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The Sailor Boy's Dream.

The wild waves tossed their snowy caps, And raved in their frenzied glee...

And now, as the blinding surf unfolds His form as he floats on the main...

He feels on his neck for the rosary That his mother's hand placed there...

And he remembers the Ave prayer, Quick as a flash his thoughts traverse The desert of trackless foam...

His mother's cot on the green hill side, The shimmering sea with its soft delight...

And he hears like the sound of a great amen, That he hears as if in the Sogarth Aroon...

They checked their vessel's onward course, And quickly the life-boat flew...

AGNES BURR.

ROUND THE WORLD.

—Red hair is sometimes hair-red-itory.

—The Bonapartist party is splitting into fragments.

—The postmistress of Sitka, Alaska, is only twelve years of age.

—Prince Jerome is now styled by some enthusiasts Napoleon the V.

—Lord Dunraven is in raptures over a Canadian summer's night.

—The Count de Chambord had a mass said for the prince imperial's soul.

—The pope refuses to pronounce in favor of any of the French pretenders.

—Can a suicide be accounted a failure after accomplishing his own end?

—It is thought the coming U. S. census will show a population approaching 50 millions.

—Hon. Mr. Langelier acknowledges a deficit of \$43,000. He promised a surplus last year.

—The Belleville Intelligencer says the London Advertiser is the most dishonest paper in the world.

—Lord Chelmsford has retrieved his own and Lieut. Carey's fortunes by his victory over the Zulus.

—People on the continent of Europe are beginning to get tired of the American pretty girl of the period.

—The Courier de Montreal is informed that the Rev. Mr. Guilbert has retired from the ministry of Three Rivers.

—Lieut. Carey may yet succeed in convincing the world that the running away from the Zulus was a gallant feat.

—A man might as well oppose Niagara or the Mississippi or the Hudson as to brace himself the Jews. —New York Sun.

—It rained just as hard at Belfast on the 12th as in Ottawa on the 23rd. Jupiter Pluvius is not an Orange sympathiser.

—The Montreal correspondent of the Quebec Chronicle says the Q., M., & O. railroad refused to take boys to Ottawa on the 23rd.

—When a man goes stamping for a politician in the States it is now said he is booming. Secretary Sherman, for instance, is booming for Grant.

—A circus tent and a Gospel tent were pitched side by side at Holyoke, Mass., and the voices of the clown and preacher were mingled.

—Lord Beaconsfield tries to look as jaunty as ever, but can't. He straightens himself up occasionally, but falls to pieces again a moment after.

—At the municipal elections for the city of Guelph, held last week, Mr. James Gauban received 71 votes against 10 cast for his opponent, Mr. Keane.

—It is said that in Watertown, Conn., on a very hot day, a woman rubbed blue paint of the leg of Barnum's tattooed Greek with her handkerchief, and that he abruptly withdrew from the platform.

—Wanted.—The New York Herald of Sunday last contained the following: "I want a pretty dark-eyed girl, who will be born next month, as my own. Address Mrs. Ruth Denver, Brooklyn post office."

—A beheaded Kazass rooster still lives, after four months of decapitation. He is fed at the throat, and is in good health. The head was cut off at the base of the brain without injuring the spinal column.

—The Orangemen of St. John wanted to march in the procession proposed for the reception of the vice-regal party and the consequence was that the procession is abandoned. This is hard on the oppressed brethren.

—A greenback orator in Maine was violently denouncing Secretary Sherman as a Shylock when an impatient log-cutter asked him who Shylock was. The orator advised him then and there to go home and read his bible.

—The following officers of the Canadian Press association have been elected for the ensuing year:—A. Matheson, Stratford, president; J. B. Trayer, Port Hope, 1st vice-president; W. J. Pines, Kingston, 2nd vice-president; R. W. Clime, Bowmanville, secretary-treasurer. Executive committee:—C. D. Barr, Lindsay; H. Hough, Cobourg; E. Jackson, Newmarket; James Innes, Guelph; C. B. Robinson, Toronto.

—A resident of Oshawa, who has recently returned from England, where he had an experience of the very wet weather, gives his opinion briefly, but forcibly. Said he: "I never did have a very thankful spirit, but I did thank God that my father had the courage to come to Canada and utter a fervent prayer for the poor of England. The aristocracy and wealthy have a good time of it and are all right, but I'd rather be a lamp-post in Canada than a poor man in England."

