

Trinity College, and has since been adjourned from day to day, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Joseph Napier, presiding. The chief interest amongst Catholics was the motion which stood in Mr. Butt's name, brought forward at the opening of the meeting on Monday by the Rev. Dr. Haughton, seconded by Dr. Shaw, and supported by the Rev. Professor Galbraith, namely, for the admission of a Catholic College as a portion of the University of Dublin. After a discussion of about three hours, the motion was defeated in a division by 74 against seven votes, the majority consisting mainly of the fellows, pro-fessors and staff of the college. The three fellows named made extremely able speeches in support of the motion, and predicted that its rejection by the Senate must lead to an attack on Trinity College, which must end in despoiling her of a large portion of her endowments. The Freeman's Journal and the Evening Post have both pointed out the issues involved, in relation to Catholics. The Express and the Mail, the Conservative organs, seem to appreciate the gravity of the rejection of the motion; confident that it will excite the Catholics to concentrate their opposition upon Trinity College. The former, recognizing the grievance regarding degrees, asks why do the Catholics not seek affiliation of their College with the Queen's rather than the Dublin University? They see that if the Catholic University College once had a University footing in a common arena with Trinity, and proved able to compete with it in the results of its teaching, an unanswerable argument would thereby be supplied for its public endorsement. And, further, that the apprehension now largely entertained by timid and anti-serving Catholics, that even were the Catholic University chartered as such, the social and academic value of its degrees would be liberally discounted, while those of Dublin University would generally be at a high premium, and never below would be completely precluded by the incorporation of the Catholic University College in the Dublin University, so that the students of the former and those of Trinity College would be examined under common tests and bear common degrees. Such a scheme would silence Catholics of that stamp, and deprive them of their last pretext for sending their sons to Trinity College. The Irish Correspondent of the Times is in error when he states, on Tuesday, that the majority in the Senate on Monday, included "Catholics." It included one only, Dr. Maguire, Professor of Latin, Queen's College, Galway; but it included some apostates, amongst others, the Rev. Thaddeus O'Mahony, D.D., Professor of the Irish Language, Trinity College, who entered that institution as a Catholic, and lost his faith, like many others, there. The discussions in the Senate of the Dublin University since the defeat, on Monday, of Mr. Butt's motion, have reference to the proposed changes in the governing body. Mr. Monck's motion, to supersede the College Board, and have but one governing body, for College and University, was defeated last evening, by 74 to 16 votes; so that in a packed Senate like that, the fellows or Board party will defeat all attempts at reform, internal and external, and precipitate popular and legislative hostility, which must lead to radical changes in Trinity College.—Dublin Cor. of Tablet.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The work of internal reorganization proceeds steadily in the University. The faculty of law has just been placed on an active footing by the appointment of two of the most rising members of the junior Irish Bar to chairs of English Law of Jurisprudence; Mr. Richard Paul Carton, who was called in 1863, and Mr. Hugh McDermott, who made his studies in the Catholic University, called in 1862. Amongst the legal objections urged by some of the senators of the Dublin University against the incorporation of the Catholic College into the former foundation, is the unrepaid portion of the Relief Act, 1793 (32 Geo. III, cap. 21, sect. 7); and also the penal clause in the Emancipation Act against Jesuits; as it is alleged that the direction of the whole Catholic University has recently been placed under Jesuit Fathers. For the latter statement there is not a shadow of ground. Two Jesuits, F.F. Barron and Keating, have been placed over St. Patrick's Collegiate House, in charge, as deans, of the domestic life, discipline, and training of the students resident therein—a highly important duty—but these Fathers exercise no further function, fill no chairs, nor, in any wise, save that one of them may have a seat on the Rectorial Council, direct the general administration of the University.—18.

