

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

IRISH NEWS.

WAR NEWS.

GENERAL NEWS.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

CONVERSION.—The Castletar Telegraph of June 9th says:—Mr. Francis McGovern, Mrs. McGovern, and their daughter, were received into the Catholic communion in St. Mary's church, Ballinrobe, on Wednesday last.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION.—Miss O'Mahony (in religion Sister Mary Camillus), daughter of Mr. Richard O'Mahony, Corke, Co. Wick, made her religious profession in the chapel of the Sisters of Mercy, Queenstown, June 4th.

FULDA.—When the Benedictine nuns were about to be evicted from their establishment in the city of Fulda, some good citizens bought their property, forestalling its consecration by the State. The authorities challenged the transaction as fraudulent. A decision has just been given by the tribunal, ratifying as good in law the purchase in favour of the nuns.

CONVERSION.—Mr. Samuel Albert Barrow, member of a well-known Catholic family, the principal mover in the organization of industrial exhibitions and the promoter of a short time since of an institution for the relief of poor clerics, was lately received into the Church by the Rev. Father Egan at Warwick Street, London, and on the 17th June received his first Communion from the hands of the cardinal archbishop of Westminster.

THE HOLY FATHER AND THE SCOTCH CATHOLICS.—The Pope received on Saturday June 9th, the Most Rev. Dr. Strain, the Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District of Scotland, who presented an album containing the signatures of 9312 Catholic children of his vicariate. He also presented a similar album, with the signatures of 9875 children from the western district of Scotland together with some other offerings.

CONFIRMATION AND RECEPTION.—On the 8th, 63 children and one convert were confirmed in Paisleyville, and on the same day Miss Annie Powers, of Cleveland, in religion Sister Josephine, and Miss Catherine Walsh, of Montreal, Canada, in religion Sister St. Joseph, received the religious habit as members of the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose mother house is at Paisleyville. Rev. T. P. Thorpe, preached on the occasion. The Rt. Rev. Bishop was assisted by Rev. P. Barry, and the worthy pastor, Rev. J. Tracy. On last Sunday, 153 were confirmed at St. Peter's, of whom five were converts, one being an old lady of seventy.—Cleveland Visitor.

THE LESSON OF THE PILGRIMAGES.—All these demonstrations of faithful attachment are, as the Pope said in His answer to the address of the Sacred College, like the miracles to which Our Lord pointed in His answer to the messengers of John as a proof of His divinity, and the universal and spontaneous movement of Catholics towards Rome proves nothing more clearly than that Rome remains the centre of Catholicity, in spite of all the furious attempts of its enemies to break the bond which binds the Christian world together. And the joyful submission of Catholics to the teaching of the Holy See, and their unanimous protests in favour of its rights, teach, added his Holiness, this great lesson, that those who are more and more to be disappointed who by a system of fatal concessions and compromises would make to error the sacrifice of half the truth.

FATHER BURKE ON THE POPE.—How glorious and how refreshing to every Irish Catholic heart comes the glorious and soul-inspiring eloquence of Father Burke from historic Drogheda, "the city of the Boyne." At the consecration on the 10th ult. of the new Dominican church of St. Catherine of Siena that great public orator delivered one of his most impressive sermons. One portion in which the gifted preacher portrayed the vivid colours the glorious event of St. Catherine of Siena leading Pope Gregory XIII. back from Avignon to Rome, and then went on to express the hope that our great Pontiff would soon be led back to his people, was most striking. Long may the great Irish Dominican live to speak to the enemy at the gate. In America he annihilated the shallow presumption of the flippant Froude, and now he almost every week gives to the world fresh proof that his magnificent powers are as bright as ever.

THE "OLD-CATHOLICS" HERESY IN SWITZERLAND.—The "Old-Catholic" schism in Switzerland is at present agitated by a controversy about such trifles as the Sacrament of Penance and the indissolubility of marriage. It arose upon the question of the Catechism to be adopted. M. Miraud, formerly of the Maledictins, the Vicar of Bishop Herzog for French-speaking Switzerland had proposed one, and the French party supported it; his chief Bishop Herzog had another, which he had adapted and revised from the Catechism of a former Bishop of Bale. But this latter had two defects; it appeared to leave a door open for the reintroduction of Sacramental Confession, and it asserted, contrary to the law of the State and the Old-Catholic Synod, the indissolubility of marriage. The first of these points it would appear that Bishop Herzog has given up, but he will not yield about marriage, and the end of the discussion in the Synod was that Bishop Herzog's Catechism was adopted, the benediction of the marriage of divorced persons being left an open question.

