

Lally Tolland, who punished the English at Fozzenoy, was Mullally of Tullenadly (Co. Galway). Strike the names of Irishmen out of our own public service, and we lose the heroes of our proudest exploits—we lose the Wellesleys, the Palmers, the Moores, the Eyres, the Cootes, the Napiers, we lose half the officers, and half the privates who conquered India for us, and fought our battles in the Peninsula. What the Irish could do as enemies we were about to learn when the Ulster Exiles crowded in the standard of Washington.

The following is an abstract of the death roll in a Dublin Workhouse:—In the ten years covered by this return 1 medical man died in a workhouse, 4 legal, 3 mercantile, 3 hotel keepers, 5 tailors, 40 workers in metals, 56 in leather, 58 in wood, 25 in stone, 19 agriculturists, 43 clerks, 20 painters, 6 printers, 1 tanner, 29 dressmakers, 10 bakers, 12 butchers, 12 washerwomen, and 1,096 servants. Of the burials during the decade 4,211 were within the boundary, and 33,325 without the boundary.

VITAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND.—The Census Commissioners have issued their second volume of vital statistics of Ireland, containing a report and tables relating to deaths between the years 1861 and 1871. The average annual mortality per 1,000 in that period was 13.8. The number of deaths from small-pox is given as 4,113, and compared with 12,727, 39,275, and 58,906 in the three decennial periods.—The deaths of the city of Dublin between 1861 and 1871 were 25.3. It is remarked that the number of females to 100 males living in the city of Dublin was 92, while the number of deaths of females to 100 deaths of males was 104.

A NEW "CHURCH OF IRELAND"—Archdeacon Lee, and a number of influential Irish Churchmen, being shocked at the mutilation of the Christian doctrine by the revisionists—who have decreed that belief in the Incarnation is not necessary to salvation—have broken away from the "Church of Ireland," and publicly declared their resolve to stick to the old forms. Dr. Pusey has offered £30; Canon Lidon will give £100 both donors stipulating that the Athanasian Creed and the dogma of the Incarnation shall remain intact amongst the articles of faith. This body will be "Church of Ireland" No. 1; the revision, or excise sect, will be "Church of Ireland" No. 2, because they have altered the tenets of the once Established Church.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.—DUBLIN, June 8.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued invitations to a banquet to be given to the Irish and American teams on the evening of the day of the international shooting match. The Masonic body will also entertain the American riflemen. The Evening Mail expresses its satisfaction that there will be no Fenian element among the American visitors.

The Macroom Board of Guardians were informed at their meeting on the 15th ult., that the Treasury had authorised the Board of Works in Ireland to make an advance under the Public Health Act of £4,000 to the Macroom Union for the purpose of constructing works to supply the town with pure water.

It is reported that the command of the Forces in Ireland will be conferred on Lord Napier of Magdala (commander-in-chief in India) in August next, when Lord Sandhurst retires from that position.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy is about to return from London to this country immediately for the purpose of seeking a permanent residence here.

It is considered probable that Major-General Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B., will be moved from Cork to Dublin, to succeed Major-General E. A. Holdich, C.B., who vacates the command of the latter district on becoming a Lieutenant-General.

At the meeting of the Cork Harbor Board on Tuesday 18th ult. the recommendation of the Queenstown Quay Committee that the Board should state in reply to the Board of Trade, that they saw no objection to the erection of the proposed jetty of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, provided that, according to the agreement in June 1861, a public roadway was given to it, and that it should be dedicated to the use of the public, was adopted. In reference to a letter from the Great Western Company of England, asking for berths for their vessels at the Queenstown Admiralty Pier, it was agreed that till the new pier was built the Harbour Master should give vessels of the company every facility he could. An application of Captain Stuart, R.N., for the support of the Board in getting a new training ship for Cork Harbour, and a suggestion that they should approve of it in a resolution, which should be forwarded to Lord Bandon, who, as Lord Lieutenant of the county and county members, and urge on them the necessity for such a ship, was acceded to by the Board.