IRISH JUDGES AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES.—Among the questions which Mr. Butt intends raising in the House of Commons as soon as the holidays are over I may select two which are likely to cause some lively discussion. One refers to the appointment of non-political judges, and the other to the examination by competent authority of candidates for the office of Resident Magistrates in Ireland. The first will form the subject of an address to the Crown representing, that in the opinion of Parliament it would be for the advantage of the administration of justice if the Irish Judges were appointed to some extent as they are in England upon the sole responsibility of the Lord Chancellor without reference to official or political claims. In the Magistrates (Ireland) and Commissioners of Police Salaries Bill he will make an effort to have a clause inserted to the effect that after the passing of the Act, and from time to time, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland shall appoint a Board of fit and proper persons who shall periodically examine into and certify the qualifications of all persons chosen to act as Resident Magistrates under the Acts repealed, including therein especially an examination of all such persons as to their knowledge of the duties of magistrates and the laws relating to the same and of such other branches of knowledge as the same board with the approbation of the Lord Lieutenant may from time to time prescribe, and after the passing of the Act no person shall be appointed as a resident stipendiary magistrate unless such person shall have satisfied this board as to his capability.—Correspondent of Irish Times.

THE LOYALTY OF DUBLIN.—There was somewhat curiously an Irish element introduced into the debate on Friday night on Oxford as a military centre. Lord Churchill alluded to Dublin being a garrison as well as a University City, but ascribed the presence of the troops to the disaffection of the people. The Lord Mayor's speech was quite sufficient for the vindication of Dublin, but Mr. Meldon also rose, and defended the University of Dublin from imaginary sneers. He declared that physically Dublin would beat Oxford any day. The challenges of Dublin in boating, cricketing, and other matters were always declined. The city of Dublin, said Mr. Meldon, was "far and away" ahead of Oxford, and will ever remain the capital of Ireland.—Correspondent of Express.

NATIONAL BOARD STATISTICS.—The report of the Irish National Board of Education for the year 1873 mentions that, 412 teachers permanently left the service during the year, 159 of whom had been trained in Dublin at the public expense. Forty-one entered the civil service, 61 married, 21 became commercial clerks, 56 emigrated, 32 were dismissed. There are now on the school rolls in Ireland 1,020,130, and in average daily attendance 373,311, or 17,550 over the number for 1873. The total amount paid in salaries, premiums, gratuities, and allowances was £436,950. The parliamentary grant was £542,222. The total independent receipts from school fees, &c., were about £24,000.

DISCOVERY OF A VALUABLE COAL SHAM.—The Chronicle states that a valuable seam of coal has just been won in a new shaft which the Mining Company of Ireland have been engaged in sinking for nearly twelve months at Lisnacross, close to

the colliery terminus of the Southern Railway, the main line of which connecting Thurles with Clonmel is nearly completed. A short branch connecting the Lisnacross collieries with the main line will secure to extensive and populous districts the advantage of coal of excellent quality at a moderate cost. The cost of cartage from Lisnacross to Clonmel—a distance of about twenty miles—is at present 18s. per ton. By the new line the cost will probably be reduced to 1s. This charge will be the sole increase on the price of the coal at the pit's mouth when the fuel is delivered at Clonmel.—Irish Times.

EXPORTS OF IRISH CATTLE TO ENGLAND.—Ireland sent to England last year upwards of 63,000 cattle more than in 1872. The exportation of sheep to England increased by 36,000 animals. There would appear to be almost no limit to the producing capacity of the Irish pastures, or the consumptive power of the English people. One-half of the cattle and sheep imported from this country has hitherto entered England by way of Liverpool; but in consequence of restrictions imposed upon the trade at that port Irish cattle are beginning to be sent to other harbors. Already apprehensions are expressed lest the price of butchers' meat should be increased through the decline of the Irish cattle transit through Liverpool.—Irish Times.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. JOHN TYRRELL, P.P.—We announce with regret the death of the Very Rev. John Tyrrell, P.P., which occurred on Sunday evening, the 17th ult., at his residence, Blackditch. He was laborious in the discharge of his sacred duties, "laboring in season and out of season." He was gentle and considerate, particularly towards the poor, whose prayers will ascend to the throne of mercy for their good, faithful and exemplary pastor. R.I.P.—Catholic Times.

WESTERN HIGHLANDS OF IRELAND, CONTEMPLATED.—The tourist will be delighted in the Western Highlands with the grandest and most picturesque lake and mountain scenery in the United Kingdom. The panoramic view of Killory Bay for eight miles, with its wild romantic mountains towering into the sky, and volcanic-like "Mweelrea" (2,688 feet) at the entrance, cannot be surpassed; the wild grandeur of Kylesmore Pass and Lake, with the "Twelve Pins" (2,000 feet) in the background is unrivalled. The Silvery Lakes, Glendalough, Derryleague, Inagh, team with salmon and trout, and other inexhaustible sport. The sea-cliff and headlands of Clifton and Achill, washed by the broad Atlantic, are grand and wild. Clew Bay, comprising an area of twenty-eight square miles, studded with over 100 islands, affords from Greagh Patrick (2,500 feet) one of the most panoramic views in the world, not excepting the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, Lough Corrib, eighteen miles long, is a small freshwater inland sea, upon which a steamer plies to Cong—the venerable ruins of Cong Abbey are not only beautiful, but traditional and legendary. Loughs Conn and Cullin, the former eight miles long, afford views that are the real of the extravagant scenic artist's ideal—wild foreground—water—jutting headlands, backed by numerous lines of hills and high mountains. Lough Gill and Hazelwood Demesne at the end of the tour, afford a change from the wild and romantic to the wooded class of scenery; still, however, blended in the background with desert-looking serrated mountains. To the scenic tourist, the health seeker, the angler, the sportsman, the botanist, the geologist, the archaeologist, the artist, or the pedestrian, the attractions offered by the Western Highlands are unrivalled, with the additional charm of being in parts unexplored.—Tourist Guide, by J. E. Ward.—Midland Great Western Railway.

THE LATEST TRADE IN THE NORTH.—I regret to have to state that the present condition of the linen trade, the staple manufacture of the North, is in an universally low and dull condition here at the present time. During the past week one large house here has already surrendered to the pressure, and the general feeling seems to be one of considerable uneasiness. In both of the extensive power-loom weaving factories in this town the hands have been recently reduced, and it is said that the next step will be to resort to the "short time movement." It is hard to divine what the cause may be, but it is sincerely to be hoped that matters may soon assume a much brighter aspect than they do at present.—Correspondent of Saunders.

THE LAND QUESTION IN THE QUEEN'S COUNTY.—A meeting of the Queen's County Independent Club was held on Tuesday May 26, in Maryborough to consider the various Land Bills brought into Parliament by Irish members. After Mr. Marum and other gentlemen had spoken, the following resolutions were adopted:—"That, while thanking the members of the Irish party for their zealous efforts to protect the interests of Ireland in parliament during the present session, we consider that, as not one of the land bills hitherto introduced seems to secure effectually the rights of tenure, fair rents, and free sale to all classes of occupiers of land in Ireland, we trust that they will unite to reconsider them, and that measures should be taken to draft a comprehensive bill, based on the resolutions of the three national conferences, and to introduce it into parliament in the next session." "That in our opinion another Irish National Land Conference should be held in Dublin before the next session of parliament, to prepare or approve of a land bill for all Ireland, and to form a permanent Central Irish Tenant League."—Nation.

THE KILKENNY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.—We (Nation) take the following from the Kilkenny Journal of Wednesday:—"The adjourned meeting of the above association was held in the Assembly-rooms, Tholsel, on Saturday last. There were close on thirty tenant farmers in attendance. Mr. James Cormack, Ullingford, in the unavoidable absence of the Mayor, occupied the chair. Letters were read by Mr. Marum from tenant farmers through all parts of the country, also from a great number of the priests throughout the country, all sympathizing in the object of the meeting, and promising their hearty support. The press attended, but were informed that the meeting was intended to be a private one, but that intimation would be given when a general meeting would take place. The reporters then retired. We understand that the next meeting will be held on the next monthly fair day, when arrangements will be made to hold the first general district meeting."

A TENANTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION FOR FARNEY.—We (Nation) take the following from the Dundalk Democrat:—"A preliminary meeting of the tenant farmers of the barony of Farney, was held in the Shirley Arms Hotel, Carrickmacross, on Thursday, 21st inst., for the purpose of taking steps to establish a Tenants' Defence Association. There was a large attendance of the leading tenants of the barony present, and all seemed most anxious to have the association established. At the hour of three o'clock, on the motion of Mr. Thomas McCabe, Loughmoylan, seconded by Mr. William Henry, of Mullanavogue, Mr. Thomas Phelan, P.L.G., Carrickmacross, was moved to the chair. On the motion of Mr. Samuel Enkins, Corrdunrod, seconded by Mr. P. Devin, T.K., Carrickmacross, Mr. Henry Overend was appointed secretary, pro tem. Moved by Mr. Martin McMahon, P.L.G., Coolreagh, and seconded by Mr. Andrew Hamilton, and carried unanimously:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the time has come when it is the imperative duty of the tenantry of the barony of Farney to establish a Tenants' Defence Association." Moved by Mr. Robert Smith, P.L.G., Dunmy, and seconded by Mr. Hugh Callan, P.L.G., Lignall, and carried unanimously:—"That a general meeting of the tenantry of the barony be convened for two o'clock, on Friday, the 29th inst., in the town of Carrickmacross, for the purpose of

establishing a Tenants' Defence Association." The resolution concerning the meeting was then drawn up and signed by an immense number of the leading tenants. The proceedings terminated by passing a warm vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE RANSOM OF RENTS IN LOUTH.—The same paper from which we (Nation) have quoted above—the Dundalk Democrat—has the following:—"In Louth it is rumored that the owners of three or four properties are preparing to follow in the footsteps of the Earls of Dartry and Roden. It is evident therefore, that unless the farmers in the county take some steps in forming a defence association for the protection of their rights, they may expect a little consideration at the hands of their respective agents as those on the Dartry and Roden estates have received from Messrs. Henry and Robson. Mr. Henry has already served notices to quit on the tenants. The tenants, however, have refused to pay the increase demanded, being convinced of their inability to do so, and thus the sad and distressing spectacle of wholesale eviction, with all its melancholy consequences, is threatened in Louth. Mr. Robson, Lord Roden's agent, has not adopted such extreme measures as those to which Mr. Henry has had recourse. On the contrary, we are informed, he has stated to one of the tenants who signed the memorial to the landlord, that it is not his intention to dispossess any of the tenants who should refuse to agree to the proposed alterations in their rents; adding that these parties would not get leave to sell their interests in their farms should they be disposed to do so hereafter. He has resolved, however, 'to try again' to induce them to consent to an increase as will be seen from the following copy of a circular sent to the tenants during this week:—

Dundalk Estate Office Dundalk, 9th May, 1874.  
DEAR SIR—I issued a circular on the 10th ult., informing you of Lord Roden's intention to make an increase on the rents of this estate from 1st May, 1874, to which I have had no reply. I beg to hand you a memorandum showing the proposed increase on your holding, and request your kindly informing me of your decision thereon, on or before the 31st inst. Faithfully yours,  
W. ROBSON.

Mr. Robson states he has received no reply to his former circular, thus ignoring the memorial addressed by the tenants to Lord Roden, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Robson as a reply to his invitation to present themselves at his office.

THE CONVENTION ACT—PRESBYTERIAN OPINION.—The Londonderry Standard gives the following report of the speech delivered by the senior member for Derry County, on the second reading of Mr. P. J. Smyth's Convention Act Repeal Bill. We (Nation) quote the speech, as it may be regarded as an authoritative exposition of the sentiments of the great majority, if not the entire body, of the Presbyterians of the North on this important subject. Dr. Smyth said:—"I am somewhat surprised to hear from the hon. member for Donegal (Mr. Conolly) such expressions of alarm at the course pursued in Ireland by those who are friendly to the views entertained by the hon. member for Limerick. I do not know through what trials of courage the hon. member passed during his canvass in seeking a return to this House, but his experiences must have been exceptionally disheartening (a laugh). I can assure him that in the county adjoining his own, where a minority—perhaps a small one—sympathizes more or less with the hon. gentleman behind me (Mr. Butt) in his opinions on parliamentary government in Ireland, there was not the slightest attempt made to intimidate gentlemen who hold the old-fashioned opinions, nor did I see anything to cause alarm in the mind of any member of this House (cheers). The hon. member for Donegal must really not allow himself to be carried away by groundless alarms (hear, hear). I am not aware at this moment of any means being employed in Ireland to propagate political opinions or to advance theories of government, except means which are perfectly constitutional, and if we do not agree with them we have constitutional means of opposing them (cheers). With regard to the bill now before the House, I am anxious that English and Scotch members should clearly understand how the law as it now exists, affect assemblies of a delegated character. The Attorney-General for Ireland has explained that it is the principle of delegation, or of popular representation, that renders a meeting illegal in that country, provided the meeting meddles with questions affecting the constitution in church and state. Now the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland is a representative body. It is not an assemblage of persons fortuitously brought together, but a body of commissioned members, distinctly representing the Presbyterian people all over Ireland. Now, I do not hesitate to say that, as the law now stands, that assembly must have committed illegal acts, if the interpretation we have had from the right hon. gentleman (Dr. Ball) be correct, and I have no reason to doubt it. In 1868 certain resolutions were passed by the House of Commons vitally affecting the constitution, so far as the then established church of Ireland was concerned. The Presbyterian Assembly and, after two days' discussion, passed resolutions of its own on that very subject (hear, hear). What was this but a violation of the law of 1793? and yet it would be a high-handed act of any government to interfere with such ecclesiastical discussions. As the member for Limerick has stated, the Episcopal Synod is protected in its deliberations by the statute of 1869, but other ecclesiastical bodies have no such protection (hear, hear). I am not content to live in suffering (cheers). I believe the Presbyterians of Ireland will still meet and discuss any subject which they deem worthy of their deliberations (hear, hear). But I think it better that they should have sanction of law for what they do, and, therefore, in consistency with the position I occupy, and with that which I wish the church to which I belong to occupy, I shall give my support to this bill" (cheers). After some discussion, the bill was rejected by 216 to 84.

When the Home Rule members announced their rule of Parliamentary action that they would form themselves into an Irish party there was a curious mixture of doubt and dislike expressed. Some announced their disbelief in the practicality of such a course, others resented it as an insult to the traditions of party warfare. The result, however, has been up to the present such as to gratify the friends of the country. Reluctant admissions are extorted from hostile critics that the Irish party have acquired great weight in the House. The numerous bills they have introduced upon Irish subjects are looked upon as a success, but they have to be discussed and dealt with, otherwise Parliament opens itself to the reproach that it will neither do Irish business itself nor leave Ireland do it. An attempt is made, indeed, to show that the very objects and purposes of these bills will vindicate the union, but this suggestion is too ingenious to have much real force. If they prove anything they show that under the system which Irishmen are expected not to attempt to alter there have grown up a multitude of evils the redress of which requires a number of acts of Parliament, and the discussion of which, up to the present, has occupied nearly half the time of an assembly by no means anxious to waste its leisure on matters connected with Ireland. That these things, gravely important as they are, should be left to private members to deal with, is a proof that Government hitherto have been unable or unwilling to discharge their duties. Compared with the ordinary efforts of private members those of the Home Rule members have met with a considerable amount of success. No doubt, many of the bills brought in have been defeated, or will share the destiny of the

innocents at the end of the session. But they have served their purpose to some extent in stimulating opinion on the subjects to which they apply; and in some instances they have met with decided success. The members for the City of Limerick may be said to have achieved rather considerable things. The junior member, Mr. O'Shaughnessy introduced a bill for the adoption of Union rating. His exposition was clear and able, and the results such as he may look upon with gratification. It is true that Tory acerbity, in the person of Mr. Kavanagh, ensured a technical defeat of his bill by an amendment, but not until after he had elicited from Sir Michael Hicks Beach—a Chief Secretary, by the way, who is doing a good deal to efface the unfavorable impression made by his first parliamentary speech on Ireland—a promise that a bill would be brought in embodying to a great extent the principles of Union rating. On a question like this a Tory Government is really able to do more than a Liberal Government, unless the latter be peculiarly strong; for it is from the Conservative side that opposition to Union rating is most to be looked for, and it is only party allegiance which could conquer the dislike illustrated in the following Mr. Kavanagh obtained. Mr. Butt failed in his measure to assimilate the parliamentary and municipal franchises, but his bill to equalize municipal privileges in England and Ireland had the unusual good fortune of passing a second reading on the night it was moved. A more important success was obtained by him in his resolution on the Irish fisheries, accomplished by no less a process than a defeat of the Government. The carrying of the resolution into effect has not been as prompt as could have been desired, and at first there seemed reason to suppose that the resolution of the House of Commons in favor of the Irish fisheries would be treated as the resolution in reference to the Civil servants was last year; but it has been announced that the balance of the Reproductive Loan fund would be handed over for the purpose of carrying the decision of the House into effect. This is not a great deal; it falls far short of what even handed justice requires, but it is something on which the country may be congratulated. These Home Rule members then are not a set of crack-brained visionaries, crying for the moon. They have not raised this Home Rule cry for the mere purpose of declamation or setting the people throughout the country aflame. They have in their mind really practical wants of the country, and practical remedies for these wants, which they are content to lay before the Imperial Parliament, and give it the opportunity, if it will, of showing how well it can legislate on such matters. But it is urged by some of the more good-natured of the commentators on Home Rule—the Imperial Parliament does all things for you, what is the use of your looking for a Parliament at home? Well, our answer is:—First, that if we were not depending on the Imperial Parliament, such a proposition as that relating to the Irish fisheries would not now be waiting to be made. An Irish Parliament would have long since—in fact it did before the Union—have lost the necessary stimulus in this direction. Second, we do not anticipate this remarkable compliance from the Imperial Parliament. At the present moment we get not the sleeve, but the sleeve-button, of the golden gown we have asked for, but we are by no means sure that the Imperial Parliament will continue long in its present mood, and by no means feel inclined to be dependent on its capricious favor. Third, we hold that even if a large number of the demands now made on the Imperial Legislature in the name of Ireland were actually conceded, the ever-recurring wants of an active and stirring time would be incessantly producing new demands, that we fear, would ere long be allowed to fall into the old parliamentary lumber room wherein Irish complaints lie so long mouldering.—Cork Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN.  
THE NEW CATHOLIC COLLEGE.—The Tablet says the arrangements for the foundation of the New Catholic College for higher studies in England are complete. The Senate, which is composed of priests and laymen drawn from all classes likely to avail themselves of the course of higher studies, held its first meeting on Thursday last at Archbishop Manning's house, and a site for the college has been secured at a cost of £20,000. It is supposed that an actual commencement will be made this year. The Tablet explains that it is not yet intended to found a university. The college is merely intended to provide for an existing necessity.  
LONDON IS FIVE TIMES AS LARGE AS PARIS. The actual population amounts to 4,025,800 souls, who live in 23,900 streets, which were they pleced end to end in one long line would reach from London to Point-de-Galles, Ceylon; over 5000 miles. 499,000 gas burners illumine the modern babilon by night of which 140,000,000 cubic feet are lost (l) during the year, and 15,000,000 cubic feet burnt nightly. What passes for public worship is held in 1800 temples belonging to different denominations. There are 4500 drinking saloons. The number of suicides reached last year 2608; 239 persons were burned to death, and 1400 accidentally killed. The Catholic population is far greater than that of Rome, and amounts to over 600,000 souls, and they have a great number of magnificent churches. So says the Statistique, a French paper which is full of curious information.—Catholic Review.  
The engineers in Hull continue on strike. They refuse to abide by the decision of a board of conciliation, because two Manchester delegates are not allowed to sit.  
THE PREMIER'S ELECTION EXPENSES.—The Premier has been paid a handsome compliment by his constituents in Buckinghamshire. The expenses of his election for the county came to fifteen hundred pounds, and the Conservative party in the county, feeling that their chief should not be called on to pay this heavy tax for the privilege of conducting the public business, have made up the amount themselves and offered it to him with a warm expression of their sense of his great public services. Mr. Disraeli has accepted the gift, and has written to his constituents a letter in which he says that, though the confidence of a county which has given five Prime Ministers to Great Britain since the accession of the House of Hanover is a significant reward for his life, he feels that it would be presumption to decline the honor they have tendered him.

The Liberals in England have during the last week succeeded in holding their own in two constituencies of unequal importance. The petition against the return of Mr. Cross, the Liberal member for Bolton, has been dismissed, and at Poole, where a Liberal was unseated some two weeks since, a contest has taken place in which the Liberal escaped defeat by the skin of his teeth. Mr. Cross we may add, is one of the twenty-nine English members who have declared for Home Rule.—Nation.

THE TENANTS' ESTATE BILL.—It appears from the preamble of the Tichborne and Doughty Estates Bill, which has been read a first time in the House of Lords, that the expenses of the litigation occasioned by the Claimant's proceedings and payable by the present baronet, or, in the event of his death during minority, by the family, out of the estates, have amounted already to nearly £92,000. These are exclusive of the expenses of the prosecution for perjury, which have to be borne by the country.

COALS OF THE GREAT PROMOTION.—A Treasury return shows the amount expended upon the Orton prosecution, and the probable amount still remaining to be paid out of the vote of Parliament for this service. In 1873 3 counsel's fees amounted to £1,146. 10s. 6d.; law stationers' charges to £273. 12s. 4d.; witnesses, agents, &c. to £223; 11s. 6d.; making a total of £2,644. 0s. 3d. In 1874 3 counsel's

fees were £22,495. 18s. 4d.; witnesses, agents, &c. cost £2,638. 19s. 8d.; law stationers and printing, £2,563. 15s. 10d.; shorthand writers, £3,493. 3s.; the jury, £2,780.; making a total of £47,171. 16s. 10d. The total amount expended up to the 11th of April, 1874, was therefore £49,815 17s. 1d. The amount of expenditure remaining unpaid is thus estimated: Australian and Chili witnesses, £1,000; other witnesses, agents printing, &c. &c., £1,500; making together, £2,500. The total probable cost of the trial may therefore be set down at £56,315. 17s. 1d.

East London has witnessed another horror. A house in Joseph street, Burdett-road, having attracted suspicion, was entered by the police, when six dead and horribly mangled bodies presented themselves. The father a man named Blair, had been dismissed from the Bowcomen Gas Works for intemperance, and subsequently gave himself up to hard drinking. During night he appears to have cut the throats of his wife and four children while they lay in bed, and then in a murderous frenzy, he had battered in their heads with a heavy hammer. His last act was to cut his own throat.

MADDER SPEECH OF A WORKMANMAN M.P.—When Mr. Salt sat down, we had a change, for then Mr. Thomas Bart, the workmanman whom Morpeth elected by a majority of 3,338 to Conservative Major Ducaen's poor 586, to serve in this parliament, arose. I happened to enter the House whilst Mr. Bart was rising; and very glad I was to see him rise. One thing delighted me much when I heard him begin, and that was his dry Northumbrian pronunciation, or burr, as it is called. It was something quite new in the House, and, as a change, refreshing. "Quite out of place here," said a finical young Oxford man of the dandy sort. But why so? Why not Northumbrian as well as Scotch? It is far pleasanter to the ear than much of the Scotch; that which Anderson brings us from Glasgow, for example, which is singularly unpleasant. Some said that Mr. Bart spoke in the Northumbrian dialect; but he did nothing of the sort. His dialect was pure English, far purer than some of our pretentious speakers. One of the charms, indeed, of this speech was the singularly well-chosen, pure English words. Nor was there throughout his short speech a single fault in his grammar. In short, this was an exceedingly good speech, delivered in a quiet, unassuming manner. True, there was nothing new in his arguments—that was not to be expected—but those arguments were never, I think, more forcibly put. Mr. Bart spoke not more than a quarter of an hour, but into that quarter of an hour he packed more sound argument than many of our speakers would in twice the time. This is the characteristic of able workmanmen when they take to speaking, and it is natural that it should be so. They do their speaking as they do their work, taking no more time to do it than they want to do it well. They do not flourish their hammer round their heads before they strike the blow, to the wasting of time and strength, but bring it down direct upon the head of the nail. The House was very silent and attentive whilst Mr. Bart was speaking, excepting now and then when the Liberals cheered. The Conservatives did not cheer; they seemed to look upon Mr. Bart as a sort of monster, or, as one said, "as a cow looks upon a strange calf, as much as to say, 'I very don't belong to us.'" Readers, Mr. Bart is a very modest, unassuming man, and I am told by those who know him that he is a well read man, an honour to his class and to the workmanmen who sent him here and are subscribing to keep him here. Then, think of the manner in which he was elected—spontaneously—with no cost to him, very little to anybody, no bribery no intimidation. A perfectly honest, constitutional election was this. The ideal of a parliamentary election is that voters should select and send to parliament to represent them their best men; this the Morpeth men, all honour to them, have done.—London Correspondent of Liverpool Journal.