A SPECIAL PRAYER TO MARY IMMACULATE.—For the Return of the Eastern Churches to Catholic Unity, composed of Texts Literally Translated from the Liturgy Common both to the United and Non-United Greeks.—Full of confidence in thee, O Mother of God and Ever Virgin, we honour, together with our separated brethren, in thy Conception the foundation of salvation, the basis of grace and the stay of our hope. Listen favourably, O Mary, to the prayer which we offer up to thee for these our brethren who, like us, address thee as "All holy, Dispenser of the gifts of God," and "her by whom we obtain all good." Grant they who also call St. Peter "the foundation of the Church, supreme foundation of the Apostles, bearer of the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, in destructible basis of dogmas," may at length acknowledge his divine authority, and soon return to the obedience of the Roman Pontiff, whom in the person of the great St. Leo, they call "their own Pastor, inheritor of the throne and primacy of Peter, and Head of the Church." Amen.

PRAYER.—For the Restoration of England, Scotland, and Wales, and of the Non-Catholics of Ireland to Catholic Unity.—O merciful God, let the glorious intercessions of Thy Saints assist us: particularly the most blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of Thy only begotten Son, and Thy holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, to whose patronage we humbly recommend our country. Be mindful of our fathers, Eleutherius, Celestine, and Gregory, Bishops of the Holy City; of Patrick, Palladius, Augustine, Columba, and Aidan, who delivered to us the faith of the Holy Roman Church. Remember our holy martyrs, who shed their blood for Christ; especially our first martyr, St. Alban, and Thy most glorious Bishop, St. Thomas of Canterbury. Remember all those holy confessors, bishops, and kings, all those holy monks and hermits, all those holy virgins and widows, who made this England once an Island of Saints illustrious by their glorious merits and virtues. Let not their memory perish from before Thee, O Lord, but let their supplication enter daily into thy sight; and do Thou, Who didst so often spare Thy sinful people for the sake of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, now also, moved by the prayers of our fathers, reigning with Thee, have mercy upon us, save Thy people, and bless Thine inheritance, and suffer not those souls to perish which Thy Son hath redeemed with His most Precious Blood. Who liveth and reigneth with Thee, world without end. Amen.

HARVEST.—We are likely to have a late but good harvest. Vegetation is advanced and vigorous, but it is only now that ripening weather has set in.

SALES OF A HISTORIC PLACE.—The famous Clare Island, where Grace O'Malley was once queen, was to have been sold in Dublin, by auction, on June 19th.

DUNDARVAN.—Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, vice-president of the Home Rule Confederation, is a candidate for the representation of Dundarvan, a vacant through the death of Mr. O'Keefe.

DR. MAC HALL.—The Archbishop of Tuam, who is the senior prelate of the Church (having reached his episcopal jubilee several years ago), has received a very complimentary telegram from the Holy Father.

POPULATION.—At length we have turned the advice corner, and population promises henceforth to progress. Emigration is practically at an end, while marriages are on the increase. After thirty-two years, of decline, we now set out on the road to progress.

APPEAL.—The plaintiff in the Phoenix Park Riot case, O'Byrne v. Harrington, has lodged a formal notice of appeal to the House of Lords against the recent decision of the Court of Exchequer Chamber, upholding that of the Court of Exchequer against the plaintiff. The case will not be argued sooner than February next.

AWARDS UNDER THE LAND ACT.—A return moved for by Sir Colman O'Loghlen, has just been issued, giving the amount awarded to tenants at Land Sessions in Ireland, under the Act of 1870, from its passing till the 31st of December, 1875. The gross totals were—£44,325 in Ulster, £8,242 in Leinster, £17,820 in Munster, and £5,871 in Connaught, making in all £76,959.

MAJOR O'GORMAN.—The Major has been at his tricks again. During a discussion in the House on Irish horses, it was asserted by some members that the high quality of the stock is decreasing. This set Major O'Gorman on his mettle, and he galloped off into a lively defence of his country's chargers. Who dare say there was a deterioration when there were such sires as Fenian by High Treason? Who, indeed?