THE BUTT TESTIMONIAL.—We notice in the columns of the *Clare Advertiser* of Saturday that a meeting to promote this testimonial was held in Killee. Mr. Thomas Sheehy, P.L.G., presiding. The meeting appears to have been a highly successful one. The Rev. M. Cleary, P.P., headed the subscription list. After appointing Mr. Sheehy treasurer, Messrs. Thomas Jordan, P.L.G., and B. Hennessy, hon. secs, and Messrs. Thomas Blackall and Patrick McInerney hon. collectors to the local committee, the meeting adjourned.

The following letters have been received by the hon. secretaries of the testimonial:—

"3, Nicholas-street, Limerick, 22nd May
"Rev. Sm.—I have great pleasure in forwarding you enclosed cheque in favour of the trustees of the Butt Testimonial for £32 3s. 6d., being the subscription of St. Mary's parish to this truly national movement. I also enclose a list of names of the subscribers, which you will please to publish.—I remain, rev. sir, very truly yours,
"MICHAEL KELLY.

"Rev. Professor Galbraith, F.T.C.D.,
"Rathvilly, County Carlow, 30th May,
"My DEAR LORD MAYOR—I enclose two cheques, one of £6 for the O'Connell Centenary, the other, £12, for the Butt Testimonial. I trust you will hand these sums to the treasurers of the respective funds. We are not rich in this quarter, and this time is pressing severely enough on the small farmers and labourers, else the parish of Rathvilly would be able and glad to contribute a larger sum. Hoping you will excuse me for troubling you with this little commission, I am, my lord, very faithfully,
"P. C. NOLAN."

Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., is engaged in a controversy with some of his constituents as to whether or not he received their suffrages under the false pretence that he was a Home Ruler. Mr. Smyth alleges that he addressed the people of Westmeath as a Repealer, that he never used the term Federalism, and that he understood that it was as a Repealer pure and simple that they returned him. The Rev. Mr. Caldwell, C.C., Mullingar, charges Mr. Smyth with having acquiesced in the principle of Home Rule at the National Conference and as a member of the Home Rule League, and points to the fact that in 1871 the hon. gentleman denounced the late Mr. Dease's address as a Castle document, and declared that if he (Mr. Dease) would substitute for his address the two words Home Rule he would retire and allow Mr. Dease to become member for his native county. If Mr. Smyth be serious in his belief that the people of Westmeath returned him as a Repealer, what objection asks the rev. gentleman, can he have to meet his constituents, and see if either priests or people be satisfied with him. The hon. gentleman declines any personal controversy with the rev. writer, but states that he has no objection—quite the contrary—to meet his constituents either individually or collectively. With regard to

the question at issue—whether the constituency is in favour of Repeal or Federalism—he says that if his constituents are prepared to justify the Rev. Mr. Caldwell's description of them and say that their ambition is not Ireland a nation, self-governed and free, with Westmeath her premier county, but Ireland a British province, the Nova Scotia of a British confederation, with Westmeath for the dust hole, it is sad, but the sooner the world knows it the better, in his opinion.

CENSUS OF CONNAUGHT.—A new instalment of the census of Ireland has appeared—to wit, the census of Connaught. We learn that the population of the province was in '41, 1,418,859; in '51, 1,010,037; in '61, 913,133; in '71, 846,213. The largest town or city in the province is Galway, which has a population 19,843. Next come Sligo, 10,670; Ballina, 5,843; Ballinasloe, 5,052; Westport, 4,417; Tuam, 4,223; Castlebar, 3,571. There are 3,931 first-class houses in the province, 39,664 second-class, 75,838 third-class, 29,355 fourth-class, and 4,729 mad cabins. In the age columns it is stated that there are 39 males and 83 females over the age of 100. The population of the province is divided into 13,887 professional classes, 125,713 domestic classes, 6,937 commercial classes, 209,927 agricultural classes, 45,065 industrial classes, 41,859 indefinite and non-productive class. The province is eminently a Catholic one. It contains 303,949 Catholics, 25,931 Protestant Episcopalians, 3,272 Presbyterians, 2,250 Methodists, 911 all other denominations. Under the heading of "all other denominations" we do not find a single person who returns himself as an unbeliever in Christianity. We regret to say that education is exceedingly backward in the province, 49.7, or about one-half the population over five years, being illiterate. Connaught lost 251,735 persons in the last twenty years by emigration. The emigration in 1859 was 7,404; in '60, 8,172; in '61, 10,055; in '70, 10,379. This shows that the ratio of emigration is not at all falling off, but rather increasing.