—Ireland, alas! carries away many honours from Isaudula, but the greatest hero of them all—Major Stuart Smith—the immortal Stuart Smith, who spiked his guns coolly when surrounded by furious savages—was also an Irishman. His heroic act saved Lord Chelmsford's forces from annihilation. Major Stuart Smith was a north countryman, and his family is well known in Cavan, Armagh, and Down. I mention these facts because I see the English papers claim this hero, and speak of his "English phlegm." —Dublin Freeman's Journal.

—Emigration from Liverpool.

During the half year just closed, 49,133 emigrants sailed from Liverpool for the United States, British North America, Australia, South America, East and West Indies, and the west coast of Africa, being 16,956 over the corresponding period last year.

Of the number, 5,621 were Irish. For the month of June the figures were, 5,020, English, 77 Scotch, 1,273 Irish, 5,052 foreigners, and 113 not distinguished, being 11,561 in all, or 4,226 over June last year.

Various Quaint Devices and Superstitions of the Olden Times.

In whatever grade of society or position of prosperity we are placed we still hope for something better, and as mankind is never in this world perfectly happy we find ourselves constantly wishing for some future blessedness superlative to that we at present enjoy.

Consequently, a host of futile customs to meet this want are practised among the vulgar, who believe in their efficacy, and many of them are even patronized by the educated.

In the West of England "wishing wells" are very plentiful, and young damsels longing for married felicity offer up the following petition:

A husband, St. Catherine; A handsome one, St. Catherine; A rich one, St. Catherine; A nice one, St. Catherine; And soon, St. Catherine.

At Abbotbury they used to go on a certain day of the year to the Normal chapel of St. Catherine, at Milton Abbey, and make the same prayer. It is somewhat singular that on the continent this saint should be considered the special patroness of spinsters.

At Holywell, or St. Winifred's well, in North Wales, those who are not satisfied with their circumstance in life must find a "wishing stone," which is two feet below the water, and while kissing it make the necessary wish.

During the season when the cuckoo's note is heard many curious customs are observed. Thus, in England, as well as Germany, it is believed by the peasantry that if asked, it will tell you how many years you have to live by the reception of its cry; so they say:

Cuckoo, cherry tree, Good bird, tell me, How many years have I to live?

As soon as the Danish village girls hear this bird they kiss their hand and ask, "Cuckoo, cuckoo! when shall I be married?" Among the Swedes, too, the girls exclaim:

Cuckoo, gray, I'll to me, Up in the tree, true and free, How many years must I live and go unmarried?

Superstitions in connection with the appearance of the moon are very numerous. In Devonshire the young people, as soon as they see the first new moon after midsummer, go to a stile, turn their backs to it and say:

All hail new moon, all hail to thee! I pray thee, good moon, reveal to me The night who shall my true love be, Who is he and what he wears, And what he does all month and years.

In Ireland they sometimes show the new moon a knife, and invoking the Holy Trinity, say:

New moon, true morrow, be true now to me, That I ere the morrow my true love may see. Afterward placing the knife under the pillow and keeping strict silence lest the charm should be broken. In Berkshire, at the new moon, the maidens go into the fields, and looking at it, say:

New moon, new moon, I hail thee! By all the virtues in thy body, Grant this night that I may see He who my true love is to be.

In Devonshire the girls believe that if they pluck yarrow from a man's grave and place it under their pillow, repeating these lines, they will dream of their lovers:

Yarrow, sweet Yarrow, the first that I have found, And in the name of Jesus I pluck it from the ground. As Joseph loved Sweet Mary and took her for his So in a dream this night I hope my true love will appear.

In Lancashire, if the inquirer wishes to know the abode of a lover, an apple pipper is taken between the thumb and finger, and, while moving round, squeezed out, when it is supposed to fly in the direction of the lover's house. These words are said at the same time:

Pippin, pippin, paradise, Te I mo where my true love lies; East, west, north or south, Pippin, Brig or Cocker-mouth.

Hallwell, in his "Popular Rhymes" (1849), says that girls practised divination with a "St. Thomas onion," which they peeled, wrapped in a clean handkerchief and laid under their heads, saying the following rhyme:

Good St. Thomas, do me right, And see my true love come to-night, That I may see him in the morn'g, And him in my kind arms embrace.

In Shropshire, to find one's future partner the bladebone of a lamb must be procured which is to be pricked at midnight with a pen-knife, and these words repeated:

'Tis not this bone I mean to pick, But my love's heart I wish to prick; If he comes not and speaks to-night 'I'll prick and prick till I be high.

In Derbyshire they have a method which it would take a bold heart to perform. The young woman, to find out her future husband, runs around the church at midnight as the clock strikes twelve, repeating the following:

I now humped, humped I sow; He that loves me best, Come and after me now.

After which her destined partner is believed to follow her.—All the Year Round.

The North-West.

Latest reports represents the crops in the Red River valley and the north-west to be exceedingly large. It is estimated that ten dollars per acre will cover all expenses for raising wheat the first year, and seven dollars per acre after that time.

The yield will average twenty bushels to the acre. The cost of the wheat on cars at Fargo, Dakota, is about thirty-five cents. The freight to Duluth, including elevating charges is 17 cents per bushel; freight to Buffalo from Duluth not to exceed 5 cents; making the cost of the wheat laid down in Buffalo, 57 cents per bushel, or about 62 cents in New York. Undoubtedly within ten years wheat can be taken from Fargo and delivered in Liverpool for twenty cents per bushel.

If there is distress among the English farmers at the present time, what will be their condition when wheat from Manitoba and the north-western states can be laid down in their markets at fifteen cents below present prices?

IRISH NEWS.

DISCOVERY OF PIKES.—As an office in a store belonging to R. N. Somerville, esq., J. P., was being fitted up on 7th July, a portion of the ceiling gave way, and some 18 or 20 pikers were discovered. They were handed over to the police.

THE IRISH HARVEST.—A Dublin correspondent says that if the present weather continues, the prospects of the Irish harvest will be most promising everywhere. The accounts from all parts of the provinces are hopeful and with respect to every description of crop. The rapidity of the growth everywhere visible during the past fortnight has had no parallel for many years in Ireland.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—At the meeting of the Listowel board of guardians on the 9th of July, Mr. Hayes presiding, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Richard Boyle, seconded by Mr. Michael Sheehan, and unanimously adopted:—Resolved—"That we, the guardians of the Listowel union, on account of the general depression of agricultural produce and the farming interests for the past two unpropitious seasons, do recommend to the kind consideration of the landlords of this union an abatement in the rents of their tenantry proportionate to the prevailing distress."

The election of a coroner for the eastern division of the county of Limerick was held on Thursday at Bruff, and attracted a good deal of interest in the locality owing to the surrounding circumstances. The office was rendered vacant by the recent death of Dr. William Murphy, brother to Mr. James Murphy, the eminent queen's counsel. The candidates were Mr. John Sarsfield Casey, the champion of the Mitchelstown tenants, and Dr. M'Namara. Mr. Casey was proposed by Mr. Hennessy and seconded by Mr. Clery. Dr. M'Namara was proposed by Mr. William Bolster and seconded by Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald. Mr. Casey was returned by a large majority. Mr. John Ryan, ex-sheriff, presided.—Freeman's Journal.

A curious little bill, called the "spirits in bond bill," was read a second time in the house of commons lately. Its object is to keep spirits in bond until they are at least a year old. Mr. O'Sullivan, who moved the second reading, stated that the presence of fusil oil in new spirits caused them to be fiery and maddening, but that when the spirit was matured the oil lost its deleterious effects. There were a few amusing shots exchanged between the hon. member and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, which enlivened the discussion. The latter said he thought the act would be improved by requiring the spirits to be kept in bond for a hundred years instead of one year, and he was not sanguine enough to expect that Mr. O'Sullivan's measure would stop drunkenness.

The following are the names of the members who voted with Mr. Parnell on his amendment to the flagging act.—Messrs. Bigger, Brooks, Callan, Gahet, Grey, Henry, Justin McCarthy, Sir J. M. Kenny, P. Martin, Nolan, O'Sinnott, O'Byrne, O'Clery, Denis O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Gorman Mahon, M'Intyre, O'Gorman, O'Shaughnessy, O'Sullivan, Sullivan, Redmond, Shell, and Synan, with the tellers Messrs. Parnell and O'G. Power. The English members voting with the eyes were Messrs Jacob Bright, Hopwood, Courtenay, Sir W. M'Lauren, Macdonald, and Dr. Kenney. The following home rulers voted with the government and against Mr. Parnell's motion: Mr. O. Lewis, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. E. Collins, Mr. King-Harman, and Mr. N. D. Murphy. The Irish whigs voting with the government were Messrs Swanton, D. Taylor and B. Whitworth.

THE MAYORALTY OF DUBLIN FOR 1880.—The Weekly News says:—Councillor E. D. Gray, proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, and member for the county Tipperary, has been unanimously elected lord mayor of Dublin for next year. The resolution electing him was moved by Mr. Byrne, who sits on the popular side of the council; it was seconded by Mr. Vereker, a member of the conservative section; and it was supported in terms of the most emphatic eulogy by men who differ from each other on most subjects. The lord mayor-elect is only thirty-four years old. He is by far the youngest man appointed within our memory to fill the civic chair of the metropolis, and we very much doubt that Dublin had ever before so juvenile a lord mayor. The singularly exceptional distinction conferred on Mr. Gray is due to his early training in the ways of public life, his high position in general politics, and the capacity and energy devoted by him to the business of the city. We expect that he will make a thoroughly good lord mayor, and in Mrs. Gray the citizens will welcome a lady mayress whose beauty, grace and sweetness guarantees a charming mistress of the Mansion house.

Irish Charitable Society's Pic-Nic at Port Stanley.

On Wednesday last 23rd inst. the above named society, composed of Catholics and Protestants indiscriminately, held a pic-nic at Port Stanley, 17 miles from London, Ont., which in every respect was a magnificent success. We take the following extracts from the report of the proceedings which appeared in the London Free Press:

Mr. E. D. Long, the president, opened the proceedings by expressing his pleasure at seeing such a large assemblage on the occasion of their annual pic-nic. The rain of the previous day and the lowering clouds of the morning had deterred very many from attending, but he did not doubt that, while absent, their sympathies were with us. The objects of the Irish Benevolent society were two-fold, and in this respect differed from the Scotch and English sister organizations. There was no division in their ranks. What they received upon they generally performed without division or dissension. We, as Irishmen, are divided, and one of the objects of this society was to unite us, no matter whether we were

Protestant or Catholic, conservative or reformer, in one common bond of friendship.

Ours was a mission of love. We should be united, no matter at what altar we knelt, and there was no better method of attaining that end than by joining the society. At the present time we had between 200 and 250 ordinary members, and 2000 or 2500 honorary members. There were many good Irishmen not yet with us, and he asked all who desired to see unity prevail, to assist the members in advancing the welfare of the society. He closed by inviting the ladies to use their influence to extend the object of the society. It was doing a noble work—assisting the fatherless and widows, and caring for the sick and distressed. He could assure them that the funds entrusted to the keeping of the officers would be husbanded and put to the best of uses, and that, providing money was plenty, a liberal distribution would be made amongst the poor at Christmas. Before sitting down he had the pleasing duty to perform of presenting Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, with an honorary membership certificate of the society, as a slight recognition of his many acts of kindness to the society in the past.

This was hailed with loud applause by the crowd, and the band followed it up with "The Fine Old Irish Gentleman."

Rev. Father FLANNERY was received with the heartiest applause. He expressed his sincere thanks for the great honor they had paid him in electing him an honorary member of the Irish Benevolent society, and also congratulated the president on the great success which had attended the society's efforts in the harmonization of the different Irish elements in this portion of Ontario, and the union which had brought about the mutual respect and brotherly affection which, as children of the glorious and tight little isle that gave us all birth, we all so much admired. Two years ago we assembled here, and pledged ourselves to be brothers, from that time henceforth, before high heaven. We are here again to renew the vows, and to work continuously and unitedly to bring about the aim we have in view of uniting Irishmen together. We ask you to witness our pledges that we have forgotten our old animosities. We come to-day, not as Catholics or Protestants, not as conservatives or reformers, but as Irishmen, united Irishmen, and we intend to keep our vows (cheers) of two years ago faithfully and well. We are charged with being disinclined, but who dare say that there cannot be unity amongst Irishmen in the presence of our society. We are proving to the world that such a thing as union can exist, and is more than a name among Irishmen, and he wished all who had interested themselves in this work of patriotism entire success. Some people said that they would not unite. They would stand aghast at the spectacle of an United Irishman's Association, and imagine that there was danger to the state—the best interests of the empire were in jeopardy (laughter). The reason was they knew our strength, and knew if it was directed properly it would eventually overtake them. In a word, they only desired to use our talents and our muscles for their benefit. (Loud laughter.) But he had one complaint to make—that was, we got credit for nothing. (Laughter.) If we do anything great they will immediately say "Oh, what a blunder!" He instanced as a proof of his assertion Lord Gough's efforts in India, and the fact that when the news came, the London Times characterized his success as "blundering into victory." We always blunder in the right direction, though. (Applause.) Our great countryman, Sir Garnet Wolseley has been blundering along ever since he went to Malakand. After accomplishing the object he had in view in that direction, he was sent to Ashantee, and blundered into the blundering King Coffee. (Laughter.) Now he is blundering about in Zululand, and when he comes back he will not doubt be credited with "blundering into victory," as other Irishmen have done. (Cheers.) Philosophers have had great difficulty in unravelling the Gordian Knot of England's inability to settle the Irish mis-understandings. They (the English) simply can't divine what we are made of. We have so much decency and modesty that they can't understand us. (Laughter.) He asked them to look at the agitation which had been going on for seven years to procure a law similar to the Crooks act here. They won't grant it, simply because they don't sympathize with the feelings of the people. If they did they would use their best exertions to assist the cause of temperance among the classes the law was intended for. For his own part, he did not object to a man taking his toddy, and in fact he might say that he preferred a man who could take a glass of punch rather than one who kept the pledge for two years, and then went on a tear for three weeks. (Great laughter.) But he believed that a law was necessary to protect those who had not sufficient self-will to control their passions in that direction. The English people could not understand also why the Irish people were opposed to a divorce law. There was not a law in existence that could drive an Irishwoman away from her husband. (Laughter.) If he went out of the back door, she would meet him ere he got round to the front, and a settlement would be arrived at. (Laughter and cheers.)