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. JOHN BYRNE, P. P., TULLYLISH.—We regret to learn of the death of the above esteemed clergyman, which took place on the 6th ult., who for the past thirty-two years, was the pastor of the parish of Tullylish. Father Byrne studied at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, and in the year 1839 was ordained by the Most Rev. Dr. Blake, the predecessor in the see of Dromore of the present venerated bishop of that diocese, Most Rev. Dr. Leahy.—R. I. P.

BAD WEATHER IN CORK.—The Kinsale correspondent of the Cork Herald writing on June 2nd, says:—"The oldest of the large number of fishermen at present amongst us fails to remember such weather, both in its duration and severity, as that which from its introduction to the present moment has given the month of June the unfavorable appearance of the most humid and disagreeable period in March or April. To see a large fleet of fishing boats, each capable of successfully encountering the wild winter gales that sweep this coast, weatherbound from the 30th of May to the 2nd of June, is an event without a parallel in the fifteen years' progress of this fishery."

LANDED ESTATES COURT.—The following sales were recently made in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin:—Estate of John S. Watson, John Arundell, and Thomas Corrigan, trustees for sale under the will of Thomas Singleton, deceased, owners and petitioners.—Lot 1—745a 1r 10p of the town and lands of Cloustron and other lands in the barony of Idrone West, County Carlow, held under fee-farm grants; net annual profit rent, 511l 4s. Sold to Mr. John Thorpe, in trust for Mr. J. O. Vigers, for 10,700l. Lot 2—372a 2r 21p of the same lands; net annual profit rent, 1347 7s 7d. Sold to Mr. James Butler, in trust for Mr. James Aylward, for 2,120l. Estate of Mr. Lewis F. Goodbody, owner and petitioner; 136a 3r 12p, being part of the lands of Fairy Hill, situate in the barony of Longford, county of Galway, held under lease dated 1794, for lives renewable for 9,999 years; net profit rent, 70l 1s 9d; tenement valuation, 120l. Sold for 1,375l to Mr. George Cheevers. Estate of J. L. Bell, owner and petitioner, and estate of E. C. Claxton Boyle, owner and petitioner. Lot 1—Part of an undivided moiety of the lands of Sturran, situated in the barony of Upper Orier, Co. Armagh, held for residue of the terms of 300 years and 400 years, under deed dated the 4th of July, 1795. Quantity of land in lot, 393a 1r 8p. Moiety of net profit rent, 1201 16s 0d. Tenement valuation, 273l 4s. Sold to Mr. McCreedy, solicitor, in trust for his own use, for 1,209l. Lot 2—An undivided moiety of the lands of Drumilly, situate in same barony, held under same tenure, containing 106a 0r 39p. Tenement valuation, 90l 6s. Moiety of net profit rent, 42l 6s 5d. Sold for 460l, to same purchaser. Estate of John Frazer, owner and petitioner. That part of the lands of Potrum called Crotubey, barony of Athlone, Co. Roscommon, containing 171a 3r 12p statute measure, held under fee farm grant of 23d December, 1856. Net yearly rent, £57 9s. Griffith's valuation £98 8s. Sold to Mr. Nicholas Lynch, 20 Wicklow street, for 960l. Lot 1—Lands of Coolmahone, barony of Duhallog, Co. Cork, containing 197, acres 11p, held under fee farm grant of 1853. Net yearly rent, £103 6s 6d. Griffith's valuation £117 15s. Sold to Mr. W. White, in trust, at £2,290. Lot 2—Part of the lands of Droimnagore, barony of Duhallog, held under fee farm grant of 1855, containing 123r 1r 10p. Net yearly rent £68 4s 5d. Griffith's valuation £64 10s. Sold for £1,520 to Mr. Richard D. Mahony. Lot 3—132a 1r of the lands of Droimnagore, same barony, held under same tenure. Net yearly rent £61 11s. Sold for £1,510 to Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick. Lot 4—100a 1r 5p, part of the same lands, same tenure, yearly rent £67 9s 10d. Sold for £1,575 to Mr. H. H. Barry, solicitor, for William Callahan, in trust. Lot 5—55a 1r 6p of same lands, same tenure. Yearly rent £18 7s 10d. Griffith's valuation £17 5s 8d. Sold for £465 to Mr. Thomas Harding (the tenant). Lot 6—24a 2p of same lands. Yearly rent £18 18s 6d. Griffith's valuation £16 15s. Sold for £452 to Mrs. Catherine Denny (the tenant). Lot 7—The lands of Garrigullagh, containing 2,292a 3r 37p, statute measure, situate in the barony of Muskerry, held under fee farm grant of March, 1854. Net yearly rent £126 13s 10d. Sold at £2,800 to Mr. Bennett Thompson, in trust for James Wiseman. In the matter of the estate of Sir James Donbrain and Robert M. Dickenson, trustees for sale under will of Francis Fitzherbert Esq., deceased. Lot 1—The lands of Gortgallon, Coolcashel, (with the right of turbary of 47 acres bog), and of Gortgallon, the barony of Ballinacorney, county of Roscommon, and the Island of Inchinlagh and Inchmadermott in the barony of Rosshobaid county of Longford; sold to Mr. Michael Magan for 6,000l. Lot 2—A divided moiety of the lands of Cartownan, in the barony of Ardagh, and held under lease for lives renewable for ever, containing 144a; profit rent, 49l 3s 5d; sold to Mr. Stewart Kincaid, in trust for Sir George Ralph Fetherston, Bart. Lot 3—A divided moiety of the lands of Derrymore, barony of Moydow, county Longford, held under lease for lives renewable for ever; 178a 1r 32p; profit rent, 40l 8s 8d; sold to Mr. Osgrove, in trust for Sir George Ralph Fetherston, Bart.; at 100l. Lot 4—Part of the lands of Farrow, barony of Cortlawe, and county of Westmeath, held under fee farm grant, containing 181a 2r 8p; profit rent, 124l 11s 1d; sold to Mr. William Mooney, in trust for 3,100l.

FORCING BACK THE RUSSIAN.—The Turkish right is still reported to be pursuing the Russian left. Intelligence received at Erzerum states that the Russian bombardment of Kars is slackening.

NO PEACE WITH EGYPT.—A special despatch has been received from Alexandria asserting that advice from Massowah contradicted rumors of a conclusion of peace between the King of Abyssinia and the Khedive of Egypt. The former demands the Abyssinian territory occupied by the Egyptians.

THE GENTLE TURK PROTESTS.—The Porte has telegraphed to its representatives abroad a note begging the Cabinets to take cognizance of the destruction with explosives of four Ottoman merchant vessels by the Russians, which is denounced as contrary to the rules of international law.

THE OMBRESSENT COSACK.—That most enterprising person, the Cosack, has again distinguished himself. This time by no less a service than the seizure of Hirsova, which is now held for His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, who will soon be as much at home on the Danube as he is on the Volga.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.—The St. Petersburg papers state that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement published by the Times on the 28th May, that Krysinski, one of the leaders of the Polish rebellion of 1863, had been sentenced to death and shot at Warsaw, after having been invited to return thither.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT IMMINENT.—A Russian corps of 18,000 men has gone to Zimkeup for the purpose of attacking the rear of the Turkish right wing. The Turks have detached a force of eighteen battalions to meet them, and a battle may be expected at any moment. All these engagements are but parts of a general plan the result of which must be decided by a decisive battle on a larger scale.

THE ASIATIC ARMIES REINFORCED.—The latest advices report that the Russian centre has been reinforced by the Twentieth division from Kars. Eighteen thousand men detached from the centre have advanced to Larakamth. The Turkish centre, also reinforced by a division of eighteen battalions, has advanced two miles in front of Zewin, where the Ottoman headquarters still remain.

ROMANIA DRAWS HER SWORD.—The patriotic impatience of the Roumanian people to take an active part in the struggle against the hated Turks is at last satisfied. Not alone are the Roumanian battalions actually in the field but the thunder of their artillery fittingly expresses their long pent-up hatred of their oppressors. The work of reducing Widin has been entrusted to Prince Charles and his soldiers, and they are certainly losing no time in taking their part in the struggle.

ACROSS THE DANUBE.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald at Vienna telegraphs that a large detachment of the Russian army has crossed the Danube at Gura, meeting with no opposition. Indeed, the Turks seem to have been lulled into fancied security by the long delay which attended the Russian advance and to have allowed themselves to be taken completely by surprise. The Russian army now practically controls the Danube, and, thanks to the Russian generals, has secured the command of the river almost without striking a blow.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN ARMENIA.—From Erzerum it is reported that on Friday morning last Mukhtar Pacha attacked the Russian entrenchments at Kalfiaz, and a sharp engagement followed, lasting several hours. The Turkish attacks were repulsed several times, but they persevered with dogged tenacity of purpose and finally succeeded in dislodging the Russians. The Russians bravely contested every inch of ground, but finally gave way to superior numbers and retired slowly and in good order to Zudikan.

A BLOODY BATTLE.—A special from Kuprikoi says the affair of the 21st, near Delibaba, was very severe. The Russians fell back on the following morning with a very heavy loss. The Turks had about four hundred killed and 2,000 wounded. Upward of one thousand with undressed wounds are on the road to Erzerum. A telegram from Erzerum, dated June 25, states that the wounded are coming there in large numbers. Hospital comforts and physicians are badly needed. The American missionaries, Pierce and Cole, have offered their services as assistants or agents.

HELP FOR MONTENEGRO.—A Belgrade despatch says the Montenegrin Senator Verbitz, military attaché during the late war, has arrived in Belgrade. M. Markovitch, War Minister, who was Serbian attaché during the war in Montenegro, has left on a special mission to Montenegro. The general feeling seems to be that Serbia should now help Montenegro. Minister Ristic recently said that Serbia will follow the policy of Russia, and, if necessary open the way for the Russian army through the country, which will in turn resist every Turkish invasion.

RETIRING WITH SHATTERED COLUMN.—Suleiman Pacha, after desperate fighting and a terrible sacrifice of life, has at last succeeded in effecting a junction with Ali Saib, but instead of marching victoriously on Cetinje, the Montenegrin capital, as they originally intended, they are glad to withdraw their disorganized and shattered army into Albania. The united Turkish forces are now retiring together on Podgotiza in Albania. Suleiman's force alone is admitted to have lost 6,000 men in its disastrous attempt to form a junction, while Ali Saib's losses must be nearly as great.

HUNGARY APPROVES OF ANDRASSY'S POLICY.—A Vienna despatch announces that Minister Tizza has received the most flattering telegram from the Emperor Francis Joseph, who says, having read the Minister's speech on Eastern affairs, he could not deny himself the pleasure of expressing his satisfaction at his patriotic and excellent words. The telegraph has produced a great sensation. The debate on Wednesday and Thursday in the Hungarian Diet was hardly more than a unanimous expression of approval and in Count Andrassy's policy.

THE CZAR'S PROCLAMATION TO THE BULGARIANS.—The Czar has issued a proclamation to the Bulgarians saying that Russian troops have entered Bulgaria to secure to the Bulgarians the sacred rights of their nationality. The Russian mission is to build, not destroy; she will protect every Christian against violence, and will give equal protection to Mussulmans, but will bring to justice known participants in atrocities. Turkish rule will be replaced by a regular organization of native inhabitants, under the direction of special authorities, and Bulgarian legions will be formed to maintain order and security.

A STRONG FRONT.—A Russian official despatch, dated Katsubani, near Batoum, June 25, says:—"The Turks attacked the right wing of the Samebah position on the 24th inst. The fight lasted eight and a half hours and the Turks were repulsed with great loss. The Turks lost 150 killed and wounded. General Tergukassoff's account of the fighting, near Delibaba, on the 22nd, states that skirmishes occurred on that day, and that the Turks afterwards were allowed to collect their dead in the Russian positions. The Turkish report, previously cabled, of this day's fighting represented it as a severely contested battle, in which the Russians, driven out of their entrenchments, retreated in disorder to Zeldakan."

PRESENTS TO THE POPE.—A telegram from Rome says that the papers there speak of five cases of presents having arrived from Queen Victoria to the Pope.

MIDHAT PASHA IN WOOLWICH.—Midhat Pasha has visited Woolwich arsenal, and inspected the various processes connected with the manufacture of heavy ordnance.

