### CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The foundation stone of a new Catholic church has been laid at Magharafelt, in Derry,

North of Ireland. The religious fever in France is fully shown by the vast crowds who daily attend the sared grotto at Lourdes.

The mission of the Jesuit Fathers at St. Joachim's, Frankford, archdiocese of Philadelphia, is a complete success.

Out of twenty-five Cochin-Chinese insurout of these condemned to death, nineteen received baptism after sentence.

The Catholic Chinese Missions report the finine as terribly severe, and a consequent proportion of death and misery.

The Pope has addressed a brief to the Chrishan Brothers of America in reply to a letter f congratulation received by them. It is under consideration, according to the

Voce della Verita, to publish in Rome a Catholic journal in six different languages. Ninety-three Swiss Catholic priests, deprived

their livings in 1873, have been reinstated the Grand Council of Switzerland. Four hundred persons were confirmed by

fardinal McCloskey on Sunday afternoon at the Redemptorists' Church, New York. The Catholic missionaries in China and in

ladia during the last five years have baptized 165,522 heathens, 11,600 of the number being

Frs. Austin, Columban, Reginald, and Congatine, Passionists, opened a mission at farbert, county Kerry. The mission will condane three weeks. A new church was opened in Culmullen,

manty Meath, by the Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, lord Bishop. The new edifice is exceedingly andsome, the style being Gothic. The new Catholic church of St. Joseph at Worcester, N.Y., was formally dedicated to

the service of God on the 12th inst. A large mass of people were present. The corner stone of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Bloomfield, Conn., was

hid on Sunday the 8th inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop Galberry, before a large attendance of spectators. His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam left St. arlath's on Sunday last for Williamstown,

alway, where he ou the following day congred the Sacrament of Confirmation on no wer than three hundred. We learn from the Unita Cattolica that on re Feast of St. Joachim the first telegram of

agministration received by the Holy Father

from the Emperor of Austria and the and was from Prince Bismarck. I magnificent new altar and pulpit were aned in St. Mary's, Athlone, on which occa-Father Burke, O. P., made one of his

and appeals and elicited a collection of The Right Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of St. aha's Newfoundland, preached in St. Lawtage (Toole's, Dublin, and took occasion to estibe the career and death of the lamented

light Rev. Dr. Conroy, Apostolic Delegate to The native Christians at Tongareva, one d the islands of the South Pacific. have with a church, the walls of which are of They were three years in

In Italian pilgrimage to the French Sancraties, organized by the Italian Society for (sholic youth, left Turin on September 9th, visit Paray-le-Monial, Paris, where the drims will remain ten days; Notre Dame Fourviere, Toulouse; Lourdes, and Notre

tilding it—three days each week to the

The great Dominican Order is about to en a new and beautiful church in the old. onwell gave up men, women and children be butchered for five days by his savage ddiers. The Primate of All Ireland will eside, and the grand eloquence of Father bake will ring out on an occasion so honor-He to the Order of which he is so truly listrious an ornament.

THE CATHOLIC TRIUMPH IN GERMANY .- NOW only is it possible to survey the final issue of the Parliamentary elections in Germany. For the Catholic party the result is simply magdifferent. In the former Diet this party mustered ninety-nine strong. This number of Catholic members was actually elected on ulr 30, and since then it has been increased by the accession of eleven more, making up in llone hundred and ten, or a clear gain of leven votes. Of Poles there are about fifteen, and inasmuch as these, being all Catholics will in most instances cast in their lot with the Catholic Party, the "Centre" will reckon one hundred and twenty-five out of three landred and ninety-seven members, or early one-third. Among these there are as many as nineteen Catholic priests, whereas, a the other hand, not a single Protestant mson has been returned to the new Parlianent. Whatever Bismarck's future policy by be, it is quite certain that the Catholic arty, which is closely united in everything, ill prove irresistible, and if in union with ther the Conservatives or the Liberals may any almost any measure it likes.

# UNITED STATES.

New York, Sept. 28.—President Hayes has authorized the reception of the released fenians on board a revenue cutter here. The exception committee will extend a vote of thanks to the President. The reception will be without public demonstration.