THE TREATY STONE.—Removed from a too lofty position, the Treaty Stone was elevated, by the patriotic citizens of Thomondgate, principally, to a more suitable site, and mounted upon pith and pedestal, bears the monumental aspect with which it should be invested. Still, it wants the protection of an iron railing, by which it may be saved from the petty larceny which appears to have been increased upon it. There are sermons in stones, and this preaches one that consecrates itself to resident generations. But strangers who seek souvenirs are not inspired with the like veneration, and by some of those chisels have been feloniously used to chip away portions of the memorial for exhibition elsewhere. If this further excision is permitted, the visible evidence of the violated compact will dwindle down to a fragment, and perhaps some future Froude question the faithfulness that followed the force and treachery by which the foreigner gained a footing beyond the river, which the Treaty Stone would otherwise semperternally sentinel. An iron railing surmounted with a chevron de frise, to deter alien iconoclasts, or impale them if any ventured to climb for the purpose of criminal abstraction, is indispensable.—*Monitor News.*

The London correspondent of the *Freeman* states that two of the twenty Home Rule members of Parliament who belong to the Devonshire Club have resigned, and that others have intimated an intention to follow their example. The precise nature of their motives in taking this step is not mentioned, but it is stated that some of the English members complain that the frequent subscriptions required of them for purposes of Liberal reorganization are out of all reason.

TENANT PROPRIETARY.—A Bill to facilitate the creation of a class of small landed proprietors in Ireland is the title of a very important measure which has just been introduced into Parliament by the Right Hon. John Bright, Mr. P. J. Smyth, and Mr. P. Martin. The preamble of the bill sets forth that there is in Ireland a great quantity of waste land which may be reclaimed and made available for the creation of a class of small landed proprietors; that the reclamation would improve the health of large districts and be of great public benefit, but is prevented by legal difficulties; and that it is advisable to provide further facilities for the purchase of land in Ireland and to amend the Irish Land Act. The first and second clauses of the bill provide for the appointment of four commissioners, being resident proprietors of land in Ireland, to be commissioners for carrying out the bill, such commissioners to appoint a secretary, &c. The third, fourth, and fifth clauses provide that the commissioners may enter on lands, and having made surveys, and if they are of opinion that any land should be reclaimed, send a report to the Lord Lieutenant, notice being served on the owners, who may send to the Castle objections in writing to the reports. The remaining clauses of the first part of the bill provide that, after objections are sent into the Lord Lieutenant, he may hold an inquiry, and if, after such inquiry, the Lord Lieutenant shall consider that the benefit to be derived from the works outweighs the damage, he may authorise the execution thereof. The second part of the Act deals with the case of tenants ready to buy farms and landlords willing to sell them. It enacts that, where the price is under £1,000, both or either may apply to the Civil Bill Court; when over £1,000 to the Landed Estates Court; and the Court being satisfied that the price is adequate, may issue a certificate, on which the Board of Works must advance one-half, and may advance three quarters, of the purchase-money. The tenant is to repay the Board of Works by an annuity of £3 for 25 years for every £100 advanced. Sub-division or sub-letting of lands so purchased is absolutely prohibited.—*Freeman.*