THE GRAND DUCHE OF HESSE.—The Grand Duke of Hesse died on Tuesday. A few days ago his Royal Highness caused it to be announced to his family that he has been married for the last nine years to Frau von Hochstatten.

THE CANTON CELEBRATION.—The Canton exhibition at South Kensington, London, was opened by Mr. Gladstone on the 30th ult. Mr. Gladstone's address was immediately after printed in old Canton type. The Queen has lent a book—Le Meutz Fealter—valued at £3,000 to the Exhibition. This is the first printed book bearing a date, viz. 1457.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.—The Messenger Official of St. Petersburg publishes an Imperial rescript announcing the conclusion of a foreign loan of 375,000,000 francs or 15 millions sterling. This sum is to be issued in bonds to the bearer of 500 francs each, bearing interest at 5 per cent, payable on the 1st of July at Paris, London, Amsterdam, and Berlin.

GREAT FIRE IN GLASGOW.—A fire Thursday night in the spinning mills of John Robertson & Co, Glasgow, totally destroyed the spinning department, throwing 500 hands out of employment. Loss \$400,000. Clark & Co.'s thread works at Paisley, Scotland, have been burned. The work people were saved with great difficulty. Loss \$75,000.

DIPHTHERIA.—A whole family of children have just fallen victims to diphtheria in Shropshire. Mr. Lawrence, of Ellesmere, was at Duddestone with some of his children. They went to a cottage and asked for a glass of water, which two of them drank. In the cottage a child lay ill with diphtheria, and the disease was communicated to Mr. Lawrence's children, and the parents of a family of six children in a few days became childless.

THE POPE ON ENGLAND.—Lord Denbigh, who has just returned from Rome, was present at the opening of a bazaar in Liverpool, in aid of the fund for building St. Anne's Church, Rock Ferry. His lordship stated that, while in Rome, he had nearly half an hour's private conversation with the Holy Father, who, it seems, highly appreciated the tolerant feeling which was growing up in England towards Catholics.

ALLEGED SUICIDE OF A COLONEL.—Colonel Carr Lloyd, Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex, magistrate of the county, and member of the Brighton banking firm of Hall, Lloyd, Bevan, and West, who shot himself on Tuesday in an out-house, at his country residence at Langcut, Sussex, died the next morning from the injuries received. Deceased was the only son of the late Right Rev. Robert James Carr, Bishop of Worcester, and was born in 1810.

MARRIAGE OF MISS THOMPSON.—On Monday, June 11th, at the Church of the Servite Fathers, Fulham Road, London, Major W. F. Butler, C.B., and Miss Elizabeth Thompson were married by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop. Among the guests present at the breakfast were Sir Garnet and Lady Wolsey, Mr. and Mrs. R. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Meynell, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Brackenbury, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Arnold, and Lieut.-Col. Baker. The bride and bridegroom left town during the afternoon to spend the honeymoon in Ireland.

INFANT MURDER.—Some startling disclosures are made by Dr. Griffiths in his annual report upon the sanitary condition of Sheffield. He shows that of 1,000 illegitimate infants born, 583 die during the first year of life. This terrible fatality, Dr. Griffiths states, betokens an amount of criminal negligence which should be seriously investigated; and he suggests the probability that, in some form or other, "baby-farming" is carried on in the Attercliffe portion of the borough.

THE FENCE MURDER.—On Wednesday, 13th June, the four prisoners, Lewis Staunton, Patrick Staunton, his wife Elizabeth, and Alice Rhodes, were brought up for final examination, charged with the murder of Harriet, the wife of the first-named prisoner. Mr. Pollard, Jun., again appeared for the Treasury, and Mr. Harris for the prisoners. The depositions of the 34 witnesses were read over to them and signed, all being bound over in £100 to appear and prosecute at the assizes. The prisoners declined to say anything in defence, and were fully committed to take their trial on the capital charge.

ASSASSINATED.—Signor Merregalli Galeazzo, Delegate of Public Security, was assassinated on Wednesday, 13th ult., at Rome. At one o'clock in the morning he had entered the corridor which leads to the staircase of his apartments in the Piazza dei Santi Apostoli, when an assassin assailed him from behind, and dealt him a blow with a long poignard in the back. A desperate struggle took place, but Signor Galeazzo was killed. His corpse bore no fewer than twenty-three wounds, of which six were in the region of the heart. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion.

OFFERINGS TO THE HOLY FATHER.—A telegram from Rome, dated the 10th ult., says:—"Of the £14,000 presented to the Pope by the Irish pilgrims on the 7th inst., £7,177 was contributed by the city and diocese of Dublin. Osnory sent £800, Cork £1,000, Down and Connor £750, Elphin £800, Galway £300, Achonry £250, Killaclash £185, Tuam £2,000 and smaller sums, together with which were £257 from the Diocese of Ballarat, and £80 from that of Perth, both in Australia. It must be remembered that this obol has been collected expressly for the occasion of the Episcopal Jubilee, and is independent of the annual offering of from £40,000 to £50,000 Ireland sends the Pope. The Diocese of Santiago, in Chili, in which Pius IX. worked as a missionary, has sent him an offering of £1,125 sterling. Speaking of the "many deputations and the varied and numerous gifts and addresses received daily by the Pope," the Voce della Verita declares itself under the necessity of renouncing the attempt to give a complete and exact list of them.

BISMARCKISM.—Bismarck's name will be forever associated with Religion's persecution. Living in his time, we cannot well judge of the enormity of his crimes, but history will do ample justice to his infamy. We notice too, that up to the present the terrorism which he inaugurated is not abating. The London Universe informs us that; the Kingdom of Wurtemberg has about 1,800,000 inhabitants, or about 600,000 Catholics. While persecution was raging in the three surrounding States of Prussia, Baden, and Hesse, the Catholics of Wurtemberg had hitherto remained unmolested, and the priests of the diocese of Rottenburg, which is co-extensive with the kingdom, had pursued their laborious duties without being ever brought into collision with the organs of the secular power. We are sorry to have now to report the first case of an infraction of this peace and harmony. A few days ago Father Hescheler, sub-regent of the Rottenburg seminary of priests, was tried at Tubingen, by a jury consisting of none but Protestants, for publishing a letter in a local paper called the Neckarbote, attacking the ecclesiastical policy of the Prussian Government. The judge a violent Bismarckian, having strongly summed up against the accused, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Father Hescheler was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. It is the first case of religious persecution in Wurtemberg, and we fear it is not likely to be the last.

A THORNSOME PLANT.—The stockmen of Colorado, U.S.A., are much troubled with a plant which grows near the mountain (coming up just before the grass), which horses and mules eat. After the first taste they become so inordinately fond of it that they will, if possible, eat nothing else. They soon become very poor, and their brain and sight are affected to such an extent that they will rush against trees, take five-foot jumps over a piece of stick, and stagger in their gait. The matter is growing serious, as, if they do not die of sheer poverty, they become almost valueless, and the horses will rarely breed afterwards.

HOW TO KEEP THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE FREE FROM ICE.—A scheme for keeping open the Gulf of St. Lawrence for navigation all the year is being considered in Canada. American engineers propose to block up the Straits of Belle Isle, between the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, so as to prevent the passage of the immense fields of ice which come down from Baffin's Bay into the Gulf and make the shores colder than those of the ocean. The ice would thus be diverted into the Atlantic, and the Canadian climate would, it is asserted, become more temperate. Belle Isle Straits, however, are very deep, and are 8½ miles wide at the narrowest point.

SENDING PLANTS TO SLEEP.—Several members of the Parisian Biological Society have recently been engaged in a series of experiments which seem to prove that everything endowed with life, whether animal plants, or ferment, is susceptible of being brought under the influence of anaesthetics extends to all the animal tissues, and last of all to the central nervous system. Hence, it was argued, plants having tissues must be also subject to the influence of ether, &c. Experiments have proved this to be the case. Germination is arrested by anaesthetics. The watercross, for example, germinates within thirty hours. Ether arrests germination in this plant, but does not destroy that faculty. It merely sends the plant to sleep, for germination recommences as soon as the use of ether is suspended. This capability of being sent to sleep is not confined to plants—it extends to ferments. Thus the ferment of beer, when submitted for twenty-four hours to the influence of ether, becomes perfectly dormant, but recovers activity as soon as anaesthetic action is suspended.

MILK AS HUMAN FOOD.—There is one article of diet which all persons may take under all conditions, and that is milk. There are those who say they cannot take milk,—that it makes them bilious, etc.; but that is not true. A person who is sick may take milk with the greatest possible advantage, because it contains, in a form easy of assimilation, all the elements essential for maintaining nutrition. It is the natural aliment of the young animal, and certainly answers a good purpose for the old animal, provided it is used properly. New milk, I do not hesitate to say, may be taken, as far as disease is concerned, in any and every condition. Perhaps it will require the addition of lime water, if marked acidity of the stomach is present; and perhaps a little gentian may be requisite to stimulate the stomach somewhat; and it may be necessary to give it in small quantities, and repeat it often; but ice-cold milk can be put into a very irritable stomach if given in small quantities and at short intervals, with the happiest effect. We have now come to believe contrary to the teachings of our fathers, that cold water, even ice-cold water, is a most beneficial drink, provided too much is not taken at one time.—Dr. Crosby, Bellevue Hospital.

A STRANGE DOG.—St. John's Churchyard (says the Liverpool Advertiser) is now, and for more than 12 months has been, the residence of a dog which seems to be the misanthrope and ascetic of its race. There have been instances of dogs ere now taking up their abode in a churchyard, but their motives have been the easily-discovered one that a beloved and departed master slept beneath the special spot to which they became attached. But no such motive can possibly actuate the dog of St. John's. To one special spot, however, he confines himself—the barest and most exposed in the churchyard—a spot where no funeral has taken place for many a long year, and therefore where no remembered friend can possibly be. In sunshine or shower he may be found at almost any hour of the day, and throughout the entire at night, let the rain fall or the wind blow as it may. The old man who works about the churchyard has tried to induce him to make his lair in a more sheltered position, and has spread straw for his more comfortable repose, but nothing will induce him to leave "that bit of dead grass there." As he must eat that he may live, he makes occasional excursions into the town, but whether he goes or who caters for him is another part of the mystery of his life. He is frequently visited by members of his own species, but their attentions are evidently unwelcome, and so likewise are visits from the curious of the human race. It is about 14 years now since a funeral took place in St. John's Churchyard—which is about the full term of a dog's existence—so that, as before suggested, the proverbial faithfulness of the dog to a loved and departed friend cannot be the motive actuating it to bear the hardships and exposures on cold mother earth by day and night through all seasons of the year; so to what motive can it be attributed?

AN AWFUL PRECIPITANT.—We have heard the history of a man who was watched by a bear without his being able to remove from the spot where he was sitting; here is a more terrible one of a man and a lion. A man returning from a visit to his friends at Bethany, South Africa, took a circuitous course in hope to kill an antelope to carry home to his family. Seeing no game when he reached the spot, he laid his gun down on a low shelving rock, and went down to a pool to drink, after which he returned to the rock, smoked his pipe, and fell asleep. In a short time the heat reflected from the rock awoke him, and he saw a large lion crouching before him, with its eyes glaring in his face, and within little more than a yard from his feet. He sat motionless for some time, till he had recovered his presence of mind; then, eyeing his gun, he moved his hand slowly towards it. The lion, seeing this, raised his head and gave a tremendous roar. He made another, and another, and another attempt, but the gun being far beyond his reach, he gave it up, as the lion seemed well aware of his object, and was enraged whenever he attempted to move his hand. The rock on which he sat became so hot that he could hardly bear his naked feet to touch it, and he kept moving them, alternately placing one above the other. The day passed, and the night also, but the lion never moved from the spot. The sun again rose, and soon rendered his feet beyond feeling. At noon the lion rose, and walked to the water, only a few yards distant, but looked behind as he walked, lest the man should move; and, seeing him stretch out his hand to take his gun, turned in a rage and seemed about springing upon him. The animal went to the water, drank, and returning lay down again at the edge of the rock. Another night passed; the man in describing it said he knew not whether he slept; but, if he did, it must have been with his eyes open, as he always saw the lion before him. Next day the animal went again to the water, and while there he listened to some noise, apparently from an opposite quarter, and disappeared in the bushes. The man now made another effort and seized his gun, but his ankle was without power and he could not walk. He crept down to the water, and in hand expecting the return of the lion, which, however, never came back. The unfortunate man remained a cripple ever after.