SCOTCH NEWS.

The bishop of Argyll and the Isles has appointed the Rev. Walter Pennington, vicar of St. Philips, Kensington, to the charge of Glenties, Isle of Mull, N. B.

HEALTH OF EDINBURGH.—The deaths last week fell from 77 to 71, after deducting eight county cases in the hospitals. The rate of mortality was 17 per 1000.

HEALTH OF LEITH.—The number of deaths in Leith last week was 25, equivalent to an annual mortality of 23 per 1000. The births numbered 48, of which 4 were illegitimate.

EDINBURGH TRADES' COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Edinburgh trades' council, it was agreed to petition Parliament to extend the proposed inquiry into the agricultural distress of the country to the condition of the industrial classes. Notice of motion was given that, in the event of Mr. Gladstone visiting Mid-Lothian during the recess, the parliamentary committee should have power to act with the Mid-Lothian liberals in giving the right hon. gentleman an enthusiastic welcome.

SHEEP SCAB IN MID-LOTHIAN.—David Tweedie, farmer, Northwick Main, parish of Northwick, was charged at the Edinburgh county justice of peace court, before Sir George D. Clark, of Pentonick, and Major Wauchop, of Niddrie—with having failed to report to a police constable the existence of scab in a flock of sheep belonging to him, on Friday, June 13th. He pleaded guilty, but stated in extenuation that he was not very well versed in the act. He became aware of the existence of scab when the sheep were clipped, about the beginning of June, and he immediately took measures to have it cured. It appeared that 12 out of 60 sheep were affected. Tweedie was sentenced to pay a fine of £10, including expenses, the bench remarking that they must make people "take notice of the act relating to contagious diseases in animals."

The Clyde Shipbuilding Industry.

"One of the industries which has been bristling during the prevalent depression," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "has been that of shipbuilding; but the returns from the Clyde show that the industry is at last affecting the bright side of trade also. During the first half of the present year there were 88 vessels built and launched on the Clyde—a lower number than in any similar period of some years; the last half of last year having witnessed the launches of 149 vessels, and the first half of the previous year 125. Measured by tonnage, the vessels launched during the first six months of the present year had a tonnage of 93,127 tons, whereas the same period of last year, the tonnage was 125,990 tons. The cause of this growth is not the profitable nature of the employment in shipping, but it is chiefly the cheapness of all classes of shipping property, and the fact that building of vessels is not possible at a very low rate, a consequence of the low price of iron."