IRISH MAY MEMORIES.—Mr. James Burke, writing to the *Freeman* on this subject, says:—On the 23rd of May, 1798, the insurrection broke out near Dublin, and on the 24th the Kildare insurgents attacked Naas. On Whit Sunday, the 27th, the Yeomen burned the Catholic Church at Boulavogue. This outrage stung Father John Murphy into indignation, and from being a pacificator he changed to being a leader, and marched at the head of the people to Vinegar-hill. But there is a May day greater than all—the 27th of May, 1792. On that memorable date the Volunteers were all under arms in Dublin. Napper Tandy commanded the artillery which lined the streets from the Barracks to the Houses of Parliament. The Lord Lieutenant proceeded to College-green between lines of Volunteers. England was then at war with America, France, Spain, and Holland, and it was a time for being very civil to Ireland, for she then had 50,000 men well armed and ready to vindicate her rights. The Viceroy entered the House of Lords and announced that the King and the British Parliament were, most desirous to gratify every wish expressed by Ireland in favor of legislative independence. The Viceroy added that he felt sure that such a course would promote the harmony, stability, and glory of the entire empire. How different, sir, was this language from that of those who now tell us that Home Rule (a smaller measure) means rebellion. Grattan was too confiding; his generous heart

"Feared no evil, for it knew no sin."
He did not see the snare that lurked behind the Viceroy's honeyed words, and he at once moved a resolution of gratitude to the King. Flood was more far-seeing, and hinted that he was not satisfied, and so did the Recorder of (and member for) Dublin, Sir Samuel Burdett, ancestor of the present estimable President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Ireland. Yelverton preached harmony, and Grattan's resolution was carried, there being only two dissentients. On the 30th May

(same year) a grant of £100,000 to Grattan was proposed in the House of Commons, but his friends (for of course he could not speak on the subject himself) refused for him any larger grant than £50,000. Government wanted to "retain" him, and offered a grant for ever of the Viceroyal Lodge in the Phoenix Park, but Grattan had a nation for his client, and the bribe was declined. These things should be remembered at the approaching commemoration of "ever-glorious Grattan," the music of whose eloquence was (as Moore says in "Captain Rock") "the first fresh matin-song of Irish freedom." On the 4th May, 1829, Lord Surrey took his seat as member for Horsham, being the first Catholic that sat, though O'Connell was elected before him. On the 13th May, 1823, the first meeting of the Catholic Association took place. On the 8th May, 1825, a resolution in favor of Catholic Emancipation was carried in the House of Commons, when Mr. Peel declared Emancipation to be a "danger against which it would be impossible to find security." Yet this same man proposed the measure in less than a year. On the 18th May, 1829, O'Connell appeared at the bar of the House of Commons and refused to take the oath.

