

## "GOD SAVE OLD IRELAND."

BY REV. T. AMBROSE BUTLER.

How fondly now, how proudly now, the exiles' bosoms swell  
With thoughts of scenes of loveliness by lake and dell—  
With memories of the sunny hours that faded soon away.  
Like golden light that gleams awhile at dawning hour of day;  
And tear drops glisten in the eyes of gallant men  
The forest oak, like fragile flower, oft bears the morning dew;  
O native Isle! the heart distills such tribute tears for thee!  
God save old Ireland!—struggling Ireland—Ireland o'er the sea!

How bravely now, how nobly now, the few and fearless stand—  
The struggling sons in Freedom's van who work for mother land;  
Who dare the dungeon, face the steel, and mount the scaffold high—  
Aye ready now, like men of old, to bravely fight or die.  
Oh truly shall their memories live—their gallant deeds be told,  
And Allen's name shine through the years a burnish'd lamp of gold!  
And Celtic mothers pray to heaven their sons as brave may be.  
God save old Ireland!—struggling Ireland—Ireland o'er the sea!

Oh! may the swan-like dying notes of Erin's martyr-  
drum be heard  
Be wafted far and move the hearts of those beyond the waves—  
The scattered Celts whose discord dirge has dimm'd our glorious green—  
May all unite in Larkin's name;—let women chant his "cudgel."  
Oh! let those hands that brush aside the noble soldier's tear  
Be stretched to those who vow revenge beside O'Brien's bier!  
Swear, swear, you'll struggle side by side to make your country free!  
God save old Ireland!—struggling Ireland—Ireland o'er the sea!

## THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

LIBERALISM.—I. the political party composed of Whigs and tame, retrogressive Liberals which has chosen this term for its shibboleth—is in sorry straits just at present. Its members have the pretensions without the power of a party, and have had a recent visitation of grace which has induced them to acknowledge their position and cast about in search of the materials of future support. They constitute what is called a party, without possessing any of its essential elements. They have no principle, no cohesion, and no leader. Gladstone is gone hopelessly; Hartington is merely a makeshift, possessing not even power to hold the remnants of the old combination together, much less the genius to promulgate a policy to stir the nation, and create a new power out of the agitated elements. The English People have lost faith in Liberalism, and despise its self-constituted representatives as self-seekers and incapables. Sullenly and silently they weigh their grievances, and look to the future, awaiting the time and the man; but there are no signs indicating the person or forerunning his advent. They—the people—feel their bondage and await their deliverer with a sober patience almost rivalling eastern fatalism. But there are no portents in public life; no signs in the political firmament heralding the approach of the coming man. Apathy and inaction are the result, and the model constitutional state glides helplessly into the slow groves of Tory politics, without displaying a single sign or token of political or constitutional action.

How is this? Why are the great British public silent and apathetic? Why are statesmen uncreative and public opinion inert? Why is England unprogressive? Why are the people tame and enduring? Philosophy might fail to read the riddle; but the consideration of one or two facts will supply a key to the mystery. There is no "Liberal" party, and every effort to revive it, whether in Ireland or England, will be followed by but one result—failure. The English people distrust it, and look forward to new political forces to draw them from their present state of stagnation. In Ireland an attempt has been made to galvanise it into life under the spell of a name that once moved the nation, and we all know the result of the experiment. The Whig compound is as impotent as old Whiggery itself. Aristocracy and plutocracy in conspiracy against popular right have failed, and the day of the Democracy is heralded by its star in the East. The old forces no longer possess power. The Ballot shifted its basis, and the day of new combinations, based on a broader recognition of popular right, is at hand.

Liberalism knows this, and is wise in its generation. The populace is the mammoth of its power, and therefore the populace is courted. The popular man of the party is sent out to endeavour to rally the Radical forces, and marshal them again under the old banners. John Bright has been prospecting the North—but the Bright of the people who made Cabinets and dictated policy to the nation has lost his spell. The Cabinet minister and the courtier is no longer the idol of the populace. He was Jack the Giant Killer who strangled injustice, and cut off the heads of abuses. In the Cabinet he became Jack in the box—a marionette, moved by the exigencies of the party. His power as a Radical leader is gone for ever, and new men must arise to mould and direct the circumstances of the present and the future. The Standard says the Radicals have gone over to the Tories, which is false. But the Standard is correct when it says that "it is not as a statesman or a minister that he won his way to the rank of public men." It was as "the eloquent democrat—the platform orator—the tribune of the people that he built up his fame, and in the eclipse of his party he may consider that its fortunes would be restored by a popular agitation." The Standard is right. Nothing more clearly shows the hopeless inability of the party than any such hope as this. Mr. Bright's attempt to resuscitate the Liberal party, is but an attempt to galvanise a corpse. He has lost his prestige, and is too old for the mission. The English people require stronger remedies than the Liberal nostrums of the past—and the conference between himself and their would-be resuscitators are as the rovers of old men, who incompetent to gauge the future, content themselves with dreaming dreams of the past, and fancying that youth has been restored to them.

