

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

John Kane, Esq., J.P. of the Castle, Mohill, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Leitrim.

O'Donnellan Blake Forster, Esq., of Ballykeale, Kilkenny, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Clare.

Colonel Sir Francis E. Monaghan, Bart. of Dun-drum, Bushmills, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Antrim.

A piece of land about two miles from Thurles, containing seventeen acres (Irish) and subject to the yearly rent of £17 10s., was sold recently by Mr. John O'Mara, auctioneer, to Mr. C. Molony of Thurles, for £30 and five per cent. commission. The land is good and sound, but not rich pasture land.

The Dublin Chamber of Commerce declined, on the 18th ult., to comply with the request of the promoters of the Transatlantic Packet Station project to form a Court of Arbitration to decide on the best port on the west coast of Ireland, on the ground that there was no guarantee that the decision of the Court would be accepted by the parties interested.

At a meeting held on the 19th ult., in Dublin, by the Committee for promoting Science and Art in Ireland, a resolution was adopted declaring that the institution which the Government proposed to establish in that city should, as a condition indispensable to success, be under the management of a Board of Irish gentlemen in direct communication with the Government.

The new butter season opened at the Cork Butter Exchange on the 17th ult. The receipts were not so large as on the opening day of the previous year, but there was considerable advance in the quotations. Firsts showed an advance of 15s. as compared with the prices of the opening day last year; and seconds an advance of 10s., the prices being—firsts 160s. per cwt., and seconds 132s. There were no quotations for thirds or other qualities, the committee considering it necessary for the protection of the seller to postpone the quotations until a higher price would be obtained.

Sister M. Elizabeth Boylan, a religious of the Loretto Institute, departed this life on the 4th of April, after a severe illness, at the Convent, Europa Maturosd, Gibraltar, in the 53rd year of her age, and the 21st of her religious profession. A member of a most honored Catholic family in Dublin; she abandoned home and country about 23 years ago, and accompanied the late Bishop Hughes to Gibraltar for the purpose of consecrating herself there to the education and instruction of the little ones of Christ. Her life was one of unaffected piety and self-denial.

At Magherafelt Quarter Sessions, on the 21st ult., before Mr. Coffey, Q. C., Chairman of the county, a number of ejectment cases were brought by the Drapers' Company against tenants to recover possession of holdings. It appeared that the proceedings had been taken for the purpose of enforcing increased rents, the estate having been recently revalued. At the land sessions, on the same day, it was announced that an amicable arrangement had been come to, the tenants agreeing to pay the increased rent on receiving a lease of thirty-one years and their tenant right not being interfered with at the end of the lease.

On the 21st ult., Lord Thomas Grenville Godolphin Osborne, brother of the Duke of Leeds, and a recent convert to Catholicity, lectured in Cork, under the auspices of the Cork branch of the Catholic Union. There was a large and respectable attendance. Mr. D. Leahy, president of the Catholic Union in Cork, presided. The subject of the lecture was "The Catholic Persecution in Germany," and his lordship was listened to with attention. He mentioned some interesting particulars as to the laws in force in Germany, and dwelt upon their operation in the different Prussian dioceses. A warm vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. J. McCarthy, M. P., and seconded by Mr. Murray, terminated the proceedings.

The Kilkenny Diocesan Cathedral has been recently beautified by the erection of a Sanctuary railing, in polished Sicilian marble, the gift of the late Mrs. Fennessy, of Kilkenny. It is a beautiful specimen of Irish art work, and was manufactured by Mr. Samuel Daly, of Cork. It is divided into arches, and supported by 90 neatly turned pillars, resting on a richly moulded base, with kneeling steps. The top of the rail is covered by a rich capping, ornamented with neatly carved mouldings, which give it a beautiful appearance. The railing, nearly measures one hundred feet from side to side. The design, by G. C. Ashlin, Esq., Dublin, is in keeping with the rich Gothic style of the building. The entrance gates for the railing were manufactured by John Perry & Sons, of Cork.

A public meeting, convened by the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association was held at Trales on the 18th ult., for the purpose of considering the action of the local members during the present session of Parliament. The conduct of Mr. Herbert in reference to Mr. Butt's Land Bill, was severely criticised by the various speakers, and, on the motion of Mr. O'Connor, a resolution was adopted calling on the hon. gentleman to resign his seat in Parliament, and no longer misrepresent the county. Resolutions were also adopted, declaring the determination of the electors of Kerry to accept no man as their representative who is not prepared to advocate Tenant right and Home Rule, and expressing renewed confidence in Mr. Butt and the Home Rule Parliamentary party.

The Coleraine Land Sessions were held in the courthouse, Coleraine, on the 15th ult., before Charles James Coffey, Esq., Q. C., Chairman of the county Derry. There were three claims entered, but one of them was settled out of court. In the case of John Henry v. the Rev. Thomas Paul, Messrs. O'Rourke, Belfast and Carson, Coleraine represented the Claimant; and Mr. Letch, Coleraine, the respondent. Mr. O'Rourke stated the case for the claimant who claimed £400, under the Ulster Tenant Right custom, for disturbance in a farm of only five or six acres; held under the respondent at £5 10s. yearly, which had been previously purchased at sale by the claimant's father for £100. Evidence having been heard, the Chairman gave a decree for £350, with costs and witnesses' expenses. In the case of Dr. James Clarke, claimant and Butler McGivern, respondent, which was a claim for £250 under the Ulster custom, for disturbance in a field which the claimant held under respondent at, near Coleraine, a set-off was filed for the sum of £173 17s., and the Chairman gave a decree for £109.

At Drogheda, and one in Dublin. Taking all the ports, only 74 head of cattle, 54 sheep, and 147 pigs were seized during the year for foot-and-mouth disease, while the numbers exported were 595,530 head of cattle, 912,087 sheep, and 463,618 pigs. The returns establish conclusively that the bad name attempted to be given to Irish cattle in Great Britain is totally undeserved, and that as a matter of fact the country is remarkably free of cattle disease.

In the bills introduced by the Chief Secretary for the amendment of the Irish Jury Laws, he proposes that in future, jurors shall be selected from amongst the classes possessing freehold property yielding a clear income of £10 a year, leasehold yielding £20, or who are rated for the relief of the poor, upon a scale varying in different counties. In Cork county and in Limerick the rating qualification is £50 in respect of lands, and £12 in respect of houses. In Clare and Kerry the figures are £50 to £10, and in Cavan, Leitrim and Mayo, £30 and £8. In the cities of Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Limerick the rating is fixed at £20, and in Kilkenny, Galway and Carrickfergus at £15. The sons of peers and officers of the army and navy, not on active service, and Justices of the peace, are to be jurors ex-officio. The alphabetical arrangement of the jurors' book is not to be interfered with, and juries in civil and criminal cases alike are in future to be chosen by ballot, but there are no longer to be separate panels for the cities. One book is to serve for both city and county in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny and Galway, and all and all the duties in connection therewith are to be transferred to the County High Sheriff. This arrangement has evidently been made with a view of reducing the High Sheriffs of the cities to the position of mere cyphers, now that the right of appointing them is about to be surrendered to the municipalities.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE AND NOT SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.—Lord John Russell has sent another £59 to the insurgents in Herzegovina to aid them in their struggle against the Turks, such is an item that has been going the rounds of the press, and no more eloquent testimony to the truth of the old saying, "A rebel at Cork, a patriot at Madrid," could possibly be tendered. It is ever thus with John Bull. That which, by him, would be considered rebellion in Ireland, becomes in other countries patriotism of the highest type. England is gushingly generous to any country which, when oppressed, rises to defy its oppressor. She is then lavish in her generosity in every way. But if, never home an oppressed nation rises to assert her right against her oppressor, England's generosity assumes the form of the dungeon. With Englishmen, freedom is a name to conjure by, over it they grow enthusiastic.

They praise it up with all their might, And praise the men who seek it too; Provided all the row and fight Are out in Poland. *Thiggin Th!* It was thus, we dare say, with Lord Johnny, or perhaps he was troubled with qualms of conscience. Perhaps he imagined that by aiding "rebels" in Herzegovina, it would atone for the thousands of "rebels" whom he murdered, by famine, near starvation, and for which many a solemn verdict of "wilful murder" is recorded against him in a higher judicial record than any on this earth. The fact is instructive, whichever way we look at it.—*United Irishman.*

The following sales were made in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, on the 21st ult.—Estate of Alexander Monk, owner; the Munster Bank (Limited), petitioners.—The lands of Balleke, containing 28a. 3r. 5p., and part of the lands of Beavertown, containing 220a. 3r. 7p., situated in the barony of Nethercross, county Dublin; held under lease, dated July, 1853, for one life or 21 years, and yielding a net profit rent of £2 15s. Sold for £3,050 to Mr. J. Coleman, in trust. Estate of the Assignee of Thos. Holmes Armstrong, a bankrupt, owner; the City of Glasgow Bank, petitioners.—The dwelling-house, grounds, and premises known as St. German's, Dalkey, held in fee simple. Rent paid by last tenant, £90. Sold for £1,405 to Mr. H. Williams, Dalkey. In the estate of George Fitzmaurice and Eliza Fitzmaurice, owners; Alexander Parker and Henry Teschman, of the firm of Ferrier, Follock & Co., petitioners. Lot 1.—Part of the lands of Killeadegan, containing 1a. 2r. 14p., situated in the barony of Decies without Drum, held under an accepted proposal from March 25th, 1853, for three lives or 200 years, producing a net profit rent of about £48 yearly. Sold to the petitioners for £700. Lot 2.—Part of the lands of Tournore, containing 10a. 3r. 39p.; held under fee farm grant, dated January 15th, 1853, situated in Decies without Drum, and producing a profit rent of over £76 per annum. Sold to petitioners for £1,700. Lot 3.—Part of the lands of Tournore, containing 10a. 1r. 10p.; held under fee farm grant, dated January 15th, 1853, and producing a profit rent of over £30 per annum. Sold to petitioners for £800. Lot 4.—Part of the lands of Tournore, containing 5a. 2r. 16p., and part of the lands of Duckspool, containing 12a. 0r. 19p.; held under fee farm grant of January 15th, 1853, producing a profit rent of over £50 per annum. Sold for £1,000 to petitioners. Lot 5.—Part of the lands of Duckspool, containing 7a. 2r. 35p., held under fee farm grant, dated January 15th, 1853, and producing a profit rent of over £2, per annum. Sold to Sir Nugent Humble, Dungarvan for £1,190.

DESTRUCTION OF IRISH ANTIQUITIES.—A correspondent of the *Ulster Examiner* writes:—I regret to hear from Mr. W. F. Wakeman, hon. local secretary for Enniskillen to the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland, and fellow of that society, that one of the most remarkable monuments of ante-Christian times remaining in the North-west of Ireland has lately suffered irreparable injury. Just above the village of Blacklion, on the borders of Fermanagh and Cavan, occur several groups of megalithic structures, which in any European country but our own would long since have been awarded the protection which monuments of their archaic class especially deserve. They are relics of people and tribes long since passed away, and, in their especially Cyclopean character, can only be compared to kindred remains found in the far East, the cradle of the Aryan race. Here we have the rock-hewn tomb, the so-called "Druidic rocking-stone," circles, carns, a cromlech (one of the finest in Europe), and four dolmens of truly gigantic proportions, one of them measuring forty-five feet in length, and covered by only five stones. Some time during the Summer or Autumn of last year—when could not be exactly ascertained—a celebration fire was lighted upon the chief table or covering of one of the remains of the last named class; and the result was the bursting of a stone, or rather rock, into two pieces, which are now falling inwardly, and threatening to bring the sides with them. The fire, which caused a disaster, and which every true antiquary must deplore, was in all probability kindled in memory of some pagan festival. It is a curious consideration that a work erected in the days of heathenism, after having stood intact through all the centuries which have elapsed since the mission of St. Patrick to Ireland; should at length succumb in the manner indicated.—It has been said for some years past that it was the intention of government to undertake the conservation and protection of our national antiquities. Can anyone say that anything has yet been done to interfere with the "custom" of road contractors of builders requiring material? If fear not, it would be a pity to see the

GREAT BRITAIN.

The strike of colliers in South Yorkshire still continues, negotiations for a settlement having broken off.

A fishing boat was lost in Moray Firth during the late storm, and nine men drowned. The deceased leave eight widows and thirty-eight children.

At Greenock Captain Menzies, of the barque *Cherwell*, has been fined £40 and costs for going to sea after the Board of Trade had ordered the detention of his vessel.

In the year ending the 31st of March, 1875, a sum of £2550 16s. was paid, as appears from a Parliamentary paper just issued, on account of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh.

Liverpool is the most densely populated city in Great Britain, having 99,1 inhabitants to an acre; Glasgow comes next, with 88.1; then follow Manchester with 83.1, Edinburgh with 50.5, Nottingham with 46.2, and London with 45.7.

Offended at the removal of the sculpture on Bristol Cathedral, the Restoration Committee have resolved to bring their task to an abrupt close. Nearly £50,000 has been spent on the work, but still the nave stands "an incomplete wreck."

According to a Parliamentary paper just published, there are in the Royal Navy, 33,361 persons of the Church of England—22,816 seamen and 9,545 Marines. Of Presbyterians, 1,612—1,159 seamen and 453 Marines; while of "other Protestants," 3,070—2,675 being seamen and 1,295 Marines. There were 4,852 Catholics, of which 3,866 were seamen and 986 Marines.

THE VATICAN AND ENGLISH HISTORY.—"We are happy to hear," says the *Athenaeum*, "that every facility continues to be afforded at the Vatican to the Public Records Office, which, through the generous interposition of Cardinal Manning, obtained, some time ago, permission to examine the documents relating to English history preserved in the Papal Archives. The agent employed by the Records Office has forwarded to London copies of some most valuable documents."

OUR LADY OF ST. MARK'S, ALEXANDRIA, SCOTLAND.—On Sunday, 16th April, a meeting was held in the schoolroom of this church, to form a Young Men's Society in the congregation. It was convened by Father Vassal, the pastor, and resulted in the enrolling of a great many members. Mr. Meade was chosen president, Mr. J. MacNellis, vice-president, and treasurer, and Mr. P. Joyce, 62, Main street, secretary. Father Vassal has distinguished himself by his anxiety for the spiritual good of his flock. This is the second society he has established, and it promises well.

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS, SCOTLAND.—At the election for the Greenock school board, Revs. M. Gordon and A. Taylor, the two Catholic candidates, were returned at the head of the poll. The local newspapers speak in the highest terms of the admirable organization of the Catholic body. The election of the school board for the Govan parish, which embraces the most important suburbs of Glasgow, will take place without a contest, the electors having agreed to return two Catholics, viz., Rev. W. Dixon, of Govan, and Rev. D. MacKintosh, of Kinning Park.

A SHORT CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—Bradford, in Yorkshire, has now a population of 174,000. When its fine old parish church, which was called "Chapel of the wood" was built by our Catholic forefathers, and dedicated under the invocation of St. Peter in Chains, Bradford was only a small hamlet. Its parish church was enlarged to its present splendid dimensions long before the so-called Reformation. We read in the history of the town that its inhabitants clung tenaciously to the old superstition; that is, they were good Catholics, and it was hard to persecute their faith out of them. The effort, however, ultimately succeeded, and, early in the present century, there was only one Catholic in the town, an immigrant from Tipperary. The trade of the town was developing, and seven Irishmen settled as wool-combers and walked to Leeds, ten miles, for Mass every Sunday. In the west, the nearest chapel was nearly 40 miles away. A few more Catholics found their way to Bradford, and the first Mass was offered in a public-house. The landlady was threatened by the magistrate with the loss of her licence if she allowed it again; and, after various attempts, the little flock hired an upper chamber, where they worshipped till their own chapel was built. Collections were inaugurated, Manchester and Oldham helping, and in 1824 Bishop Baines preached his remarkable sermon on "Faith, Hope, and Charity" at the opening of St. Mary's small and humble chapel. The Catholics increased rapidly; a small addition was made to the chapel; small schools were built, and a house provided for the priest. Under the administration of the now Rev. Canon Harrison, an offshoot was established; and St. Patrick's a beautiful Gothic church, which was opened in 1852, became an independent mission. Under the care of its present incumbent, the Rev. Canon Scruton, it has got new schools, a presbytery and convent, and a chapel of ease. The mother church, with its small schools, dilapidated and altogether inadequate to the wants of a congregation numbering about 12,000 poor, scattered over a wide district, was left overwhelmed with a debt of £4,000. