He joined the Rebellion, and took part with the French under General Humbert, at Killala, together with his three brothers, Peter, Tom, and Owen. He marched from Killala to Castlebar, under the immediate command of brave Blake, of Carricknac and Ballinacuck, He escaped and betook himself to the mountains for years, until all about the Rebellion had been forgotten, or at least calmed down, and then left his native county." He goes on further to advise that a subscription be commenced for the relief of this patriot centenarian who is residing at present in Swiford, in very destitute circumstances. LETTER FROM MR. BUTT.—Mr. Butt being unable to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Ronayne, M.P., for Cork sent the following letter to Alderman Nagle:—"London, May 9th, 1876. "MY DEAR NAGLE,—I do not know to whom I should write as having the arrangements of the interment of my dear and valued friend, Joseph Romayne. I therefore trouble you with this letter. Nothing but the urgent pressure of parliamentary duty could prevent me from having the melancholy satisfaction of following to the grave all that remains of one of the truest-hearted sons that has ever owned allegiance to our country. I cannot trust myself to speak all that I have lost in him as a personal friend. When I remember how we took counsel together in all national concerns, how fondly and affectionately he sympathized with me in every difficulty, whether private or public, I can scarcely realize to myself that I am never more to have the inestimable benefit of that counsel—the inestimable privilege of that sympathy. It would be to me some mournful alleviation of the sorrow with which I mourn his loss if I could see him laid in that grave from which I believe, and know, he will wake if at this moment his spirit were to speak to me, it would be to tell me to remain where I can do even the poorest service to the cause of our country. It is this, and this only, that prevents me from joining in the tribute to his memory, which will be paid by the thousands of his countrymen who will follow the sad procession which will lay the noble and true-hearted Joseph Romayne in his grave.—Yours ever sincerely, ISAAC BUTT." The Standard, the leading Tory organ, is good enough to admit that the Home Rule members are able sometimes to make out a good case for some of the measures they bring before parliament—and that are always defeated there. In a recent issue, referring to Mr. Meldon's bill for the better regulation of voters in Ireland, says:—"The Home Rule members are undoubtedly acting within their right in urging upon the House on every available occasion what they consider defects in the institutions of Ireland, and although they have failed to carry the remedies they themselves proposed, they have on several occasions succeeded in convincing fair-minded opponents that they were not without grounds in their complaints. For example, we are inclined to think that few people who attended the debate on yesterday can doubt that the Irish registration law is not satisfactory. It is not right, for instance, that a person should be disqualified simply because he does not attend a revision court to substantiate his claim." Here is an admission that "on several occasions" they have fairly proved their case—for that is what the cautious and qualified simply because he does not attend a revision court to substantiate his claim." Here is an admission that "on several occasions" they have fairly proved their case—for that is what the cautious and qualified words of the Standard really amount to. But what have they gained thereby? No legislative remedies for the evils complained of. The excuse of the Tory organ in the present case is as follows:—"But while we admit the force of an argument for a reform, we do not think that Mr. Meldon's bill is the measure which ought to be passed." This is a double-barrelled system of dealing with Irish measures. Two ways are adopted for destroying them. One plan does not fault the bill, but denies the grievance; the other plan

admits the grievance, but condemns the bill. The result is the same in both cases—nothing is done. This mode of meeting the Irish claims may seem very clever to some of the "statesmen" of England, but in reality it goes to prove the case of Ireland against them, and to build up an argument for Home Rule which will be morally irresistible.—Dublin Nation. RENT-RAISING AGAIN.—The following are extracts from the article in the Dundalk Democrat:—"We have not even yet seen the end of the land war in this county. Another attempt to raise the rents to an unjustifiable extent is being made. The war in the present instance has been commenced, we regret to say, by a landlady, Mrs. Brennan, of Dromin. The property on which she has determined to raise the rents is situated at Dromin, within a mile of Dunleer, and is held by nine tenants. The land is, as we have stated already, let to nine tenants, who are at present, and have been for years, paying higher rents than the tenants living on the surrounding properties, although the land held by Mrs. Brennan's tenants is, if not worse, certainly not better, than that held by their neighbors. One would imagine that under such circumstances she would be satisfied with the profits she is at present deriving out of the property, but such is not the case. She has, we are informed, actually demanded that her rent-roll should be increased twenty-five per cent. The tenants are as honest, industrious, and economical as any of their class in the country, and although they have held their farms for several years at the present rent, they frequently had some difficulty in "making both ends meet." To increase their rents to the extent proposed by Mrs. Brennan would result in their ruin. Three of Mrs. Brennan's tenants held their farms under a lease that expired a few months ago, the last life in the lease being that of Mr. James Stokes, whose death resulted from injuries sustained by him at the Dunleer railway station last January. He left a wife and a young and helpless family to mourn his untimely end. The sympathy for his bereaved widow and her orphan children was widespread and sincere. The lease of her little holding, as well as the lease of two other tenants, expired at the death of her husband. One would imagine that even if Mrs. Brennan felt herself justified in raising the rents on the other tenants, she would at least spare Mrs. Stokes and her helpless family. She as well as her neighbors, is soon made aware of the fact that Mrs. Brennan will insist on her right to demand any increase of rent she may think proper, no matter how unpunished or exorbitant the increase may be. She declared the amount of rent that should be paid to her in future, and when some of the tenants declined to accede to her demand, they were informed that they would hear from her solicitor in a few days. In other words, that unless they accepted the terms offered by her they might be prepared for eviction. There is one of the tenants—Mr. Patrick Taffie—whose case is a peculiarly hard one. The extent of land held by him under Mrs. Brennan is something about an acre, and for which he paid six pounds per year. On this piece of ground there was a small house in which the spirit and grocery business had been carried on. A few years ago this house was taken down by order of the grand jury, in order that a sharp angle in the road might be removed. At that time Mr. Taffie erected on the opposite side of the road a new house, to which he transferred his business. The cost of this house and some new offices is estimated at upwards of a thousand pounds. These buildings were all erected with the knowledge, consent and approbation of the late Mr. Brennan, the then landlord, who actually drew up the plan of the house, laid the foundation stone, and superintended the work until it was completed. The buildings when finished met his unqualified approbation. The erection of these buildings cost Mr. Taffie about ten times as much as Mr. Brennan paid for the fee-simple of the ground on which they stand. Notwithstanding this, Mrs. Brennan had the modesty to ask him to pay twenty instead of six pounds a year for this acre of land! His rent is to be increased in proportion to the amount of money invested by him in improving the property!" GREAT BRITAIN. THE QUEEN has contributed fifty guineas for the relatives of the victims of the Aberdeen ferry accident. At Glasgow, Thomas Barr, a book canvasser, was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law. In England the death rate of men is higher among liquor sellers than among any other class except hackney coachmen. Lady Burdett Coutts has become actively interested in the temperance reform movement in England. The testimonial fund for Capt. Webb, who swam across the English Channel, has reached about \$20,000. The master masons of Greenock are making arrangements for the importation of German workmen to take the places of the Scotch masons now on strike. The Government have offered a reward of £100 for information which will lead to the conviction of the sender of the explosive box to Mr. Larkin, of Clerkenwell. Mr. George Cruikshank is a well preserved octogenarian. He is 84 years of age, and is still able to attend public dinners and make speeches, though he never drinks anything but water. Three of the Redemptorist Fathers from Kilmacul Perth, viz., Fathers Johnson, Macdonald, and Perazzo, are engaged in giving a mission to the Catholics of Kilmarnock and neighborhood. A youth in the service of the General Post Office, as a letter carrier has been fined £10, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, at the Thames Police Court, for loitering, and thereby delaying the delivery of letters. A vessel which has been driven ashore on the Caithness coast brings bad news from the Iceland fishing grounds. Six French crews are known to be lost, and fears are entertained that the entire fishing fleet has been destroyed. THE BLACKBURN MURDER.—The interest taken in all the details of the murder of Emily Holland has scarcely diminished. The shop where the deed was perpetrated has been re-let at an advanced rent, and money pours in for the wife of the murderer. The town council will neither pay the doctors nor the analytical chemist. Another Indian mutineer of 1857 has been brought to justice. He was a trooper in the First Bombay Cavalry, and was concerned in the mutiny at Naserabad in June of that year. He has been tried by court martial and convicted and sentenced to fifteen years transportation. AN ACT OF BRAVERY.—Whilst a number of cadets from the Royal Naval College Greenwich, were pursuing their studies at Crossness outfall, a boy fell from the outer pier, and was rapidly drifting with the strong current, and would have been lost but for William Maunsell, navigating Lieutenant, who, merely throwing off his overcoat he plunged overboard and reached the lad only just in time to save his life. Another great hero, says the Army and Navy Gazette of a recent date, died lately at Christchurch—we allude to Admiral Vernon Jackson—at the age of eight-ninety years, who, we believe, was the original of Marryat's capital character of O'Brien in Peter Simple. Admiral Jackson was the type of a British seaman. The story of his escape from dif-

ferent French prisons and his wanderings through the country is most interesting. Charles Young, a Peninsular veteran, who had died at the age of 108, was interred recently in Echo Bank Cemetery, Edinburgh. He was born at Coldstream in 1768. He entered the Scots Fusilier Guards, and in the engagements at Corunna, Talavera, Bussaco, Salamanca, and Vittoria. At Barossa he was wounded. The deceased leaves a large number of descendants, and his eldest daughter, who is still alive, is eighty years of age. A boy ten years of age, son of Mr. Heep, landlord of the Queen's Cross, Leamington, had been severely bitten by two large rats. He had been put to bed, and while asleep was attacked by two rats and severely bitten over the right eye and in other places about the face. The pain caused by the wounds awoke him, and, shaking off the rats, he came down stairs in his nightdress covered with blood. The rats were supposed to have come from a neighbouring sewer. PRINCE DISRAELI.—The London correspondent of the Nottingham Journal writes:—"Mr. Disraeli has declined to accept the suggestion that he should make the Queen and himself infallible. He is said to have a better suggestion in store. As an admirer of Prince Bismarck, he desired to be, like the German statesman, the father of a line of emperors, and having created the imperial title, he has only one more object to live for. He has no chance of winning a Sedan. But he may be made a Prince; and Prince Disraeli is among the possibilities of the future. With his new title, he will, of course, be taken himself to the Upper House." It is recorded that a gentleman residing in one of the largest towns in England, whose face exceeded the ordinary dimensions, was waited on by a barber every day for twenty-one years without coming to a settlement. The barber, thinking it about time to settle, presented his bill, in which he charged a penny a day, amounting in all to £311 6s. 9d. The gentleman, supposing too much charged, refused to pay the amount, but agreed to a proposal of the barber to pay at the rate of £200 an acre. The premises were accordingly measured, and the result was that the shaving bill was increased to £73 8s. 8d. News has been received in England from Col. Gordon on the Upper Nile down to the 10th of February. He had then just returned from the frontier of Kaba Rega's kingdom—Baker's old enemy. The chief took flight on the approach of Gordon's small force, and the English officer was able to plant a garrison at Urandogani and at Mangungo, taking formal possession of both lakes—the Victoria and Albert—in the name of the Khedive. Gordon expected soon to have a steamer and two sailing vessels aloft on Albert Nyanza, but he would be unable to embark himself, as he intended to descend the Nile to Cairo in the autumn. UNITED STATES. A. T. STEWART'S WILL.—NEW YORK, June 1.—James Bailey filed a petition with the Sheriff asking that the will of the late A. T. Stewart be set aside, claiming that he, Bailey, and several others are, as relations, entitled to a share in Stewart's property. The matter is to be heard June the 15th. The G. JURY of Luzerne Co., Pa., found true bills against the following ex-county officials:—Ex-County Commissioner R. Gersbacher, who with his colleagues, A. J. Williams and N. Selbert, was arrested recently and charged with defrauding the county of about \$20,000, three bills charging embezzlement and six charging extortion; against ex-County Commissioner Andrew J. Williams, four bills charging extortion; against ex-County Commissioner N. Selbert, two bills charging extortion; against ex-County Treasurer James Courtwright, who was arrested last week, and is charged with defrauding the county and State of \$12,000 or more, three bills for embezzlement. A rigid examination of the accounts of county officials is to be made by the new Board of Auditors. H. C. Jones, a clerk to the ex-Treasurer, has been arrested, charged with complicity in the robberies. Startling developments are promised. CHARLES O'CONNOR—HIS CHARACTER VINDICATED AND HIS REPUTATION SUSTAINED.—On Saturday evening, May 20th, the jury selected by the Sub-Committee of the Bar Association to decide whether the charges and insinuations made against Mr. Charles O'Connor by Mrs. Catherine Sinclair Forrest and others, were founded upon facts, met at the residence of ex-Governor John A. Dix. The jury had listened to the evidence given at the hearing of the case in Chickering Hall, and had held a secret session after the close of that hearing and previous to the meeting on Saturday evening. The jury was composed of the Rev. Dr. Adams of the Union Theological Seminary, Howard Potter, Judge J. K. Porter, Wilson G. Hunt and ex-Gov. John A. Dix. No one of them is a member of the Bar Association. The evidence taken at Chickering Hall was again carefully weighed. The decision was unanimous, and a report or verdict was written and signed by the entire committee, and forwarded to the sub-committee of the Bar Association on Saturday evening last fully exonerating Mr. Charles O'Connor from each, every and all of the charges made against him. As a matter of etiquette, the text of the report, which is very brief, covering the only six pages of legal cap, will not be made public until the regular meeting of the Bar Association early next month. THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA AND THE EXHIBITION.—It is peculiarly appropriate says the Catholic Standard, Philadelphia, that the Catholics should erect a memorial to the founders of their civil and religious rights in Philadelphia, as in 1776 this city was the only place in the United States where Mass was publicly celebrated. The Catholic religion is very old also in Philadelphia, thanks to the liberal policy of Penn and the early Friends. As long ago as 1729, there was a Catholic chapel in Philadelphia, when Miss McCauley, an Irish lady, brought over a colony as tenants, and settled on the road leading from Frankfort to Newtown. Penna complained that it was a subject of offence against him in England that he suffered the scandal of the Mass in his province, but he made no effort to stop it, to his honor, he is recorded. Flourishing as the Catholic religion is in this city and in Pennsylvania, it is no doubt also true that if there had been no falling away from the faith that the numerous Catholic population would be still more numerous. The Catholic Journal of Pittsburgh, edited by a band of clergy who "know whereof they speak," says on this subject:—"Reliable statistics could not be obtained, but if we look at the comparatively small number of priests and of Church accommodation in the larger cities, (particularly, it might say, from 1729 to 1829!) at the country districts where priests are rarely seen; at the migratory nature of many of our people which keeps some of them too poor, or they say, to go to Church and prevents strong religious influence from being brought to bear upon them; at the large number who retain the name of Catholic when they have no claim upon the Church; at the countless family names that were known in the old country to be purely Catholic but are not here; at the mixed marriages and their consequences; at the system of secular education; at the baneful influence of secret organizations; at the spoils made by proselytizing societies; and by other local and general causes, we feel confident that a strong, far too strong, case can easily be made out against us." However this may be, it is gratifying to know that these defections are becoming less numerous, owing to the multiplication of churches, and particularly of schools. CANADA. RAFTING HAS COMMENCED AT SEVERAL POINTS ON THE OTTAWA, AND IN SOME PLACES DRIVING HAS BEGUN. Gananoque Village Council has passed a by-law imposing a tax of \$20 on transient traders. This protection is necessary, as the gypsies would undersell the whole populace in horses and tinware. The loan of four millions about to be issued from the Province of Quebec is to be negotiated by a syndicate of three Canadian banks at par. The money is for the construction of the North Shore Railway. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, in the most handsome manner, has placed the Regiopolis College at the disposal of the Trustees of the Collegiate Institute until the 1st July.—Kingston News. Some of the mills on the Upper Ottawa has resumed operations. Most of the Chaudiere mills, are in consequence out of employment. The subscription list for the urgent relief of the sufferers by the fire at Quebec, has been headed as follows:—Mayor Murphy, \$100; the Archbishop of Quebec, \$100; the Seminary of Quebec, \$200; George O'Kill Stuart, \$100; A. P. Caron, \$50; L. Leage, \$25. The high water has drowned nearly all the marsh on the Great Catarqui leading to Kingston, altering the appearance of the river, and not for the better either. It is, however, a new thing to acknowledge the picturesqueness of a marsh. ST. JOHN, N.B., June 1.—Exports sent from St. John to Europe for the five months ending yesterday, 56,000,000 superficial feet, against 27,000,000 in the same period last year. There is a large falling off in imports. The Customs duties show a falling off of \$24,000, as compared with last year. Inland Revenue returns for Ottawa for May show the amount collected on account of excise \$5,381.23. The smallness of the amount is due to the fact of a great quantity of liquors having been taken out of bond during the recent session of Parliament, in anticipation of a change of tariff. The amount of Customs duties collected at Ottawa during May was \$101,511.62. The Council of the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association have agreed to a retrenchment of the Provincial Exhibition expenses, chiefly in the salaries of officers, printing, and by the discontinuance of the catalogue, complimentary tickets and lunches on the grounds to officers. THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—There is an excellent appearance of a good hay crop, and a wonderful change has taken place in the appearance of things generally within the past few days. The season is backward, as everybody knows, but the seed already sown is doing well. It is astonishing what a great improvement has taken place in the appearance of vegetation during the past few days.—Kingston Whig. LUMBER TRADE.—An Ottawa report says:—"A large sale of sawn lumber was made during the past week, about half a million feet having been disposed of for cash, at prices averaging nearly one-fourth less than was obtained about two years ago for the same quality of lumber. Messrs. Gilmour & Co. have contracted for all the deals they can manufacture this season, and are also purchasing in the Quebec market for the same purpose. THE CAYUGA MISDEMEANS.—The Hamilton Times says:—"A friend from Cayuga informs us that the escape of the Youngs was effected by the younger prisoner, James W. Young, making a key of his brace buckles and unlocking his shackles. When the jailer went in to fasten the windows for the night, James W. Young knocked him senseless, took the keys from him and opened the door of the other prisoner's cell and both made their escape through the back door without being seen by the jailor's family. At last accounts the murderers were still at large. THE IRISH CANADIAN SAYS:—"274,000 Catholics in Ontario are all but excluded from the halls of legislation, whereas 172,000 Protestants are guaranteed a representation from twelve constituencies, while Ottawa in the Lower Province, though containing a population Protestant to the extent of but 34 per cent., has been guaranteed by the liberality of the Catholics a Protestant representation. South Renfrew in the Upper Provinces, though containing a population Catholic to the extent of 46 per cent., does not break the rule of the Protestant 'liberality' which acts as an almost absolute exclusion of all Catholics in Ontario from the Canadian Parliament. LUMBER NEWS.—The Ottawa Citizen says:—"A slight improvement is reported in the lumber market this week. The demand is greater, and from all accounts prices have advanced. A New York firm have closed during the week with several parties at the Chaudiere for 5,800,000 feet at an advanced figure, and it is probable that some further lots will be closed for early next week.—The improvement is attributed to the fact of the mills being shut down and the uncertainty of their resuming operations at an early day, as well as to the arrangements made by most of the mill men at the Chaudiere to cut nothing but deals during the season. GO WEST, YOUNG MAN.—By all means leave your comfortable homes in Canada and go west. It will teach you to appreciate them. John M. Martin left Seaford for California last March. He stopped at Virginia City, meeting so many destitute and heartless men coming east in his expected Eldorado. And now he writes:—"From twenty to forty carpenters apply daily to my employer for work and cannot get it. It is really distressing to hear these men, most of them dead broke and thousands of miles from homes and friends, pleading for work. Only one out in one hundred can get a job."—Yes, go West!—Kingston Whig. STATE OF TRADE.—The Mail's weekly review says:—"The business of the week—or rather of the five days ending last night—has been more active than previously, and the tendency of the prices of flour and most sorts of grain has been upwards. Shipment continues to be carried on actively, the decrease in the stock of wheat last week being about 114,000 bushels. Reports from the country are very promising. The fall wheat generally is said to look fairly well, but the lateness of the spring, has checked the planting of spring, and caused barley to be substituted for it to a considerable extent. Holders have been rather more inclined to sell their wheat last week, in consequence of firm prices ruling; but very many have still manifested a disposition to hold on to their grain in hopes of a still further advance. TORONTO, June 1.—The Telegram has the following special this evening from London, Eng.:—"Historicus, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, M.P., in a letter to the Times of this morning, supports the opinion of the Government as to Imperial legislation over-riding Dominion legislation. He says the word 'exclusive' in the Dominion Act applies only between the Federal and Provincial Governments. 'The Times replies, and ably converts 'Historicus' on all points. It says the Dominion Act gave Canada a constitution similar to that of the United Kingdom—the supremacy of the Crown was maintained; that the House of Parliament abandoned colonial legislation, and the colonial legislature was empowered to make laws for the colony, just as the legislature at home.' It says Canada set the example; it proscribed unseaworthy ships and regulated deck cargoes before England ventured to grapple with the question."