

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The French Government reminds newspapers in an official note, that the publication of articles signed by those deprived of civil and political rights is prohibited by law.

SPAIN.

THE ALLEGED CARLIST ATROCITIES.—The Evening Standard publishes a letter dated Libourna, July 23, and signed W. H. Leader, Staff-captain of the Royal army of the North, in which the writer, who says that he has served as an officer in the British army, replies to a letter from the Standard's Own Correspondent in which it was asserted that no gentleman or English officer could venture to justify the acts of severity and cruelty committed by the Carlists. Mr. Leader asserts on the other hand that such measures of severity as have been adopted by General Dorey are fully justified by the laws of war. The Republicans, he says, burnt the towns of Abarzuza, Zabala, Villatuerta, and destroyed the harvests; laid waste the country, and shot in cold blood on the 26th of June last, thirteen prisoners whom they had taken from the Carlists. The writer considers that the King's General would have failed in his duty had he left such acts as these unpunished. As for Captain Schmidt, he was shot, not as a newspaper correspondent, but as a spy; the only paper found on him was a pass, signed by Marshal Concha, describing him as "Captain Schmidt, German officer of Artillery," and authorizing him to pass freely through all Republican lines. Charges of espionage, says Mr. Leader, have so often been found true against German officers, that this paper did not tell much in favour of the unfortunate Schmidt. Mr. Leader adds that he is himself the "Irish volunteer" referred to by the Standard's Own Correspondent, and that he has had a very narrow escape of being himself put to death by the Republicans. When he was lying wounded under the protection of the Red Cross, he saw a Frenchman at his side assassinated simply on account of his nationality.

RECRUITATIONS.—Amidst the ocean of falsehood which covers the whole subject of the conflict in Spain, we find a statement that General Cabrera, whose abstention stimulates the newsmongers' powers of invention had replied, in answer to fresh overtures from Don Carlos, that he would have nothing to do with cannibals and brigands. But on the other hand, a letter from Don Carlos has been published in the Cuartel Real, in which he expresses his regret at Cabrera's absence from his proper place in the Royalist ranks, but denies having had any communication with him since the breach between them at Vevy. Another absurd story is that Dona Blanca was the principal instigator of terrible atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Carlists at Cuenca. These atrocities were never committed at all; and that Dona Blanca seems to have done was to prevent the destruction of the church in which the Republicans had taken refuge. But it is stated on the Carlist side that two Zouaves of the royal escort having been found murdered in a private house the morning after the capture of the place, five "Liberal" inhabitants of the house, one of whom was the principal Alphonist in the district, were tried by court martial and shot. In spite of the disavowal of an intention to practise reprisals on the Republican side, the example of the Paris Communists is being followed, according to the Havas agency, at Barcelona. Forty-one Carlists, including the parish priests and vicars of two churches, several other ecclesiastics, and some noblemen, have been arrested as hostages, and imprisoned in the fort of Altrazenas. And the same despatch states that in a fight at Castellfolit, in which the Carlists are said to have been defeated, the Manila Chasseurs cut to pieces "with their knives," which looks as if their victims were unarmed, two companies of Carlists—though, if the latter "refused to surrender," this can scarcely be considered a massacre of prisoners—and burnt several villages which had risen in favour of the Carlists. Cuenca, it is said, remained only forty-eight hours in the possession of the Royalists, and General Malta has opened the inquiry into the causes of its fall.—Tablet.

THE CARLIST WAR.—The following despatches have been received by the military representative in London of Don Carlos VII.—"Perriguan, July 20.—A great victory has been gained by the Carlists over the Republican forces between Castel Folit and Figueras. Losses considerable on both sides. Gerona has paid its contribution to the Carlists. The Madrid report of the Carlist defeats and atrocities from the Republican Captain-General of Catalonia are absolutely unfounded. Prince Alfonso's Chief of Staff officially contradicts the Madrid despatches of Carlist atrocities at Cuenca, and the subsequent defeat of the Prince." "Bayonne, July 30.—The alleged battle of Moriones with the Carlists is believed to be a fiction. Great indignation is expressed on both sides of the frontier at the false despatches sent from Madrid and other points to aid the foreign intervention scheme of the Serranists. General Moriones has made an order for the execution of ten married men from among the principal Carlist inhabitants for every Republican soldier executed by the Carlists. Moriones has burned the houses and laid waste the country for many leagues around Pamplona."