As the harvest approaches in England the farmers are beginning to show a more placable disposition to the laborers who have been locked out for their connection with the union. In Lincolnshire a compromise has been arrived at on the basis of a modification of the rules of the union relative to strikes, and a similar proposition was submitted to the Cambridgeshire farmers, one half the meeting was for accepting the compromise, and the other half against it, and as the latter are not likely to hold out with the prospect of losing their crops for the want of a sufficient supply of labor the settlement of the dispute may be regarded as a question of time. The struggle has shown that the laborers are the real masters of the situation.—Cork Examiner.

ENGLISH DUALITY.—A shocking case of English brutality is reported in the columns of the Liverpool Post as having occurred in the neighborhood of Stone House. A boy, seven years old, having lost some money, his mother tied him to a post with his hands behind his back. Lucifer matches were placed between his fingers, lighted, and allowed to burn out. A heated poker was laid along the back of his hands, scorching the flesh to the bones. The child was rescued by neighbors bursting into the room.

UNITED STATES.  
COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—It has been supposed that the new compulsory Education law, which will go into effect on January 1, 1875, would have the effect of taking away from the working force of factories and workshops, in New York city, from 6,000 to 10,000 children, the number thus employed, according to a calculation made, several years ago, by Bernard Smythe, then President of the Board of Education. Secretary Kiernan states, however, that in this city, parents who are disposed to keep their children in employment, will be likely to circumvent the spirit of the law by sending them exclusively to night schools, which hold sessions of 18 weeks in the year, 14 weeks tuition being all that is required by the law.—N. Y. Irish American.

During the past few weeks Right Rev. Bishop Foley administered the sacrament of Confirmation to more than 2,000 children. On Sunday last he attended at Peoria, where he received a grand reception from the Catholic societies of that city. Immediately after the 10:30 o'clock Mass to-morrow, the Right Rev. gentleman will bestow Confirmation on a large number of children and many adults at St. Bridget's Church, Bridgeport.—Western Catholic, June 6.  
New York, June 12.—With reference to the compromise Finance Bill, the Tribune special says a gentleman had a talk with the President yesterday, and came away from the White House feeling very positive that he would not only refuse to sign the bill, but also any other financial bill that may be passed this session. The Tribune special says there seems to be little exultation on the part of the inflationists that the President will sign the bill. They repeat, however, with less confidence than before, the passage of the former bill, that he will not dare to take the responsibility, and that if he does the result will be the formation of new parties. —Lancet.  
Smytherson, La., June 11.—Edward Lucas, alias Scott, a negro, arrested for complicity in the Elliott murder to-day, near this city, while being conducted to the town, was taken from his captors and hung by the villagers, being the third negro hung by them for this murder.  
Outrages by Strangers.—New York, June 11.—A gang of strikers, plasterers, last evening endeavored to drive away some non-society men at work, when the owner of the building, Mr. English, interfered; whereupon the gang set upon and beat him severely. The police arrived, but the strikers fought them till reinforced, when they fled, leaving two of their members in the hands of the officers. —West. Jour.