A discovery has been made in the hills of Plumstead, Backs county, Pa., that seems more important than true. It was claimed about a year and a half ago that gold had been found in this locality, and within the past few weeks richer finds have been report-The owners of the mines have been enthusiastic, and already hear the jingle of the

gold in their empty pockets. The citizens of Kenton, Ohio, have been outrageously annoyed of late by tramps and gathered a gang of them into the county jail the other day. At midnight a crowd of 300 or 400 people assembled in front of the prison, and taking the tramps out marched them about two miles out of town, dipped each and every one of them in a barrol of tar, rolled them in the sands of the highway and sent them on their ways with the assurance that if they ever returned they would be hung to lamp posts.

The Rev. Henry Morgan is a prominent in everything and of everybody so independent, indeed, that he has built a church out of his own means and preaches in it to whom-

artista No

#### IRISH NEWS.

The annual retreat for the clergy of the diocese of Kerry commenced on Sept. 2, in the Cathedral, Killarney. The retreat was conducted by the Rev. Father Livius, of Mount St. Alphonsus, Limerick.

The remains of the late Thomas Fay, Esq., of Faybrook, in the county of Cavan, were on Saturday, the 7th instant, interred in the family vault at Castleterra, near Cavan. The funeral was the largest witnessed in the town within living memory. All classes and all creeds vied in showing their respect for the memory of the deceased, and their kindly feelings towards his family.

An eloquent appeal on behalf of the Sisters of Mercy, Killarney, was preached on Sunday in the Cathedral by the Right Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Lord Bishop of Ross. The Cathedral was filled by a large and pious congregation. At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was made. The amount realized £164. Of this the Right Rev. Dr. M'Carthy subscribed £10, the Right Hon. the Earl of Kenmare, £100, and the Countess Kenmare, £10.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .- A most important presentation was made on Saturday by the Rev. M. O'Reilly, of All Hallows Collegenamely, a great number of snakes and other reptiles. All were taken at the Cape of Good Hope. The serpents are chiefly harmless, and we believe that the reverend gentleman, who is an expert snake charmer, has made the poisonous ones safe. As reptiles are never long-lived in the land of St. Patrick, these creatures should be at once visited .- Freeman.

At the laying of the foundation, recently, of a Catholic church in Media, Pennsylvania, a leagment of the main altar of St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick, Ireland, that had been broken by the soldiers of Cromwell during his invasion, and had been brought from Ireland a few years ago, was inserted with a prayer written on it. that the love and fidelity of the fathers towards the faith in the midst of suffering and persecution might flourish in the hearts of the children far away from their native shores.

A TRAGEDY IN LIMERICK .-- A man named Patrick Guinane, who returned to his home at Limerick a few days ago from America, quarrelled with his wife on Monday last and inflicted a severe wound in her neck with a knife. He was at once arrested and committed to jail, but on Tuesday evening he was found dead in his cell, the unfortunate man having succeeded in strangling himself with a portion of his clothes which he tore off and formed into a noose, by means of which he suspended himself from an iron bar. It is now said that since his arrival in Limerick many acts of his were not those of a sane

The mission at Newtown-Shandrum, which on Sunday. At 12 o'clock Mass, and in the evening, eloquent sermons were preached by the Fathers. On each occasion the chapel was literally crammed. During the evening the band of the Confraternity of the Holy Family, Charleville, played some highly popular and religious airs in front of the residence of the zealous and patriotic parish priest. The performance of the choir during the Benediction elicited the warmest admiration. The people of Shandrum have reason to be proud of their priests, who are leaving nothing undone to advance the cause of religion and education in their parish.

The Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish language met on Tuesday, Dr. Sigerson, M.R.I.A., in the chair. There were also present :- Rev. J. Nolan, Captain R. MacEniry, W. M. Hennessy, M.R.I.A.; D. Comyn, Esq., and J. J. MaeSweeney, Esq., secretary. Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Letters were received from the following persons:—C. Owens, Esq., Castlecomer: W. Savage, Esq., secretary of the Gaelic Class, Kinsale; John Bergin, Esq., sorie city of Drogheda, where the infamous National School, Inch. St. Laurence 25 Lower Cathedral James Finucane, road, Cardiff; John O'Brien, Esq., Blackpool, Dungarvan. Subscriptions were received from Dr. Martin, Portlaw, county Waterford, 10s; Jesuit Fathers, Galway, £1. It was decided to alter the hour of meeting of the ouncil to 7 p.m. on Wednesday evenings for the envenience of the members. The secretary of we Kinsale Gaelic Society writes:—
"With pleasure I report to you the progress "With Pleasure I report to you the progress of the Irish lansuage in this town. A class for the study of that good old tongue is in course of formation, and has already enrolled twelve members. In a tenday I intend to send you some copies of Irish criting by members of the class," &c. The council adjourned till Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at 7 p.m.