The position of the party still known as Liberal in brief, is this. They lack a leader—they have no policy—they are behind the requirements of the age, and have lost the confidence of the people. They resemble guerrilla bands, acknowledging though not obeying a chief, but have neither the strength nor esprit de corps of a regular army. They are but capable of desultory criticism and ineffectual opposition. They have, in fact, no position and, without reconstruction, little prospect in the future. The great growth of popular power is outside of them; and out of this power, must and will arise the policy and the leaders of the future.

To us this future is a matter of the most serious consideration. The real reason why there is no practical attempt made to reconstitute a power out of the party now in opposition, is, that it is acknowledged to be impossible without the support of the Home Rule party, and this, without conceding the principles of Home Rule, is known to be hopeless. An Irish cry to draw the people away is known to be equally hopeless. Education is the only possible question which can even raise a hope—but to take up this question—as interpreted in Ireland—would be to court certain destruction from the hands of the English Nonconformists. The party in this matter are between two stools and cannot sit on either. Hartington has declared that, failing Irish support, his party must be content to sit in the cold shade of opposition. The alternative lies between their present position and the concession of the Home Rule principle. The destiny of the party and, consequently, of the future legislation of England, is in the hands of the Irish people. Fate fights for us when we are true to ourselves; and to-day we dictate the political conditions under which the English shall or shall not live.

That a new power will grow from the people, and that the old forces will have to follow its lead, we think no one will doubt. The law of progress points to this. But whatever may be the combination—whatever the policy of the new body, a working majority is impossible without Irish support—that is, the direction of affairs in England will remain in the hands of the Tories till the rights of Ireland are conceded. We have no desire to act in opposition to the interests of the British public, and would gladly stand by them in resisting oppression and demanding their rights. But we can only do this on one sole condition. We demand that our rights and claims shall receive co-equal consideration with theirs—that the Irish nation shall be recognised as equal and co-ordinate with England—that the voice of the English people shall be heard demanding legislative independence for Ireland before they receive Irish support—that, in fact, Home Rule shall be blazoned on the banner of the aspirants for power and endorsed by the will of the people of England.

This is our one principle—our ultimatum, in fact. Till it is conceded real parliamentary government, real legislative progress, will be impossible in England. We know our position and our strength, and can afford to wait, for Ireland cannot be much worse than she is to-day. It is for the English people to consider how long they can bear the burden of Tory rule—for assuredly that rule they will have to bear till the just demands of the Irish people are satisfied. We hold the key of the position and shall not resign it. The party that proclaims Irish independence as its policy, will alone receive the support of Irishmen, whether here or in Ireland. There is no power on earth capable of making Irishmen swerve from this purpose. He would, indeed, be a bold man who would dare to advise it. Ireland has only one cry—Liberty—one aim—to re-establish and maintain her plundered independence.

We stand master of the situation in the present; and nothing can rob us of the future if we are only true to ourselves, and pursue with a settled resolute purpose the work of organisation and preparation. The children of the Gael are masters in the household of the oppressors. The liberty of a nation is in our keeping. Let us take heed that we guard it faithfully and well.—United Irishman.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On the 1st inst., Alderman Boag, Conservative, was elected Mayor of Belfast.

On the 1st inst., Councillor William Simpson was elected Mayor of Wexford for the ensuing year.

The Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, left for Rome on the 30th ult., accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. Edward Callanan, Kilkenny.

Andrew Acres Stoney, Esq., Deputy Surgeon-General, Frankford, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Cork.

John D. Barbour, Esq., of Seymour street, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Antrim.

Dr. Rowland Denny has been unanimously elected second medical officer for Tralee dispensary, in room of Dr. Lawlor, resigned.

Wm. Alexander Gunning, Esq., Loy House, Cookstown, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Tyrone.

On the 30th ultimo, one of the greatest snow storms that has been experienced for many years took place in Lurgan and the neighborhood. During the day the cold was very intense, and snow fell to the depth of nearly a foot.

On the 29th ult., Miss Catherine Carey, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Carey, Tullbrack, and in religion Sister Mary Clare, was received into the Convent of Mercy, at Kilturbur.

The death is announced of James Coombe, Esq., J.P., of the firm of Coombe & Barbour, proprietors of the extensive concern known as the Falls Road Foundry, Belfast.

On the 23d ult., two new school-rooms, which have been added to the Christian Brothers' Schools, Carrack street, Belfast, were formally opened. The Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Bishop of the diocese, and a number of the local clergymen were present.

The death is announced, at the Presentation Convent, Castlemore, of Mother Mary Angela Feehan, Superior there for many years. The deceased lady was in the 76th year of her age, and the 51st of her religious profession, and was a native of Tybroughney, near Carrick-on-Suir.

A night school, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, in Drogheda, for the benefit of girls working in the mills, is being largely attended. Upwards of 400 girls are in attendance.

The Rev. Eugene Malone, P.P., of Duckain and Carrick, near Nenagh, died on the 3d inst. He was in his 72d year, and had been a parish priest since 1827. He will be succeeded by the Rev. Patrick Magrath, late C. C. Silvermines.

A man named William Savage, who resided near Ardara, died on the 2d inst., after completing his one hundred and sixtieth year. He was born in the year 1759, and voted at Listowel three years ago for the Home Rule candidate, Mr. Blennerhassett.

A destructive fire broke out on the 26th ult., at the extensive cotton-spinning mills of the Messrs Whitworth, on the Antrim road, Belfast, and within a few hours nearly the whole of the property, with its contents, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at £50,000. Five hundred persons have been thrown out of employment.

On the 30th ult., several of the leading inhabitants of Millett street, county Cork, waited upon the parish priest of that town, Canon Griffith, and presented him with a testimonial and an address. The presentation is the more remarkable, as the proof of the esteem and affection in which the Canon is deservedly held, as he has been but three years pastor of the parish.

Mr. James Andrews, solicitor, Belfast, died, on the 28th ult., after a brief illness, at the age of 75 years. He was among the ablest members of the profession in the North of Ireland, and had been fifty-four years on the roll of solicitors. Mr. Andrews was esteemed professionally as an able lawyer and personally as a man of the highest honor and integrity.

A fire broke out at Maryborough, on the 30th ult., in a hay loft owned by Mr. M. Dowd, at the back of his dwelling-house, in the Main street. A man had gone up on the hay loft to get hay, with a lighted candle, which he very imprudently left behind him,

and in a short time the entire place was on fire. The fire was not got under until the entire of the hay on the loft, about two tons, was consumed.

At a special meeting of the Clonmel Corporation on the 1st inst., Alderman Kenny was unanimously elected Mayor for the ensuing year. This is the tenth time Alderman Kenny has been elected Mayor.

Scarlatina is much more prevalent in Lurgan and neighborhood at present than has ever been collected by the oldest inhabitant. In fact it has almost become a regular plague. In the Union hospital there are a large number of cases, and on the 30th ult., there were no less than seven members of one family taken into the hospital from the disease.

A very full meeting of the Council was held in Drogheda, on the 1st inst., presided over by the Mayor (Nicholas Leech, Esq.), to elect his successor for the year 1876. On the motion of Alderman Chadwick, J.P., seconded by Alderman P. Ternan, J.P., amidst applause, William Whitworth, Esq., (M.P., Newry), was unanimously elected Mayor of the borough of Drogheda for 1876.

The members of the Waterford Corporation met on the 1st inst., to appoint a Mayor for 1876. Captain Johnson, J.P., presided. Dr. G. Mackesy moved the re-election of James T. Ryan, Esq., Mayor; Mr. J. Clamphitt moved, and Mr. W. Allen seconded the nomination of Mr. T. Purnell. The latter nomination was withdrawn, when Mr. Ryan was re-elected.

The trial of the action for breach of promise of marriage in the case of Lennon v. Hefferman was resumed on the 30th ult., in Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, before Justice Keogh. The plaintiff, Miss Anne Lennon, was examined, and deposed that she was the daughter of a farmer, residing near Athy, in the County Kildare. The defendant, Peter Hefferman, was her first cousin. The jury awarded her £500 damages and costs.

At the Borrisoleigh Petty Sessions, on the 1st inst., John Costello, a young gentleman, living in the neighborhood, was sent for trial to Thurles Quarter Sessions for waylaying and fracturing with a stone the skull of a neighbor named Bradshaw, on the 8th of March last. After the outrage Costello emigrated to America, but returned lately expecting an arrangement with Bradshaw. Costello was admitted to bail in two sureties of £50 each and himself in £100.

On the third inst., in the Landlord Estates Court, in the matter of the estates of R. J. Dalrymple and Thomas Joseph Eyre, trustees of Thomas Joseph Eyre, deceased, owners and petitioners, a perpetual annuity of £800, charged on the lands of Montereau Keal, and others, situate in the county of Tipperary, which produce a rental of £6,347 8s., was sold by private contract to Mr. R. Murdock, in trust for Lady Mary Charteris, at £18,666.

Captain Kirwan announced at a congress of the Home Rule party, held in London on the 26th ult., that there were 150,000 Irish parliamentary voters in Great Britain, and that they held the balance of power in thirty boroughs, including the two largest outside London. At the late municipal elections in Great Britain, they returned over forty Town Councillors of the party, and they hoped to return more than that number of members to Parliament from Great Britain at the next general election, pledged to Home Rule. It was decided to make a house to house canvass in those metropolitan boroughs containing a large proportion of Irish votes.

On the 29th ult., four children, aged six years, four years, two years, and eight months, the whole family of a laborer named Kavanagh, were burned to death at Whitehall, about three miles from Belfast. The father went out in the morning, and the mother, on going to get something for his dinner, locked the door leaving the children in the house. During her absence from the cottage a fire took place, and the four inmates being unable to get out were consumed. The cottage which was burnt to the ground, was a quarter of a mile from any other house.

The Hon. Mrs. Swinton, London, has erected a mortuary tablet in the porch of the neat Catholic Church, Strangford, "in affectionate remembrance" of Jane Moore, who died May 9th, 1875, for 26 years matron in her father's (the late Lord de Ros's) family. The monument consists of a black marble slab, in which is inserted one of white, bearing the inscription in gilt letters, and surmounted by a cross with the sacred motto, "I. H. S." also tastefully gilded. Miss Moore, among her charitable bequests, left £200 for the above named church.

An extensive house and concern, known as "the late Mark Rooney's," near Lurgan, and which was formerly a public house, on the way to Moyntagh, has been purchased at a high figure for the parochial residence of the Very Rev. Father Morgan, O.D., P.P., V.G., and his curates in the parish of Derrymacash, next to Lurgan. In Lurgan, at the present time a splendid new Christian Brothers School, almost contiguous to the parish chapel, and next to the Convent of St. Joseph, in Edward st.; and a new and very large chapel necessitated by the increasing wants of the convent, to which the old chapel had to be added, are in process of erection.

On the 1st inst., a special meeting of the Kilkenny Corporation was held in the Assembly Rooms, Tholsel, to elect a Chief Magistrate for 1876. There were but three members out of the entire Council absent. The candidates for the Mayoralty were the present Mayor, S. Morris, Esq., P. McDermott, and P. Meagher, but at the commencement of the proceedings Mr. Meagher announced his resignation. Mr. McDermott was then proposed by Alderman O'Donnell, and seconded by Alderman Kealy, when the present Mayor declined the contest, and Mr. McDermott was declared duly elected Mayor for 1876.

On the 27th ult., the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerick, professed and received into religion in the chapel of the Good Shepherd Convent, Limerick, Miss Mary Helen Lyne, in religion Sister Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John Lyne, Esq., Castletown county Cork, sister of D. Lyne, Esq., M.D., and niece of Rev. F. Enright, and Dr. Enright, of Limerick. The young ladies received were Miss Minnie O'Sullivan, in religion Sister Mary St. Peter, daughter of John Sullivan, Esq., Abbeyfeale, cousin of the Rev. C. F. Begly, O.S.F., Franciscan Convent, Limerick, and the second sister whom this family has given to serve the Lord in the Order of the Good Shepherd. The other lady received was Miss O'Connor, in religion Sister Mary of St. Francis Borgia, daughter of the late Michael O'Connor, Esq., The Cottage, Boher, and sister of Dr. O'Connor, of Limerick.

The anniversary of the Manchester martyrs was celebrated at Castlemore. At 11 o'clock the tolling of the bell summoned the people to a solemn Mass, which was offered up for the eternal repose of the souls of the three heroic Irishmen, so foully done to death on the scaffold at Manchester eight years ago. After assisting at the holy sacrifice, the people formed four deep, and returned to the town in solemn procession. A large number of beautiful girls clad in mourning lent the sweetness of their presence to the patriotic celebration. When the procession reached the town a prominent patriot addressed a brief but appropriate speech on the commemoration of the day, and the vast multitude quietly dispersed, edified and impressed, to their homes.

On the 27th ult., the breach of promise case of "Alice Martin v. John Wm. McCavana," was heard in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, damages being laid £1,000. The plaintiff a handsome young woman of twenty-five years of age, is the daughter of a farmer in the county Cavan, and the defendant is

a partner in an extensive saw mill in Belfast. The lawsuit commenced in 1873, since when defendant wrote plaintiff several affectionate letters and eventually arranged all matters for their marriage. Subsequently he broke off the contract by marrying his father's servant girl. The defence was that defendant was a person of intemperate habits and, although he admitted the contract, yet there was a mutual rescission, and that the plaintiff had rather a fortunate escape from him than otherwise. The jury found for the plaintiff, with £208 damages, and sixpence costs.

The Castlebar Telegraph of the 27th says:—"We regret exceedingly to have to announce the rather premature and unexpected death of Patrick Corley, Esq. It has cast a gloom not alone over the inhabitants of the town of Swinford, but those of the whole barony of Gallen, and his early decease will be keenly felt by many of them. Mr. Corley had been for several years agent on the Brabazon estate, and he may be safely called the model agent of the district. He not alone seeded the land of the poorer classes, but gave meal and clothing to feed and clothe the widow and destitute. As hotel proprietor, he won the esteem and respect of all classes who were brought into contact with him. Mr. Corley leaves a large circle of sorrowing friends to deplore his unexpected demise. The esteem in which the lamented deceased was held may be gathered from the fact, that the announcement of his death caused the total suspension of business in Swinford. Mr. Corley, who was in his 60th year, had been ailing for only six days."

A man named John Kerr was killed by a tree falling upon him in Rossmore Park on the 20th ult. It appeared that deceased had just finished cutting a tree, which seven or eight men were engaged in pulling down with ropes. They had been directed by the steward to pull in a certain direction, with a view to make it fall across a river in order to save a fence. Meantime deceased walked in a contrary direction. The men at the ropes were unable to control the tree, whose weight overpowered them, and it fell upon deceased. The steward was standing by, and he called to Kerr to warn him of his danger, but before he could get out of the way the tree had crushed him. He was conveyed at once to the infirmary on an outside car. He was found on examination by Mr. Young to have received severe contusions of the brain and spine, his left shoulder joint was dislocated, and his left arm broken. At the inquest a verdict of accidental death was returned.

The Cork Town Council met on the 1st inst., specially for the election of Mayor for the year 1876. Alderman Hicgarty proposed the election of Alderman Penrose, who, he pointed out, was a Liberal Protestant, and had earned the office by a service of twenty-six years. Mr. Kennedy, in seconding the nomination, also referred to the fact that Alderman Penrose was a Protestant in proof of the groundlessness of the charge of bigotry and illiberality sometimes preferred against the Catholics of Cork. Alderman Gregg, on the part of the Conservative section of the Council, said he did not intend to oppose the election of Alderman Penrose, but he protested against the systematic exclusion of Conservatives from the office, to which he maintained they were entitled by their attention to the public business, and the liberality with which they subscribed to all the city charities. Alderman Keller pointed to the awkward results that might have followed the election of a Conservative last year, alluding specially to the O'Connell Centenary, and the presence of Cardinal McCloskey in Cork. Alderman Daly also spoke in opposition to the views put forward by Alderman Gregg. No other candidate being proposed, the Mayor declared Alderman Penrose duly elected Mayor for the year 1876.

The Limerick Reporter of the 3d inst. says:—"The awful state to which the poor of the city of Limerick are reduced for the want of employment formed the subject matter of a portion of an impressive discourse from the altar of St. Michael's Parish church on last Sunday morning at 8 o'clock Mass, by the Rev. John Mulqueen, the zealous and highly esteemed administrator of the parish. It is, alas! too true that Limerick city, which, some years ago, could boast of its great factory on the North Strand, which gave employment to many hundreds of hands in flax spinning; of its great clothing factory at Mount Prospect, which has been lately closed, of very many lace factories which sent the name and fame of Limerick far and wide for artistic work of great beauty and high value; of other sources of industrial occupation to which we need not here refer, but which were of the utmost public service to all classes and parties in the city, which gave an impetus to trade, and a source of employment to thousands, has become deprived of those well-springs of local prosperity, and that there are very many of the local population pining in utter wretchedness, unknown, except to the members of their own families, to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, or to the priests of the respective parishes in which the unemployed dwell."

It will be recollected (says the Belfast Examiner) that a paragraph appeared in the Examiner of the 20th ult., under the heading, "Tenant Right on Lord Lurgan's Estate," and giving the circumstances connected with an intended sale of a small farm of land held by John McCann, Ballynamoney, and where his lordship's bailiff was sent on the day of auction to prohibit it. The sale went on, and the purchaser declared at £100, and £2 10s. fees. Nine days subsequent to the sale, McCann and the purchaser were served with notices that any sale proposing to pass the tenant right interest without the sanction of Lord Lurgan, was contrary to the usage of the estate, etc. The officer refused to accept the purchaser, but, as a solution of the difficulty, purchased from McCann at £102 10s., and scarcely had the terms been accepted when the house was unroofed and the key delivered to an adjoining tenant, who in vain insisted that he did not buy.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The death is announced of the third Lord Dorchester at the age of 64. The deceased peer who had no son, is succeeded in the title by his cousin, the Hon. Dudley Wilmot Carleton, who was born in 1822, and served in the Crimean War.

The fortieth anniversary of the proclamation of South Australia as a British province will be celebrated by a dinner at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on the 28th inst. The Lord Mayor (Ald. Cotton, M.P.) will preside.

The death is announced of Captain John Hobhouse Inglis Alexander, C.B., naval aide-de-camp to the Queen, in his forty sixth year. In March last Captain Alexander was captured in his galley off Portland, and it was probably the immersion acting on a delicate constitution, which led to his death, which was caused by pulmonary consumption.

Divers who have returned to Davenport from the wreck of the Vanguard report that she has recently settled down rapidly on her sandy bed, having sunk seven feet within the past three weeks. These facts are held to render it impossible that she can be raised or even moved by next spring. The most that can be done will be to blow her decks off and attempt to save the guns.

Sir Hardinge Giffard, the new Solicitor-General for England, is Irish by family. His grandfather, Jack Giffard, was a well-known member of the Corporation of Dublin, and a loyalist of the old time, whose two sons were Sir Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon, and Dr. Giffard, formerly editor of the Standard. The Giffard family is known by

its legal connections. Sir William Follet was son-in-law to the Chief Justice of Ceylon, and Mr. William Ryan, Q.C., one of the leaders of the Leinster circuit, is a first cousin of the present Sir Hardinge Giffard.

A series of researches carried on by the archaeologists of Warwickshire with the view of elucidating the history of the county anterior to the date of the Domesday Book, has led, amongst other things, to the discovery of a Saxon burial-place. The bodies were found two and a half feet below the turf, and no mound over them marked the place of sepulture. The burial-place does not appear to have been an ordinary cemetery, but to have been a number of pits hastily constructed after some skirmish or battle. Various articles were found with the bodies.

"DISGRACEFUL AND DISGUSTING."—At Lambeth, a lamplighter named Fridy was summoned by the guardians of the parish to contribute towards the maintenance of his father who was 84 years of age and chargeable to the parish. The old man had a pension of 8s. per week from the gas company, he having been a lamplighter, and the other members who were working people with large families, could not keep him on that account. The defendant, one of his sons, earning 22s. a week, with no family was asked to contribute, but refused. He had sent a letter which was read by the magistrate, who termed it both disgraceful and disgusting. The relieving officer said the guardians asked for an order of 2s. 6d. a week, which Mr. Chance made. The defendant declared that he could not pay it, and the magistrate told he would be compelled to pay the money.

TESTIMONIAL TO FATHER MURPHY OF GLASGOW.—There was a meeting of the testimonial committee held in the Democratic Hall, Nelson Street, on Sunday, 14th November, M. Clarke, Esq., in the chair. A number of gentlemen from St. Vincent's parish committee were present. The minutes of previous meetings having been read and confirmed, Mr. Maher stated that the collection in St. Vincent's parish for the testimonial were so far very creditable, and he had no doubt when the time came for closing the subscription lists, St. Vincent's would be found to have done its duty. The secretary was instructed to communicate with representative Irishmen in the country districts soliciting their co-operation. The question as to the manner and date of the presentation will be decided at the next meeting of the committee.

The titular Archbishop of Canterbury is possessed of a faculty for which we did not give him credit. He can imitate fluent balderdash. In a letter to Dean Stanley, with regard to the journey to the East of his appointment, he says:—

"We have cause to believe that his royal highness is fully impressed with a sense of the great influence—political, social and religious—which the present visit may exercise over the natives of India and our own countrymen who dwell among them."

Transitory social influence the passage of the prince will, no doubt, exercise; but as for its political bearings, they are nil. The less said the better of the religious propaganda that will be effected by the meteoric appearance of a jovial middle-aged gentleman, and such genial companions as Lords Carrington and Claude Beresford, who will devote themselves to dining, dancing, pig-sticking and tiger-shooting. But A. C. Cantuar may be a merry dog, and may only mean to tickle our risible muscles when he speaks of the Prince of Wales as a missionary. If so, he has succeeded.—London Universe.

The London Standard, Dec. 3, says:—Our Berlin correspondent is assured that if differences should arise between Russia and England the German Government will probably hasten to offer its own mediation. The Austrian Foreign Office, having recovered its surprise at the Suez Canal transaction declares that the English Government have acted rightly. Our Vienna correspondent, however, hears that the Austrian Government will declare the international character of the canal to be of vital importance to the States on the shores of the Mediterranean, and that the purchase will lead to diplomatic explanations. From the same correspondent comes a telegram to the effect that the three Northern Powers are negotiating a mode to prevent England from taking advantage of her newly acquired rights in the Suez Canal, and to oppose every endeavor on the part of the Khedive to declare the independence of Egypt. Reuter reports a telegram from Constantinople announcing that Turkey disputes the legality of the sale of the Suez Canal, that a note of serious nature will be sent to Cairo, and that the Porte joins Russia in the steps which the latter has taken in the matter.

## UNITED STATES.

The total net debt of the State of California is \$1,033,361.35.

Among the California exhibits at the Centennial will be a building constructed of pine cones.

Bishop McNiery of Albany, has ordered all the priests of his diocese to refuse absolution to any members of their congregation who participate in "round" dances.

The Hon. Jefferson Walker, Black Republican Representative from Monroe County, will not be seen in the Mississippi Legislature this session as he has just been imprisoned for hog-stealing.

Karl Klinge, the Communist leader of Chicago, at a secret meeting last Monday was expelled from the organization, for identifying himself with the Republican party at the recent elections in that city.

The population of N. York State in 1875 is 4,704,205—an increase of 321,446 in five years—which is about equal to the entire population of Vermont. It is a suggestive fact that the State of New York has as many people as the whole of England had a hundred years after Shakespeare, or, say a hundred and fifty years ago.

The Albany Argus says that Miss Kate Noyes, of Lansingburg, is in a critical condition from poison, arising from kissing her deceased niece, who died of diphtheria. The young lady had a slight sore on her lip at the time, a swelling commenced in her lip, which soon extended to the nose, and it is feared the difficulty will reach the brain.

A man at Columbus, O., a few days ago endeavored to pass over the Scioto River "land over hand," on a wire of an unfinished bridge. He had proceeded a short distance when the wire began to cut his hands, and, though he made desperate efforts to return, the pain was such that he was forced to let go his hold and was dashed to pieces on the rocks, fifty feet below.

A MAN WHO REMEMBERED THE POOR.—The will of Stephen Jenkins, who at the time of his death was a proof-reader on Appleton's new Cyclopaedia, was received by the King's county Surrogate November 12th. Mr. Jenkins journeyed to this country when he was nineteen years old, having been educated in the Quaker College in Yorkshire, England. He was employed by publishing houses, and his services were especially valuable to Appleton & Co., because of his knowledge of the architecture, structure and dimensions of the cathedrals and churches of the old country. He could, it is said, give from memory the name, situation, size and dimensions of such edifices throughout Europe. It was his habit to give a tenth of his income to the poor, and in his will, after remembering a score or more of relatives and friends he gave over a fifth of his possessions to various charitable institutions. Mr. Jenkins was a devout Catholic.