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the English grain trade, says:—"The rain, which held off during the greater part of last week, recommenced on Saturday, and still continues. The harvest, even in the south, will hardly commence before the middle of August. Of all the crops, barley gives the least promise of a satisfactory yield, which is doubly deplorable as an unusually large acreage is sown therewith. Unwent came into ear nearly a month later, and its prospects are not very hopeful even on the lightest soils, while on heavy lands, even should the weather next month be most favorable, two-thirds of a crop are all that can be expected. Oats in the south have been coming into ear moderately well, but the cereal crops are in no case up to the average promise even of ordinary years. During the past week a good part of a fair hay crop was secured in the counties nearest to London, but throughout the country the hay has suffered from too long standing. Potatoes are also suffering. Farmers have now become strong holders of grain. English wheat is in reduced supply, and the demand is considerably increased. Prices advanced irregularly 2s, 3s and even 5s on the week. The quotations depended upon the quantity offering at each agricultural market. The best price obtainable for English white wheat a fortnight ago was 50s; the best price now is 54s, and at some markets, such as London and Gullford, 57s per quarter. Red wheat from the eastern counties has also been held very firmly and for a material advance. Foreign wheat is higher on the week at a majority of the markets, though there is no large advance. The inquiry has been somewhat less since Thursday. Maize, though higher at certain markets, as a rule has merely maintained price in the face of heavy supplies. There was a fair business in oats at 3d to 6d advance. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending July 12 were 1,138,008 cwt of wheat and 190,717 cwt of flour. In Mark Lane to-day (Monday) holders were firm, in consequence of the return of bad weather. There was some demand for France. The supply of English wheat was moderate, and prices generally rose 1s compared with last Monday. The supply of foreign was fair, and the demand somewhat irregular. California rose 2s 6d, and other descriptions were mostly 1s to 2s dearer. Flour was firm, but not higher, in consequence of the large supplies. Barley was firm. Oats and maize were higher, despite the large supplies."

The Representation of Fermanagh and Enniskillen.

In the event of a vacancy occurring in the representation of Fermanagh, at the approaching general election, by the retirement of the Hon. Colonel H. A. Cole, senior member, whose advancing years naturally create a desire for rest instead of wearisome nights in the house of commons, it is probable that Lord Clifton will offer himself as a candidate, in which case the borough will be again in the hands of the electors, who will probably seek another member of the Cole family, so long and intimately associated with its history as their representative.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Rev. C. MacKinnon, a graduate of Oxford, who has been rector of the Protestant church in Lima, Peru, was formally received into the Catholic church on the 18th of May.

A CHINESE CATHOLIC JOURNAL.—A Catholic journal in the Chinese language has been started at Shanghai. It is named the Yiman Lok (writing about things useful to be heard) and is under the control of the Jesuit Fathers.

A TRUMPET FOR THE SWISS CATHOLICS.—At the Catholic Synod of the Canton of Berne, on June 23d, the Catholic delegates for the first time participated. In voting, they outnumbered the old Catholics by sixty-five to thirty-five, and elected office-bearers and Synodal council, to hold office four years, entirely of the Catholic party.

The bankrupt city of Florence was voted forty-nine million francs by the government to relieve the municipality of its difficulty; but the city responds, that as the debt amounts to three or four times that sum, relief is nearly as far off as ever. How many bubbles this Italian "unity" has blown out, and allowed to collapse!

The military governor of Paris heard that several officers of the Versailles garrison had attended a meeting of the workmen's Catholic circle, and listened to a warm political speech delivered by the Count de Maa. Wherefore the governor intimated to the general commanding that officers must be prohibited from attending such gatherings. Nice liberty!

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE BARON ASSY.—A return issued as to the religious possessions of the non-commissioned officers and men of the British army shows that of a total of 94,824 men, 62,860 belong to the church of England, 20,872 are Catholics, 7,125 Presbyterians, and 3,985 are Protestants of other denominations. Of the Church of England men, 21,315 were in receipt of good-conduct pay, and 9,790 held third class school certificates; 5,623 Catholics received good conduct pay, and 1,151 had third class school certificates; of the Presbyterians, 2,224 were in receipt of good-conduct pay, and 1,141 had third class school certificates. Of the other denominations, 1,215 received good-conduct pay, and 610 held third class school certificates.

A GIANT AMONGST MEN.—The most Rev. Dr. MacHale being at present performing his Archbishop's visitation, the Mayo Examiner says: "The great archbishop of Tuam, in his nineteenth year, engages in the labors of his sacred office at an early morn and works hard all day. He is living and possesses a stronger will and more self reliance. His Grace accepts no assistance at his labors or these fatiguing occasions. As an instance of the every-day life of the great and holy prelate, we may note that on the shortest day last week he proceeded to Mass and on foot to the parish church here. There his grace certainly witnessed a vast assemblage, giving the truest evidence of the loyalty Catholic and national faith, which under the guidance and guardianship and life-long teaching and example of His faithful servant, the most Rev. arch bishop, has been singularly preserved to the people of this province."