#### THE EAST.

A London correspondent says there are strong indications that the Government is not in a hurry to take action in the Afghanistan question. Their desire is to leave the responsibility of the question entirely to the Viceroy of India. Any intervention by the Cabinet would have the ppearance of drugging Russia into the dispate. A second reason for abstinence from Imperial action arises from the differences of pinion between the Foreign Secretary and Viceroy and members of the Cabinet themselves. Another obstacle is the state of Beaconsfield's health.

The Telegraph says Lord Augustus Loftus, the British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, left Berlin for St. Petersburg on Tuesday. Ha doubtless will demand explanations and the withdrawal of the Czar's agent from Cabul without delay. The Indian Government has long had possession of documents and anthenticated copies of letters advising Shere Ali, in the name of Russia, and by pen or voice of Russian agents, to just such a changerove policy as he is now pursuing.

Notwithstanding the military preparatio. it is believed that the Government intend to await the course of events and observe the Ameer's attitude before undertaking an invasion of Afghanistan. A serious orbreak occurred in Teistan, on the borders of Persia and Afghanistan. A Bombay correspondent says it is believed

15,000 men are assembling near Tull. A Calcutta despatch says many additional active service.

What a Russian does not know about official corruption is not worth knowing. During the Crimean war a general wrote that he had purchased a thousand oxen for food for his men, and sont on vouchers and drafts.

A few days lafer he wrote that the murrain had broken out and he had lost two hundred head of cattle, and that the remainder he The Rev. Henry Morgan is a prominent sensational minister of Boston, independent everylong—on independent according and of everylong—on independent, indeed, that he has bullt a church out dent, indeed, that he has bullt a church out of his own means and preaches in it to whom of his own means and preaches in it to whom serve he can draw to hear him. His last sever he can draw to hear him. His last from 60 housed of people not far the mean of science sensation is to hire a steamboat on Sunday sensation. The from Boston and preach them a sermon. The steamboat excursion, and that the remainder he had of cattle, and the visit of his or conclusion. I have only to that ficial invention, a contrivance of formula, as in the wind they had on except he can draw of the plause.) And now, gentlemen, I must hurry be considered it wis to have elapsing the considered in the considered in the one observed on the other. In the ficial invention, a contrivance of formula, as in the wind of a conclusion. I have only to that have only to the least be stored on the other. In the ficial invention, a contrivance of formula, as in the wind had on the other. In the condition of the plause.) And now, gentlemen, I must hurry be considered in the bill to a conclusion. I have only to the conscious of the parameter of human history. (Cheers.) I had no excendent line. The head of the match of the match of the match of the mat

## DUFFERIN'S FAREWELL SPEECH.

Last Tuesday week the Toronto Exhibition was opened by His Excellency the Governor-General in the presence of a large and fashionable attendance. A number of prominent citizens congregated to hear what is probably the last great speech of Lord Dufferin in this Dominion, and to witness the inauguration of the first Exhibition of the products of Agriculture and Arts that has ever taken place in Ontario.

His Excellency, who was attended by his body-guard, entered the grounds about 2.35, and was received with loud and enthusiastic

Mr. Thomas Stack having presented him with a complimentary address, which par-ticularly alluded to his brilliant career as Viceroy, and the manner in which he had endeared himself to the hearts of all Canadians, His Excellency replied as follows:-Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,-In endeavouring to return you my best thanks for the noble reception you are giving me for the series of Arabian Nights Entertainments, through which from hour to hour and day to day, I have been hurried by your hospitable citizens, I can truly say I have never felt less equal to such a task. During the past six years and a half, indeed, I have been often required at various times and places, to say what are called a few words to different classes of my fellow-countrymen in the Dominion. But on these occasions there was always some current topic to engage our attention, and to which it was desirable I should address myself. Now, however, the case is very different. It is true we have a special business before us. I am nominally here to open this exhibition, and perhaps, under ordinary circumstances, it would be sufficent for me to dilate upon the splendour of this building, the variety, and the richness of its contents. The proofs it displays not merely of the national wealth of Canada, but of the energy, ingenuity and industry of our mechanies artizans and agriculturists, but my imagination refuses to be confined within even these spacious halls. (Applause.) The contributions they enclose only serve to conure up before me, in all their beauty, the radiant expanses of those seven fair Provinces I have travelled from end to end (hear, hear), and it is not the departments of a mere Provincial show which lie mapped out beneath my feet by the Territories of our great Dominion, whose wealth and capabilities these courts exhibit (cheers), nor is it in the presence of a detached crowd of casual sight-seers that I seem to stand, but tion with whose destinies I have was opened on Sunday, 18th ult., was closed | polity upon this side of the Atlantic which is destined. I trust, to exemplify more successliamentary Government which centuries were born in England (applause) which our ancestors shed their blood to defend, which our forefathers transplanted to this country, and which our fathers have left us as the most precious inheritance they could bestow. (Tremendons applause.) Impressed. then, by such a consciousness, knowing that the people of Canada, what am I to say? to say at such a moment, but I dread to tread on forbidden ground— (laughter). As you are well aware, in all those matters which are of real and vital fields of extra political disquisition which may fathers of Isaac around his bedside, the pri- have to depend upon their political connecsuch ambiguous import as those addressed by the Patriarch to Judah and his brethren, cal party. The success of a political party ought (great laughter,) though a country in the throes of a general election might Issachar. (Loud laughter.) As I am not a fact, the more the area of personal profit, defeated Prime Minister, I have no tempta- consequent upon the change of Government, tion to apply to you the burden of Reuben. Valediction. My parting counsels to the citi- the independence thus conceded to the honor, her work, live for her, die no matter to which side they may belong, for her. (Tremendous applause.) Never with a scrupulously impartial zeal and has any people been endowed with loyalty. (Hear, hear.) There is no offence given to man is to be found within the borders of your ample territories, and in return the his political sympathies to damp his ardour, only obligation laid upon you is "To go forth and multiply and replenish the Earth." (Apmental chiefs, is a disgrace to his profession. plause and laughter.) It is the the zone within which your lines are cest is characterized by ruder features than those displayed in lower latitudes and within more sanwardstretching lands; but the North has ever been the home of Liberty, Industry, and Valour, (cheers) and great diversities of climate and of geographical and physical conditions are wont to breed antagonistic material interests and disruptive tendencies which the fortunate uniformity of your own climate and position can never engender. [Applause.] It is also true you are not so rich as many other communities. But the happiness of a people does not so much depend upon the ac-Camulation of wealth as spon equable distri-bution [Hear, heard.] In many of the wealthies nations of Exrope thousands can scarcely obtain their daily bread, and though Canada is by no means at present a nation of millionalres, there is not amongst an agricultural homestead between the Atlantic and the Pacific where content and a rude regiments have received notice to prepare for plenty do not reign (applause), and in a thouand localities the earth is varoting with the transpal wealth which only requires improved transprate to develope. (Renewed applause. Nor, indeed, are you so numerous as your eighbors, but this is an inferiority which tink will soon correct. Providence has spread out for your the featile.

and applace.) But if these admissions may be made outhe one side what countervailing

harmonious operations of the political machine, but here our constitution has been set agoing almost in vacuo, entirely disencumbered of those entanglements which traditional prejudices and social complications have given birth to at home. My next advice to you then would be to guard and cherish the characteristics of your Constitution with a sleepless vigilance, and do not consider that this is a superfluous warning. I do not, of course, refer to any of those principles which either regulate the relation of the mother country to the colony, or of the nies are vieing with each other in their affec-Crown to the Parliament. All questions which were a long time in controversy, in either of these respects, have been long since happily settled to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. (Applause.) During the whole time that I have been Governor-General of Canada, not a single is not an Englishman for nothing, and difficulty has ever arisen between the although, perhaps, I should be prepared to go Colonial Office and this Government. (Hear, beyond many of my hearers, not merely in hear.) Indeed it would be impossible to overstate the extraordinary smoothness and harmony with which this portion of the machinery has worked, so far as my experience has gone. (Applause.) The independence of the Canadian Parliament, and the independence of the Canadian administration in all matters affecting their domestic jurisdiction have not only received a generous recognition, but have been stimulated and expanded to the fullest possible extent by the authorities at home, as the recent establishment of a Supreme Court of Justice in Canadian soil impressively testifies. (Applause.) Nor has anything occurred to trouble the relations of the Viceroy of re- with landable enthusiasm-and in doing presenting the regal power and his parliament. The respective limits of privilege and of preregative have been finally determined, and there is no temptation either upon the one side or the other to overstep devotion to the interests of their own them. (Cheers.) But there are two other principles, incidental to the British con- an Imperial officer, I have never shown the stitution, which though fully recognised slightest jealousy or breathed a word in disand established, might, perhaps, be over-couragement of such honourable sentiments. ridden in times of political excitement, for I am convinced that so far from being unless public opinion exerted itself to antagonistic to Imperial interests - it is maintain them absolutely intact. I allude amongst those who are prepared to make the to the independence of the Judges, and the greatest sacrifices for their native land that non-political and permanent character of we shall always find the most loyal subjects the civil service. With regard to the inde- of the Queen. [Great applause.] The only pendence of the Judges I will say nothing; thing that perhaps I would be disposed to notwithstanding what has been done elsewhere, I do not think that the Canadian people will ever be tempted to allow the Judges gramme that may be outside of the land to be constituted by popular election (hear, hear, and applause): still, on this | human society is in a state of continuous decontinent there will always be present in the air, as it were, a tendency in that direction, and it is against this I would warn you. And now that I am upon this topic, there is one face to face with that entire popula- further observation I am tempted to make in regard to the position of the judges. I should been so long associated, to whom I hope that as time goes on, as the importance strain or friction in the wheels of the body poli-owe so much, and who are building a British and extent of their work increases, and as the hope that as time goes on, as the importance strain or friction in the wheels of the body poliwealth of the country expands it may be found expedient to attach somewhat which to meet the emergency. It is in this fully than any other what happiness, what higher salaries to those who administer freedom, what strength, what peace can be set the laws. Pure and righteous justice is theoretical excursions into dreamland, that the cured to man by patiently, wisely, soberly, extended to the very foundation of human happiness, British policy has been so successfully elaborated to the very foundation of human happiness, british policy has been so successfully elaborated to the very foundation of human happiness. panding and developing those great but remember it is as true of justice as of rated. (Applause.) As long as a man sleeps principles of Constitutional and Par- anything else, you cannot have a first rate well, has a good proportion and find anything else, article without paying for it. In order to secure an able bar you must provide adequate prices for those that are called to it. If this is done the intellectual energy of the country will be attracted to the legal profession, and you will have what is the greatest ornament any country can possess—an efficient and learned judiciary (cheers). But, after all, the at present in the best of health and spirits, to-day, for the last time. I am speaking to chief danger against which you have to guard and I do not know that you will much better is that which concerns the civil service of There are many things I would desire the country, though not the animating spirit, is the living mechanism through which the body politic moves and breathes and has its being. Upon it depends the rapid and economical conduct of every branch of your affairs, years hence, an unconceivable process of moment to you, I am only entitled to repeat and there is nothing that a nation should be amoutation. (Laughter and applause.) And in public such words of wisdom as my of particular about as to secure in such a such a guage because I feel that the stability of the join a report of the Irish emigrants that the stability of the service independence, zeal, patriotism, and guage because I feel that the stability of the reached New York from May, 1847, to July. (Great laughter.) In my own behalf it is only integrity, but in order that this should be the relations between the Dominion and the competent for me to expiate those vapourous case it is necessary that the civil servants mother country does not depend upon should be given a statuts, regulated by happen to lie floating around the solid politi- their acquirements, their personal qualifi- tioned and enforced by an appeal to the cal life of the people. Yet, perhaps, a viceroy cations, their capacity for rendering most practical and dilitarian consider—
in extremis—might claim some exceptional indulgence. (Laughter.) To all moribund neither their original appointment, nor their personages, as to Jacob when he gathered the subsequent advancement, should in any way the contrary, I believe it to be the most imvilege of monition and of benediction has been granted. (Applause and laughter.) tion or opinions. (Applause.) If you take unite the Empire, and woo be to that states—been granted. (Applause and laughter.) my advice you will never allow the Civil Serman who does not take popular sentiment into his consideration when considering the future. subserve the ends and interests of any politi- But what is so satisfactory in this case is that to depend upon its public policy and the ability of its chiefs, and not upon the advantage likely have some sympathy with the attitude of to accrue to its individual adherents. In is limited the better for the country at (Great laughter.) What then is to be my large. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand of the Dominion before I tarn my face members of the Civil Service impose upon to the wall—a very few words will convey them a special obligation, namely, that I therefore say, cherish as one of the noblest them—love your country. Believe in her they should serve their successive chiefs, traditions transmitted by your forefathers has any people been endowed with loyalty. (Hear, hear.) There is no offence a nobler birthright or blest with prospects of a fairer future. Whatever gift God has this respect. A civil servant who allows this respect. A civil servant who allows Happily both the great parties in this country have given in their adherency to this principle. Both are convinced of the wholesomeness of the doctrine to which I have referred, and I have no doubt that the anxiety manifested by our friends across the lines to purge their own civil service of its political complexion will confirm every thinking Canadun in the conviction I have sought to the least of the many advantages I have impress upon you. (Applause.) Again, then, gained by coming to Canada. (Applause.) impress apon you. (Applause.) Again, then, I say to you, guard this and every other char-

diligence, for though you search all the world

over, it is not likely you will ever get a better

one. (Cheers.) It is true no one can live in

the political institutions under which

they have so wonderfully prospered; but I am not at all sure but that the suc-

cess of the original experiment is not as much

moderation of the subsequent generations

that have carried it into effect as to the fore-

does not occasionally cast an envious sheep's

bly impressed with the scars of the struggle

which ushered in its birth. [Applause.] Written Constitution is of necessity an arti-

but reach back through a thousand years of shores, accompanied by a daughter of your matchless achievement in every field of exertion open to mankind (loud applause); nor pices of these distinguished personages you do ever the confines of two oceans suffice to are destined to ascend yet higher in the hierhedge you in, but you share an Empire whose flag floats, whose jurisdiction asserts itself, in every quarter of the globe-(applause)-whose ships whiten every sea—whose language is loyal, most prosperous and most powerful of destined to spread further than any Eu-those great colonial governments which unite ropean tongue-whose institutions every to form the Empire of Great Britain. [Great nation aspiring to freedom is endeavoring to imitate, and whose vast and widespread colotionate love for the mother country in their efforts to add lustre to the English name; in their longing to see cemented still more closely the bonds of that sacred and majestic union within which they have been born. Gentlemen, believe me, one heroic men of the Revolutionary period who tore themselves, though I believe with bleeding hearts, from their mother's side, rather than submit to her tyranny, I confess I should have difficulty in finding words to express my want of sympathy for those should any such ever come into existence who, unless be tempted to abjure so glorious a birthright in pursuit of any Utopian chimera. (Applause.) None such, however, are here-(Cheers.) Of course I am well aware that many of the most earnest-minded men so, though perhaps unconsciously to themselves, they have only given utterance to the nation-upon the duty of a supreme advocacy of any speculative you may take it for granted that though they may not talk much about it, the experienced