GERMANY.

The royal Prussian Court and State Bishop, in partibus antichristianorum, Reinkens will arrive shortly at Kempten, in the Bavarian province of Suabia. The Old-Catholic sect there sent a petition to Herr Lutz for permission to give confirmation, whereupon Herr Lutz most wisely answered, he could not give such a permission, but he would put no obstacle in the way of the coming of Reinkens. All the Bavarian newspapers, except the Kempter Press, laugh to scorn the attempt at Kissingen, and paraded it with other ingenuous convivences of the Prussian police in bygone years.—Munich Corr. of Tablet.

CASE OF THE ABBE BERNARD.—The case of a parish priest of Lorraine who has recently been before the German tribunals, is worthy of a few words of special notice. The Abbe Charles Bernard is the brother of a certain Abbe V. Bernard, resident in France, who has published under a nom de plume a book entitled Guerre de la Prusse contre l'Eglise Catholique avec la complicité et pour le malheur de la France. The Abbe Charles Bernard is parish priest of Hoff, near Sarrebourg. He "opted" for a French nationality at the time of the annexation, and consequently lost the income of his cure. The German authorities then tried to induce the Bishop of Nancy to remove him from his spiritual charge, but failed. On the 15th of June last he was suddenly arrested and thrown into the prison of Saverne, and a vigorous search made among his papers and property, which were seized. Whether it was hoped that something would be found implicating him in the preparation of the book above-mentioned is not clear, but the official charge was that "having 'opted' for France he had refused to resign his cure." This, however was dropped at the trial, as well as the further charge that he had violated the interdiction of the civil power by exercising spiritual function. He was now accused of having excited to hatred of the Government in his farewell sermon. The solitary witness was proved to have altered the sense of the words used by the written testimony of all the parishioners, but on this authority and one other the prosecution rested. This other was the report of a previous trial at Nancy under the Empire, for the authorship of a book entitled Christ et Cesar, but

the Abbe turned the tables on his accusers by relating the incidents of the former prosecution; reading a letter from Cardinal Donnet strongly approving his book, and adding, that "if the Emperor Napoleon whom he was now reproached with having criticised had acted on the principles contained in Christ et Cesar, he would not have fallen at Sedan, and he himself would not have found himself before German judges at Saverne." The Abbe was, however, condemned to a month's imprisonment in a fortress, and was escorted thither by his parishioners and eighteen priests who were present. Since then, on the 20th July, the President of the Circle of Metz, Herr von Arnim, has added to his sentence that of banishment from Alsace-Lorraine, and on the expiration of his term of imprisonment, the Abbe was conducted to the French frontier by the police without any friends being allowed to communicate with him. It is clear that means exist for getting rid with a show of law of any ecclesiastic in the annexed provinces who has not chosen to change his nationality.—Tablet.

GERMAN EDUCATION BILL.—The new Education Bill which is in preparation at Berlin, and is to be laid before Parliament next Session, severs all existing ties between universities and ecclesiastical authorities, both Catholic and Lutheran. The theological faculties will be subjected only to the university senates and to the Minister of Public Worship and Education.

THE PRESS LAWS IN FRIEDRICH.—The Confedere de Freiburg, an organ of the Liberal party of that canton, prints the following notice:—"In the critical situation in which we are placed, that of being condemned to imprisonment at any moment, we find ourselves under the necessity of opening to competition the post of responsible editor of the journal. Occupation: to pass a part of the year in prison, and the remainder in doing nothing."

THE "OLD CATHOLICS."—The Prussian Minister of Public Worship has decided that until the "Old Catholics" have organized a parish system and obtained for it the royal sanction their clergy cannot be looked upon in the eyes of the law as parochial clergy and are not entitled to solemnize marriages.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES IN GERMANY.—The Prussian Government has ordered criminal proceedings to be instituted by the public prosecutor against Catholic Societies. These prosecutions are based on certain documents pretended to be found in the domiciliary searches lately made.

Canon Korytkowski, who was a few days ago conveyed from Gnesen under police escort, has not, as has been stated, proceeded to Galicia, but via Posen and Berlin to Muenster, in Prussia, where he proposes for the present to fix his abode. The Canon could not be prevailed upon to leave Gnesen except by application of gentle force, the police commissary placed his hand upon his shoulder.