THE THREATENED SCHISM IN THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.—"On Looker" writes as follows to the *Mail*:—"We are threatened by the co-partnership of Archdeacon Lee, Pusey, and Co., with the establishment of a purely Anglican Church in Dublin, the attractive feature of which is to consist in the use of the Prayer-book whole and entire as it has been used hitherto in England. We are not informed whether or not this will involve the resuscitation of the services for Gunpowder Plot and King Charles the Martyr, with other matters allowed of late years in Ireland to lie dormant; but we cannot but feel that the Anglican style which will be followed will be that of the high ornate school, as to vestments, altar cloths, retables, painted windows, emblematic figures, acolytes, and all other insignia usually presented in the High Churches of London. But if Archdeacon Lee and his select party will really go in for this experiment it is highly probable that an experiment of an opposite kind may be tried, and that the dissatisfied Protestants of the Evangelical school may originate also in Dublin a reformed Irish Church, with a Prayer-book so greatly modified and improved that it may serve as a guide to other towns throughout Ireland. The sturdy yeoman spirit of the Irish Protestants, when once thoroughly aroused, will be more than a match for the Archdeacon and his party; and no act would so thoroughly arouse and inflame the zeal of Irish Protestantism as the defiant flag hoisted in our minds, of that miserable makeshift for Popery which goes under the name of Anglicanism, especially in a country where for centuries our forefathers have been contending with the real genuine article in full development. But when he takes this step, and puts himself in schism with the Irish Church, and establishes a Church free from the control of the General Synod of the Irish Church it is to be hoped that the straightforward manliness which has hitherto marked his course, whether his steps have been wisely chosen or the contrary, will not desert him, but that he will see the propriety and necessity of yielding up his position in the theological school of a Church whose rules he disregards and whose revised formularies he despises and rejects.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A WOMAN PASSING AS A MAN FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.—The *Warminster Guardian* states that a woman, named Elizabeth Taylor, appeared before the Warminster bench of magistrates on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. She appeared in the dock in male attire, and the chief constable, in detailing some of her antecedents, stated that she was the daughter of a gentleman, who formerly lived at Penketh, near Warrington; she had been married, but her husband was killed twenty-one years ago. She commenced to wear male attire thirteen years ago and was employed as a sailor during the American war, and made several trips from South Wales to the American coast in order to supply the Alabama and blockade runners with coals. She was known by the names of Happy Ned and Navy Ned and for some time past had worked as a labourer on several farms, in the neighbourhood of Warrington, having so late as the 12th ult., helped to kill three cent pigs for a farmer at Croft House. She has quite a masculine appearance, and her sex was not suspected until she placed herself within the clutches of the police. She was fined 5s. and costs.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES IN BIRKENHEAD PARK.—For some time past Sunday meetings have been held in Birkenhead Park, some of these meetings being for advancement of totalism, others partaking of the revival character, whilst another and less harmless set of preachers have been in the habit of uttering strong language against Romanism and its professors. The latter class of preachers have at last aroused a strong feeling of hostility among the Catholics of Birkenhead, and on Sunday this feeling took a very threatening turn as far as the peace of the township is concerned. The Birkenhead Orangemen were largely reinforced by their brethren from Liverpool on Saturday, and the "preachers," having made an onslaught upon Roman Catholics, a scene of intense excitement ensued. One of the speakers declared most indiscreetly that he could bring sufficient force to thrash all the Catholics in the place. This brought matters to a crisis, and in a moment a scene of tumult arose, which ended in the police making a raid upon the polemics, and seven persons were marched off to bridewell.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—From a return issued by the Board of Trade relative to the number of railway accidents in the United Kingdom during the twelve months ending on December last, it appears that 1,425 persons were killed on the various lines of the United Kingdom, while 5,950 sustained more or less injury. Of this aggregate 212 killed and 1,990 injured were passengers; 788 killed and 2,815 injured were servants of companies or contractors; and 425 killed and 245 injured were trespassers, suicides, persons surprised when passing level crossings, &c. In England and Wales, there were killed, 1,175, injured, 4,463; Scotland, killed, 211 injured, 496; Ireland, killed, 29, injured, 96.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.—There was exhibited in London on Wednesday a very simple apparatus for saving life in case of wreck, &c. It is nothing but a double mackintosh cloak, with pockets capable of being inflated through a tube by the wearer. It folds up into a small compass, so that it can be carried in the pocket if not worn as a cloak.

SOMETHING LIKE TYRANNY.—A working seissors-grinder in Sheffield saved up his earnings for the purpose of becoming a master-man in a small way. He bought the necessary machinery, and commenced to make seissors as well as grind them. On the night succeeding the day on which he commenced as master-man his workshop was broken into by his wheel-hand cut into shreds; four "laps" and "glazers" destroyed; three grinding-stones smashed to pieces; and his little venture was utterly ruined.—The suggestion as to the cause of this atrocious act is, that he had not consulted the Sheffield Union, or got their permission to become master.—*Builder.*

THE TRAFFIC OF LONDON.—Two projects are now on foot for relieving London Bridge and facilitating the passage of traffic from the northern to the southern side of the river. One is the construction of a bridge from the Tower to Horselydown, which is now under the consideration of the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation. The plan is that of Mr. Perrott, who proposes that the bridge shall have three arches, and that the height shall be ninety feet above high-water mark, so as to al-

low vessels with masts to pass underneath. The other plan is put forward by a public company, and is a steam ferry, which it is proposed shall be established about a mile and a half below London Bridge, near the Thames Tunnel, and in close proximity to the London and St. Katharine's Docks on the north side and the Commercial Docks on the south. Paddle wheel vessels of 120 horse power are to be employed, and they will be sufficiently large to receive from ten to twenty waggons or carts at one time; carriages, horses, goods, and passengers are also to be provided with accommodation.