instifying but in extolling the conduct of those under the stress of equal provocation should amongst us have insisted of late years the feelings of every man and woman in Canada. But you are well aware that as depreciate would be the over passionate the orbit of practical statesmanship, as every velopment, so occasional readjustment of its mechanism becomes necessary, but I think men who superintend your affairs are perpetually on the watch for any serious symptoms of there is no doubt they will find expedients with way, by this practical procedure, and not by jovial, he may rest assured he needs no doctoring; but if he takes to perpetually feeling his pulse, looking at his tongue, and watching his digestion, he will in-variably superinduce all kinds of imaginary pains and aches, and perhaps a real illness, Well, so far as I have observed, you all appear your condition by allowing your imagination to speculate as to whether the exuberant vitality you are accumulating in your system, under vour present satisfactory regimes, will, or will not, eventually necessitate, some hundred portant and noble factor in the forces which those sentiments of loyalty and affection for the mother country, which are so dominant in Canada, concide and run in parallel lines with what the coldest common sense, and the most calculating policy would recommend. (Loud applause.) They are, in fact, but the wreath of roses which entwine and overlie the strong cords of mutual profit and advantage by which the two countries are bound to one another. (Applause.) that feeling of loyalty towards Great Britain, the Empire, and its Sovereign, by which you are animated, for it is in that direction. and not in any other one, that your true course lies. (Great applause.) And now, in conclusion, I have but one more word to say-however carnestly I may have besought you to be faithful to your native land, and to estimate at its proper value your birthright as Englishmen, it is almost with equal persistence that I would exhort you to cultivate the most friendly and cordial relations with the great American people. A noble nation; a people more generous or more hospitable does not exist. (Loud applause.) To have learnt to understand and appreciate them I esteem as not Of my own knowledge I can say that they are acteristic of your constitution with unfailing animated by the kindliest feelings towards the Dominion, and I cannot doubt but that the two countries are destined to be united in the bonds of an unbroken friendship. (Loud applause.) the proximity of our great neighbors across | Nor can 1 conceive a more interesting or the line without conceiving the greatest addelightful task in store for the philosophical miration for the wisdom which framed historian than to record the amicable rivalry of such powerful and cognate communities in the path of progress. The one a Republic, indeed, but where the authoritative preeminence assigned to the elect of the people due to the fortitude, the good sense and the and the comparative freedom of the Executive from Parliamentary control, introduces a feature akin to personal government. The sight and wisdom of its authors, and certain other a monarchy, but to which the hereditary am I that there is not a thinking American principle communicates such an element of who, however proud he may be of his country, stability as to render possible the application of what is really the most popular and demowhich tink will soon correct. Providence has spread out for you the fertile prairies of he North-West, and your daughter must do the rest. (Loud laughter the child of violence, and remains indeligations, and the same manufacturing the continuity case an envious sneeps of what is reany the most popular and demonstrate the border at our cratic political system to be found on this continent. (Loud cheers.) While both complete must do the rest. (Loud laughter the child of violence, and remains indelighed) and the continent of the child of violence, and remains indelighed. mankind, and to open up a newer and

Queen. (Great applause.) Under the ausarchy of the nation, to be drawn still closer to the heart of the mother country, to be recognized still more universally as one of the most applause.] May God Almighty bless you and keep you, and pour out upon your glorious country the universal blessings that lie at his hand. [Tremendous cheering renewed again and again.]

#### IRISH EMIGRATION.

As we propose drawing the special attention of our readers to the settlement of Irish agricultural emigrants on the Government and railroad lands of our Western States and Territories, it may be interesting to give some statistical particulars of the great exodus which took away so many of the stalwart sons and fair daughters of poor Ireland from the land of their forefathers.

In the statistical report of Sir W. Petty in 1662, we find the Irish population estimated at 1,320,000. In the estimated report of Mr. Thomas Dobbs in 1712 it rose to 2,000,004, and in 1791 the hearth money collectors estimated the population for tax purposes as high as 4,206,612. In 1803 the population numbered 5,356,594; in 1824 it increased to 7.078.140, in 1841 it amounted to 8,175,124, and was estimated in January, 1846, notwithstanding the heavy annual emigration, at considerably over eight millions and a half. Taking the usual ratio of increase from 1831 to 1841, with perpertionally equal loss from emigration, the population of Ireland should have exceeded nine millions in 1851, whereas the painful reality records only a population of 6,652,385. Thus, from 1841 to 1851 the Irish population lost one-fifth; in the next decade it lost twelve per cent, and in the decade preceding 1871 it fell away an additional seven per cent, while the estimated gradual reduction brought the Irish at home as low as 5,338,906 in the past memorable year of national depletion.