Mgr. Janiszewski, Auxiliary Bishop of Posen, was arrested at Posen on Monday, for the purpose of undergoing his sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment. The Bishop has been conveyed to Koźmin.

ITALY.

The following telegram appeared in Catholic Opinion of the 29th July:—"Rome, July 27.—The sentence against the Catholics who were arrested on the 21st June has been confirmed. An appeal will however be made to the Court of Cassation. The Pope is exceedingly well, and on the occasion of the marriage of the Marquis Teodoli and Miss Conrad, his Holiness gave presents to the bride and bridegroom. Monsignor Samminatelli, the new Grand Almoner, will be consecrated Archbishop, probably by the Pope himself.

THE ESQUILINE.—The recent meetings of the Municipal Council of Rome were much occupied with discussing the ruinous outlay of money on the unfortunate Esquiline buildings. The disputes on this topic led to the resignation of the entire Giunta, and eventually to the defeat of Pianciani. A question has now arisen concerning the deposit of five millions lodged with the Intendance of Finance as part of the Esquiline works. Councillor Angelini has published a letter in which he charges the late Giunta with having deposited this sum of its own will and without the knowledge of the Council.—But the Assessor Galletti contradicts Angelini, and says the deposit was made by virtue of a simple order of the Syndic, without the knowledge or assent of the Giunta.—Roman Cor. of Tablet.

FATHER PAOLO ROSA THE ASTRONOMER.—The death is announced of Father Paolo Rosa of the Company of Jesus, one of the astronomers who were left at the observatory of the Roman College. Educated when a boy in the College of Nobles, under the Jesuit Fathers, Rosa early showed an aptitude for mathematical studies, which he cultivated assiduously after admission to the Order. In 1848 he left Europe, and made his first astronomical exercises in the Observatory of Georgetown, in the United States of America, under the direction of Father Curley. Returning to Europe, he became assistant in the astronomical department of the Roman College, and presented the observatory with several expensive instruments, purchased with his private funds.—These gifts of Rosa caused the erection of the new observatory on the Church of St. Ignatius, to which the Pope contributed largely. He then completed his theological studies, and was consecrated priest. For some years he remained in the Roman College as assistant and Professor of Mathematics, but wishing to occupy himself more fully with ministerial functions he left Rome, and became Rector of the College of Ferentino. Lately, the various provincial colleges of the Jesuits being closed, and the order suppressed, he returned to the observatory of the Roman College, where he occupied his leisure in astronomical studies without neglecting the exercise of his priestly functions. His excessive studies and labours injured his health and brought on a disorder, which, after twenty days of acute suffering, terminated his life. He was but 49 years old when he died. He left behind him several astronomical papers of great value, among which is a lengthened dissertation on the observations of the solar diameter, intended to prove the subjection of that luminary to variations in volume.—Tablet.

Who will fill (that is efficiently) the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mgr. Merode, a faithful among the faithful, the terror of the Piedmontese conspirators, the link between the Zouaves of France and the "noble guard"? He has left his magnificent fortune for the maintenance of no less than fifteen charitable institutions, which he had not only founded, but had maintained at his own sole charge. The poor will miss him almost as much as will Pius IX. The report concerning a letter of repentance from the expelled King of Spain (d'Aosta) to the Sovereign Pontiff has to be received with much caution. It is perhaps true in the main, but as to any sincerity on the part of the writer—to believe that we should require assurance made doubly sure. Is there not in the present representatives of the House of Savoy a penchant for the royalty of Spain? We are right and only prudent in suspecting the contrition of men whose penitence will be highly beneficial to them in a worldly sense. Let Amadeus clear Rome and the Marches of the brigands and out-throats from Piedmont, purify the Quirinal and hang Minghetti and some dozen others; that would look something like sorrow for the past and amendment for the future. Poor Charles Albert! His bust has received all those honors refused to himself during his lifetime: on Thursday last it was placed next to Dante, in the dual palace at Venice, in the presence of the civil and military authorities. So are glad that Victor Emmanuel was not present, so that external decency at least was not outraged upon the occasion. M. de Courcelle is to return to his post of ambassador to the Holy Father much to the annoyance of the friends of disorder.—The Universe.

AUSTRIA.