WILL-MAKING EXTRAORDINARY.—In the Probate Court, London, an application made to Sir James Hannan disclosed a state of facts which looked more like the device of an ingenious novel writer or a sensation dramatist than a blunder which occurred in actual life. Two sisters lived together for years, and agreed to dispense with lawyers, and make their own wills; and they determined to draw them in such a way that the survivor should enjoy the joint property for her life. The two wills so prepared were executed in the handwriting of one sister—the testatrix—and they corresponded in all particulars except one. There was a legacy of nineteen guineas given in one will to an orphanage of Mr. Spurgeon's at Stockwell, while in the other will the same sum was left to a college of Mr. Spurgeon's near Inverstock-hill. The wills were executed and deposited in an exchequer belonging to the testatrix, where, after her death, they were discovered. It was then discovered that there had been a blunder. Each sister had signed the other sister's will. Thus, the will of Sarah Hunt, who has died, begins "the last will and testament of one Sarah Hunt," and is signed "Anne Hunt," and that of Anne Hunt is signed "Sarah Hunt," furthermore, though the signatures were affixed in 1874, the two documents purport to have been executed in 1831, that being probably the date of the original form from which both the intended wills were copied. Application was made, under this state of facts, to the Judge Ordinary to grant probate of the paper signed by the deceased. But his lordship would not yield to the application. He pointed out that to read the paper which the lady had signed as her will, and which, in fact, was not her will, would lead to the absurdity of allowing her to leave the property to herself.

Mr. Biddulph's letter to the *Times* has elicited a reply from Dr. Keenly, couched in terms of choice invective. The following extract will suffice to show the extent in which these chief friends and champions of the Claimant hold one another. "I have never," says the doctor sought, and would rather be without, the "partnership" of Mr. Biddulph. I have seen a little of him. He is quite as silly as Master Slender, and nothing but my conviction that he really was the Claimant's cousin could have made me put him into the witness-box to bring ridicule on the case as he did. Whatever little intellect he once had—and I think it was very little—he has smoked away in his "death-head pipes," otherwise he would not talk of the "revolutionary principles of a man who is almost a bigot in support of our Old Constitution, and who would be sorry to enrol such persons in his ranks."

THE KICKING MANIA.—On Friday at the Denbigh Borough Police Court, two farmers named Owen, father and son, living at Plassissa Farm, Llanellyd, Denbighshire, were charged with brutally ill-treating John Davies, of Deubigh. On Tuesday, complainant, who was ostler at the Buckrow Inn, Denbigh, attempted to prevent the elder defendant committing a nuisance in the boot-house. Defendant struck him two severe blows with a stick. He took hold of him to prevent his doing so, when the son came up, struck complainant so violently, and kicked him savagely till he fell into a stable, and a witness proved finding him in a perfectly senseless condition from the brutal treatment he had received. The elder defendant was fined 2s, and the younger £2, the entire costs and fines of the defendants amounting to over 28s.

FLOORED OUT OF CALF LOVE.—A lady lived in Windsor, with whose exceedingly handsome daughter an Eton boy—the names I suppress—fell, or fancied he fell, as schoolboys will, in love. The mamma promoted the attachment, or encouraged the delusion. In point of fact, the juvenile Roman was virtually "hooked." It was clearly the duty of the head-master to hinder this. Whether he took the most advisable method of doing so may be open to question. The desired effect was produced; the boy was laughed at by his schoolmates for his folly and quizzed for his hogging. As for the young lady she married Marshal Canrobert, and has probably thanked Dr. Goodford devoutly many times for the vapoury creek he administered to the passion of her girlhood's admirer.—*The World.*

Mr. Anthony Biddulph, cousin of Sir Roger Tichborne, writes that after visiting the Claimant recently in prison at Dartmoor he is more than ever convinced of his identity—his likeness to young Roger Tichborne being now much more apparent since he lost so much flesh.

The drunkenness in London on the night of Whit Monday was so great that, it is said, all the cells at the police stations were fully occupied, and hundreds of drunken persons were left in the streets for whom the police could not make room.