In 1841 the Census Commissioners report Leinster with a population of 1,973,731; in 1871 the Census Commissioners report the same province as having a population of 1,-329,124. Munster, in 1841, had a population of 2,396,161, and we find in 1871 this naturally fertile province with a population of only 1.-370,566. Uster, with all its land privileges from immemorial custom and its flourishing manufacturing capitalists had a population in 4841 of 2,386,373, while in 1871 its industrious and enterprising people numbered only 1,775,320. Connaught, with all its traditional feelings for faith and fatherland was peopled with the most moral peasantry in Europe, amounting in 1841 to 1.418,859, while in 1871 we have the sad record of only 849,-364 in the land of their fathers. Looking over the colonial and foreign

emigration from Ireland from 1831 to 1841, we find it reported as exceeding a quarter of a million, while during the corresponding years considerably less than 20,000 embarked directly from Ireland to the United States. The Irish emigration rose in 1841 to 71,3929 in 1842 to 89,686, and in 1843 and 1844. through national aspirations, under the influence of the great Liberator, O'Connell, Ireland's quota of emigrants numbered little more than 37,000 and 54,000 respectively. In 1845 the tide of emigation swelled to 74,969, in 1846 to 105,955, exclusive of nearly 300,000 who were reported as arrivals from Ireland in Liverpool in search of English or Scotch employment. In 1847 Irish emigration rose to 215,000; in 1848, the great famine and fever year, it fell to 178,159, while in 1849 it rose to 214,425, in 1850 to 209,000, and in 1851

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|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | 1878:                   |                                      |
| ١ | Arrival of Irish Em     | igranis at the $oldsymbol{P}$ ort of |
|   | New York from May 5,    | , 1847, to July 31, 1878.            |
|   | [1847]                  | 1863 91,157                          |
| 1 | 1848 98,061             | [1864 99,398]                        |
|   | 1849112,591             | 1865 70.462                          |
|   | 1850 117,028            | 1866                                 |
|   | 1851 163,306            | 1867 65.134                          |
| 1 | 1852 1 18,131           | 1868 47,571                          |
|   | 1850 113,164            | 1869 66,204                          |
| i | 1854 82,301             | 1870 65,168                          |
| 1 | 1855 43,043             | 1871 65,506                          |
| 1 | $[1856, \dots, 44,276]$ | 1872 68,747                          |
| ١ | 1857 51,119             | 1873 68,612                          |
| ١ | 1858 25,075             | 1874 37,447                          |
| ١ | 1589 32,652             | 1875 19,923                          |
|   | 1860 47,300             | 1876 13,314                          |
| ١ | 1861 25,784             | 1877 8,221                           |
| Ì | 1862 32,517             | 1878 7,576                           |
| ı |                         |                                      |

#### THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American. Irishmen may well be proud of the city of Dublin. It has improved wonderfully during the past twenty years. For twenty miles around the city there are bright little towns and smiling villages, and as we approach it, pleasant country seats, good roads and handsome houses make the landscape most beautiful. In the city itself the change and improvements are no less marked, There are no longer any of the thatched cabins, with the pig and the baby wallowing in the mud at the doorsill in the suburbs, nor are there any more beggars on the streets, as in the days of yore, except some superannuated old woman, whose age and decrepitude appeal to the sympathy of the passer by stronger than their words, though they shower the most profuse blessings on those who heed their appeals, and rumour says they are equally fluent in their curses on those who fail to respond with a penny. Dublin has but few furnaces or manufactories about it, and, consequently, the heavens are not blurred, or is the sun a stranger, as in Glasgow, Birmingham, Man-chester and London. Dublin is subject to sudden attacks of gloomy weather, but when the heavens are at all favourable, few places look handsomer, brighter or livelier.

The Prince of Montenegro is insisting upon the prompt surrender of the territory coded to him by the Treaty of Berlin.

-Former British soldiers were not in the habit of retiring when told to do so by an Afghan or any other savage.

-A Rochester surgeon, says the New York Sun, thinks the tomato a source of cancer. To some it is a source of "cant sir."

-Sheredin Pasha, the former Prime Minister of the Bey of Tunis, will probably have the re-organization of Turkish affairs.

-Will McKenzie make those appointments or will he not? The newspapers have ceased cabinet-making. It is not in their line.

took place at Stirling on the 31st ult. Themed challenge cup, which had previously been