Denunciation and calumny were until now strange things in Austria and known only by name, though we saw them doing their mischievous work in Germany ever since Prussia at Sedan entered upon inheritance of Napoleonism with all its destructive corruption. This agreeable state of things has been disturbed by some hot-brained leaders of the Liberal era, anxious to plunge us all into civil conflict. At Kremsmünster, a parish and convent in the Diocese of Linz, some days ago the Right Reverend Bishop Rudiger preached on the occasion of a confirmation. Partly from curiosity and partly out of hatred against the Bishop, many Liberals came to church with the intention to "catch" the Bishop. Just as they entered he was saying, it was a very alarming symptom that in a thorough Catholic land like Austria, laws should have been made which neither the Church nor the Pope, nor the clergy could approve of. These words were sufficient to enable them to denounce the Bishop to the authorities as having incited the people against the new laws. A commission of enquiry was immediately dispatched to the spot, and up to the present time some thirty witnesses have been examined but without success. I am informed to-day that the case has been allowed to drop, as the Bishop cannot by any means be incriminated. The Liberals are mad at this turn of affairs, and indeed it is a hard blow for them, for they have lost by this rash proceeding all their adherents in this part of the country. It is a sign that these country-people who are duped by Liberalism, renounce it as soon as its acts are seen to be dishonest and mean. Thank God, Liberalism itself opens the eyes of its blind followers and ruins itself every day more and more.

The accounts published by Austrian papers from the inundated districts in Moravia are very distressing. Whole parishes have been laid waste, and harvest and vintage have been spoiled alike. At Allstadtretz 50 houses are completely destroyed, and 100 are in hourly danger of a like fate. At Oberhalb 30 houses have been washed away; at Unterhalb 15 houses and twenty barns; so each afflicted place reports its own score of losses. Railway dykes have of course been broken through and rendered completely useless. Many lives have been lost. The places visited by the rain-spout which was the immediate cause of the inundation are Retz, Allstadtretz, Oberhalb, Unterhalb, Unterretzbach, Mittelretzbach, Kleinhisteln, and Kleinriedenthal.—Vienna Cor. of Tablet.

FURTHER IRISH NEWS.

FEAST OF ST. ALPHONSUS IN LIMERICK.—In another column we give an ample account of the appearance and decorations of the above noble Church, and of the music and grand ceremonies on Sunday last, on the occasion of the celebration of the high festival of St. Alphonsus. We also give an excellent report of the admirable sermon of the Very Rev. Canon McManus, P.P. of Cork. We understand that a magnificent fellow-citizen, whose name is already linked imperishably with the annals of this beautiful church, has intimated his determination to build a tower and give a peal of bells, which will necessitate an outlay of some thousands of pounds sterling, and which will constitute this church one of the handsomest and most complete churches in Ireland.—Limerick Reporter, Aug. 4.

FESTIVAL OF ST. MARY OF ANGERS.—This grand festival of the Franciscan Order was observed on Sunday, the 2nd inst., with due solemnity at the Franciscan Church, Henry street, Limerick. High Mass commenced at 12 o'clock. Celebrant, Rev. Father O'Connor; deacon, Rev. Mr. Madden; sub-deacon, Rev. Father Hogan. An excellent sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father Rossiter, of the Franciscan Church, Cork. The devotions of the day concluded with Rosary and Sermon in the evening, by the Very Rev. Father Rossiter.—Reporter.

FESTIVAL OF ST. DOMING.—The festival of this illustrious Saint was observed with great solemnity and splendor in the Church of St. Saviour, Limerick, on the 4th inst. At 12 o'clock there was High Mass, Coram Episcopo, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler presiding. The Rev. T. Burke, O. S. F. was High Priest; the Rev. Dr. Madden, Deacon; the Rev. Fr. Wm. Dundon, O. S. A., Subdeacon; the Rev. C. Conway, St. Michael's, Master of Ceremonies. Deacons at the Throne were Rev. Father Skelley, O.P., and Rev. Father Linton, C.C.; The Rev. M. Meehan, P.P., Carrigaholt, was Assistant Priest at the Throne.—The sermon, which was most impressive and eloquent, and which gave a full account of the life of the great Dominic de Gusman, was preached by the Rev. Joseph Bourke, of the Diocesan Seminary. The music was exceedingly beautiful. Mr. E. Murray presided at the organ. The choir consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Oty, Mrs. Phaff and Miss Bernal, M. Lidmarsh, Mr. Howard, Mr. Meany, &c.

The admirable Pastoral letter of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, was read on Sunday, the 2nd inst., by the officiating Priests, to the congregations in the several parishes in the diocese of Emly, where the scandalous spirit of faction fighting have brought ruin on many otherwise respectable families. It is to be hoped that the Mission at Kiltelloe, conducted by the Oblate Fathers, and which was brought to a close on Sunday, by the Very Rev. Father Kirby and his fellow-labourers in the Mission, will be attended with permanent good results.—Tipperary Vindicator.

OBITUARY.—One of the oldest solicitors in Limerick—John Gleeson—died at his residence, Thomas Street, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. He was highly respected by rich and poor for his gentlemanly and amiable demeanour, and he died as he lived a good and true Catholic.

A lady of the name of Mrs. Mary Frieze, who left the City of Limerick about thirty years ago for Frankfort, State of Kentucky, U.S.A., and who by her industry has realised a handsome fortune, thoughtful of her native place and of the exigencies and wants of her poor suffering fellow-citizens, has transmitted to the Rev. J. McCoy, Administrator of St. John's, a sum of money sufficient to build seven cottages for the sick poor of that parish. This pious Catholic lady desires that five of these cottages shall be erected to commemorate the Passion of Our Lord; and one in honor of the Blessed Virgin and the other of St. Joseph. It is Mrs. Frieze's wish that the cottages should be built on ground near the Cathedral of St. John's, in Garryowen, close by the spot in which she was born, and on land free from tax; and that they should be tenanted in succession by such poor persons as the Pastor of the Parish or the Lord Bishop of the Diocese would select out of the many sick poor with which that parish abounds. The letter of Mrs. Frieze conveying her wishes in these particulars is full of the spirit of true devotion to religion, and strict adherence to the strongest love for the old Faith of the old land. We understand that Mrs. Frieze has sent from time to time considerable sums of money to various poor persons whom she had known when at home in Limerick; and in every instance these charitable sums have been accompanied by an expression of her hope that she should be remembered in the prayers of the recipients for the grace of a happy death. Already we are glad to say the plans which have been approved of by his lordship Dr. Butler, are about to be carried out by skillful and competent contractor; and in a short time we trust that the cottages shall become tenanted by the poor. We have heard it is Mrs. Frieze's intention to constitute such a further sum as shall be sufficient for the keeping in repair and furnishing these cottages. This is a most useful and admirable expenditure on the part of this excellent lady. She is disposing of her wealth in the best and most exemplary manner when she gives to the poor of her native city. One of her latest beneficial acts is her offer in proof of

devotion to St. Patrick to build a cut stone wall around the well, with a suitable approach, and a flag to commemorate the gift.

HOMES RUNS CONFEDERATION.—There was a meeting at Hanley on Tuesday night, 28th ult. The largest hall in Hanley was engaged for the occasion. The secretary of the Confederation was present. There was a good attendance of Irish from the locality. An Englishman was in the chair. Resolutions in favour of a Federal alliance between England and Ireland were enthusiastically carried. Several new members were enrolled, and the proceedings were enthusiastic throughout.

A return of the marriages, births, and deaths in 1873 has been made to the Lord Lieutenant, from which it appears that 26,566 marriages have taken place. Of these 18,573 were between Catholics, and 7,993 between Protestants. This proves, when we remember the relative numbers of each, that matrimony is more popular in the latter denomination than in the former. Of the 144,592 births during the year, 71,388 were boys, and only 70,204 girls. Death has swept away 97,840—49,191 males and 48,649 females; equal to a ratio of 18.3 per thousand of the population. This shows an increase of two per thousand on the average rate of mortality in the years 1868-72. The marriages in the city of Dublin were 2,840, of which there occurred nearly one hundred more in the quarter ending in September than in that ending in March.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Exchequer Receipts from 1st April to the 25th July, 1874, were £21,916,724; payments, £26,939,127; balances, £1,688,396. Last year the receipts were £21,867,648; payments, £29,005,639; and balances, £2,813,758.

The Stroud election was, as Mr. Gladstone himself said, the circumstance that induced him to dissolve Parliament. The recent election may, perhaps, indicate that the tide is on the turn.

CRUELTY TO ITALIAN GIRLS.—At the North Shields police on Friday, 24th ult., Johannes Mark, an Italian, was charged with ill-treating two little girls, also Italians. The prisoner had hired the children from their parents for £10 a year, and sent them out to sing and beg in the streets and publichouses. Unless they brought him in 15s. every week, he used to beat them and stop their food. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labor.

Much importance is attached to a resolution which the Executive of the Labourers' Union has arrived at—that in face of the existing state of things, with a large number of men in enforced idleness, and the impossibility of seeking public support continually while the harvest is waiting to be gathered, the labourers must emigrate or migrate to other parts of England, or shift as best they can on their own individual resources. The Times accepts the resolution as a clear indication that labourers' movement has failed. A meeting called by Mr. Arch at Salisbury on the 31st ult. ended in a free fight.

OBJECTS OF ART.—Recently some personal effects of lady of a rank, deceased, were sold at Messrs. Foster's in Pall Mall. A small 12mo. volume, described as Queen Elizabeth's Book of Prayer, with some twenty pages written on vellum, and on the inside of the cover two miniatures, one being a portrait of Elizabeth, sold for £335; an antique book of the Sacrament, reposed silver cover £35; an agate snuff box, with two miniatures, attributed to Zincke, £165; two old Breguet watches, £77; an old English repeater, by Thomas Mudge, £45; the Order of the Garter, in enamelled gold set with diamonds, £210.

ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—At Hammersmith, on Saturday, Ebenezer Wallis, a tobacconist, of the Hammersmith Road, was brought up on a warrant charged with assaulting Florence Wallis, his wife. The complainant said that on Thursday morning week her husband, who had been sleeping on the sofa all night and was not sober, accused her of being the cause of his intemperate habits. He punched her in the face with his fist, knocked her down, kicked her, and caught hold of her head and knocked it on the floor. She had been married eighteen months.—He commenced drinking three weeks after their marriage. Sergeant Kesley said he searched the place and found on the table a revolver with six chambers all loaded. Mr. Ingham committed the prisoner for three months with hard labor.

EXTRAORDINARY SYSTEM OF EXTORTION.—At Greenwich, on Monday, Thomas Seymour, a rough-looking man was charged with being found on land near the line of railway passing through a part of Lewisham for the supposed purpose of extorting money. For some time past frequent complaints had been made to the police authorities of respectable persons walking along the embankment of the London and Brighton Railway to Brockley, threatened with being exposed for misconduct unless they comply with giving what is termed "hush money." When being taken to the station he threw away a roll of paper, on which was found written the names and addresses of persons taken by intimidation, and also in his possession one or two trinkets and a pencil case.—Mr. Bagny remanded the prisoner.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—At the Police Court, Atherton, on Monday, Charles Kurst, general dealer, of Birmingham, was charged with having feloniously killed and slain a woman, 78 years of age, named Mary Spare. The prisoner, while drunk, was recklessly driving a horse and trap on the turnpike road near Atherton. The deceased, was walking on the footpath, was knocked down by the trap and killed. The prisoner drove away at a rapid rate, but was apprehended the same night at a public house six miles away. The prisoner said he regretted the occurrence, and stated, that as the husband of the deceased was in humble circumstances, he had instructed his solicitor to pay him 6s. a week for life, the first payment to be made next Friday, night whether he was liberated or not. The accused was committed for trial at the next Warwick Assizes.

The English House of Commons on the 27th ult. agreed to a motion made by Mr. Newdegate for a copy of all laws in operation in certain foreign countries relative to convents and monasteries. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, on behalf of the Roman Catholic members of the House, announced that they had no objection that the motion should be acceded to and that they gladly welcomed information on this or any other subject affecting the Roman Catholic religion. They in fact, hoped that the House would make the scope of the inquiry as wide as the civilized world. Sir George Bowyer had no doubt that the object of Mr. Newdegate was to have the perverting laws against Catholics now in operation in certain foreign countries adopted in England; but he did not think that the people of England would consent to follow such an example. Major O'Gorman contributed his share to the debate by suggesting that China should be included in the returns.

GREAT FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—The great landing stage at Liverpool, one of the finest works of marine engineering in the country, has been all but destroyed by a fire, notwithstanding the fact that it is a huge platform surrounded by water. The stage has only been lengthened by the addition of a new portion connecting the smaller stage, formerly a detached structure for ferry steamers, and the larger or Prince's Stage for sea-going steamers, and the whole formed (until to-day) a vast promenade of 700 yards in length, supported on timbers and pontoons, and connected with the adjacent piers by iron bridges and a new roadway for vehicles only just opened. The workmen were all busily engaged this afternoon completing the various parts of the works, when, by some accident, as a plumber was fixing some gaspipes on the Prince's stage, an explosion took place, and the woodwork ignited. The timbers

all recently caulked—were very inflammable, and the fire, fanned by a brisk wind from the north, spread with giant strides. Attempts were made to stop its progress by breaking up the flooring, but to no purpose, as it had seized firm hold of the beams below, and it soon swept from end to end of the whole structure. Soon after the fire broke out the stages were cleared of passengers, and barricaded. The traffic to the ferries and seagoing steamers were entirely suspended, and the pier and dock walls, as well as all the streets commanding access to the river, were crowded with spectators, watching, as well as they could, for the blinding smoke and the progress of the devastation, which no human effort appeared able to check. Mr. Lyster, the dock engineer, and a number of the members of the Morsey Dock Board, together with the police authorities were all anxiously engaged in assisting the firemen, but to little purpose. Universal regret is felt at the disaster, for the landing stage formed one of the chief features of the port, the new approaches to them from the land having only been opened for a few days. It is anticipated that the loss will be enormous, approaching a quarter of a million. The girders and the pontoons are of iron, also the framework of the bridges. Part of the loss will fall upon the Dock Board, but as the newer portion of the works had not been quite completed, Messrs. Braysay will, no doubt be heavy sufferers.

The recent arrest in San Francisco of the exhibitors of the four-legged child was made under a provision of the penal code which reads as follows: "Every person exhibiting the deformities of another, or his own deformities, for hire, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

There are some frauds so well conducted, that it would be stupidly not to be deceived by them. A wise man, therefore, may be duped as well as a fool; but the fool publishes the triumph of his deceiver; the wise man is silent, and denies that triumph to an enemy which he would hardly concede to a friend; a triumph that proclaims his own defeat.—Bacon.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A DENTIST'S SHOP.—"Mark Twain," in his new book about England, tells how he had the toothache one night in London, and gives some pleasing recollections of the dentist's rooms which he was wont to patronize when he lived in Elmira. He says: "One night that tooth did just jump, and every time it jumped it raised my head right off the pillow. How I did lie awake and think about that dentist's shop in Elmira, where I had been under torture so many times—of those pretty dental instruments; so polished and so cold! How I did long to lay my neck against one—of those short thick, heavy twisted chaps, with the bow-legged fluted and carved handles and short hawthill jaws! How I revelled in delight at the thought of having such a thing clutch my refractory tooth and yank it! With what pleasurable emotions came crowding into my mind the recollections of that dentist and his room and its fixtures—his big, easy chair, with the pretty white curtained window before it, and the nice, big red glass spittoon to the left with the hole in the bottom, and the bits of wet cotton and the bright pieces of gold and streams of blood-stained saliva on the sides. And then, the pretty little bureau with the bottles on the pot and the little yellow drawers which he jerks out so gentle when looking for some new and more delicate instrument of torture. And then, that beautiful little round, velvet-covered stand on the gas fixture in front, covered with the nice drills, and pretty files, and the pretty little crowbars with the stained ivory handles, and the long steel crochet needles with which he hunts for new cavities, and the little round pasteboard box full of gold 'plugs,' and the dirty little napkin, and the rubber ball syringe, and the singular smell of his thumb, and all that! Oh, how nice!"

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.) LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.) WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.) BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical.) AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, REPRINTED BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 — AND AMENDMENTS In the matter of ALFRED HOLE, of the City and District of Montreal, Tinsmith and Plumber, Trader, An Insolvent. J. the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Jacques Street, in the said City, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of September next, A.D. 1874, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.

A. B. STEWART, Assignee. Montreal, 17th August, 1874.

prov. of QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } DAME PHILOMENE BEAUDIN, wife of PAUL DUPUIS, Farmer, of St Philippe, in the District of Montreal, Plaintiff. vs. The said PAUL DUPUIS, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 11 August, 1874. J. E. ROBIDOUX, Attorney for Plaintiff.