An inmate of the Fife and Kinross District Lunatic Asylum, Cupar, committed suicide the other day in a peculiarly horrible manner. He forced his head through a window-frame, and cut his throat with the standing glass.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.—The Liverpool and Birkenhead flour dealers have resolved to reduce the price of bread a farthing per pound.

A shocking case of cruelty is reported from Manchester. A man, named Joseph Johnson, is in custody charged with biting off the lip and portion of the nose of an old man named Hall.

A committee has been appointed in Dundee to make arrangements for celebrating the O'Connell Centenary.

UNITED STATES.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.—His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, administered the sacrament of confirmation to 327 persons in the Church of the Nativity, New York, Tuesday, May 25th; to 545 in St. Peter's Church, New York, Thursday, May 27th; to 130 in St. Ann's Church, Monday, May 31st; to 22 at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville Thursday, June 3d; and to 140 in the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, June 4th.

SKETCH OF THE VERY REV. THOMAS GALBERRY, DESIGNATED BISHOP OF HARTFORD BY THE HOLY SEE.—The Very Rev. Thomas Galberry, O.S.A., Bishop elect of the diocese of Hartford, is now in his forty-third year. From the time he was ordained priest to the present his life has been one of great industry and unremitting toil. Whether we regard him as a missionary priest, as president of a college, or provincial of his order—for he has been tried in all these positions—he has displayed qualities, both of an administrative and executive character, which eminently fit him for the high and holy office to which he has been recently called.

Ordained priest in 1856 by the saintly Dr. Newman, late Bishop of Philadelphia, he was appointed by his superior to the pastoral charge of St. Denis' church, in the diocese of Philadelphia. Here he labored for a few years with the zeal of an Augustine beloved by his humble but faithful flock, and giving

evidence of that untiring energy and successful career which has pre-eminently characterized his whole missionary life. Lonsburg, in the diocese of Albany, and Lawrence, in the diocese of Boston, became the scenes of his subsequent labors. In both these growing and manufacturing towns the name of Dr. Galberry is as familiar as a household word. The stately churches, large schools, and beautiful parochial residences, which the Catholic tourist to these places behold with delight, as monuments of great faith and greater sacrifices, have been built up by the humble Augustinian, now Bishop-elect of Hartford.

Dr. Galberry is an Irishman by birth, of commanding and dignified presence, tall and well-proportioned. He has a good, honest countenance, indicative of benevolence, intelligence and determination. Though in the prime of life, he looks much older than his years, and bears unmistakable marks of the trying and laborious life through which he has passed. The widowed diocese of Hartford will find in Dr. Galberry a bishop worthy to be the successor of the great and good man whose recent death has been so widely and so deservedly deplored.—*Catholic Review.*

THE INDEFATIGABLE MISSIONARY, FATHER DAMEN, STILL AT WORK.—Father Damen seems never to stop working. A month ago we found him in St. Teresa's Brooklyn. Last week he was in Patterson, and now he is in Mott Haven.

He has just preached a splendid mission with glorious results at the church in Patterson, N.J. Even Father Damen himself calls this a "great mission." The first week was for the women the second for the men. Hundreds more than could be attended to were applying for admission. There were 3,500 communicants. Forty converts were received, and 150 adults made their first Communion.

DEATH OF FATHER MCKENNA.—We announce with a feeling of regret the death of Rev. Michael McKenna, pastor of St. Rose of Lima's church, New York, which occurred on the 4th inst. The deceased was well known throughout the diocese, and his loss will be keenly felt by all, but more especially by the poor who always found in him a friend and benefactor.

Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan was married, on the 2nd instant, in Chicago, to Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of General D. H. Rucker, of the Lieutenant-General's staff.

The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, assisted by the Rev. J. Kiordan, according to the forms of the Catholic Church, of which both parties are members.

A terrible wind and rain storm swept over Louisville, Ky., Indianapolis, Ind., and Cincinnati, Ohio, on the night of the 1st instant. Railroads, public buildings and private residences suffered much injury, and in Indianapolis some lives were lost. In Louisville the Catholic Hospital, in the extreme southern portion of the city, is reported to be demolished.

THE CENTENARY.—General Osborne has been notified that the following Commission has been named by the Egyptian Government to the Centennial: His Highness the Prince Fawzi Pasha, the Prince Imperial, President Reos Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vice-President Gen. E. P. Stone, General, Commander Brooks to reside at Philadelphia.

SUBJECT OF WHISKEY.—Milwaukee, June 8.—Yesterday Supervisor Hy. Hedrick and Detective Agents Brown, Brooks and Hogue, seized two hundred and ten barrels of illicit whiskey, belonging to one Meyer, who were found hidden in the vaults of an old brewery near Emel Roberts' saloon, on Chestnut street. Meyer's wholesale refining house was one of the establishments suspected here, but was found closed when the raiders arrived. Meyer sailed for Europe six days before.

A TORNAO.—Waterbury, Conn., June 8.—A tornado passed over a portion of Bacon Falls yesterday evening. Trees were torn up, barns and sheds blown down, and a dwelling house carried from its foundation nearly two feet.

INVESTIGATING TWEED ACCOUNTS.—The grand jury are still engaged investigating the works of the old Tweed Ring and it is very likely additional indictments will be found.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN IRISH BANK.—A movement is on foot among the influential residents to establish an Irish American Savings Bank in the city of New York.

An incendiary fire at Machias, Me., on the 5th inst. destroyed the Catholic Church and parsonage residence, and the residences of Nathan Longfellow and Dr. Peabody, together with several small buildings and barns and 150,000 feet of lumber. The destruction of the city was imminent at one time.—The loss is about \$25,000.

FISHERMEN DROWNED.—Waterbury, July 8.—William Farmer and son, and two other men named Thompson and Healy, who were fishing by a rush light from a boat on Ropette river, near Potsdam, Saturday night, were carried over the dam by the current, and were all drowned. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.—St. Paul, Minn., June 8.—The system adopted by several towns for offering bounty for the capture of grasshoppers is working admirably. Advice from the towns where it was first started are that a great many of them have already been destroyed and crops are saved up to the present time. This method is now being generally adopted in all grasshopper infested sections. The bounty given ranging from \$2.50 to \$5 a bushel and estimated number 300,000 hoppers, and many towns report from 175 to 300 bushels already taken. It can be seen at once that a great slaughter is going on.

IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK.—The chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington furnishes the following statement, showing the number of immigrants who arrived at the port of New York during the month of May, 1875, as compared with the corresponding period of 1874.—May, 1875—9,319 males, 7,632 females; total, 16,951. May, 1874—17,073 males, 12,735 females; total 29,818. Decrease in May, 1875, 7,714 males 5,153 females. The nationalities of the immigrants who arrived in May, 1875 were: From England, 2,900; Scotland, 459; Wales, 23; Ireland, 4,226; Germany, 4,016; Austria, 616; Sweden, 1,108; Norway, 538; Denmark, 360; France, 309; Switzerland, 93; Spain, 26; Italy, 593; Holland, 197; Belgium, 42; Russia, 99; Poland, 34; Hungary, 108; Canada, 12; South America, 5; Central America, 7; Cuba, 24; Port Rico and Sicily, 8 each; St. Croix, 3; Jamaica Barbadoes Bahamas and India, 2 each; China, Nova Scotia, Brazil, Curacoa, Guatemala, Belize, Isle of Man, Australia, New Zealand and Armenia, 1 each; born at sea, 1.

Says the New York *World*:—That flag flying fool, Sergeant Bates, is at it again! He is to come from Toronto by boat to Oswego, and carry the "British Union Jack unfurled" from that point to the New York City Hall, where we trust that Mr. Archibald and a delegation of stalwart Britishers will politely receive him, relieve him of his burden, and duck him to death in Mr. Green's truly beautiful stone basin in front of the New Post office. If something of this sort is not done, the irrepressible idiot has it in contemplation to trail the Star Spangled Banner from Calais all the way round Europe. If he survives this effort we hope we shall next have him start off from the Oural Mountains to carry the British flag through China to Canton, and so have rest from Bates and his banner forevermore.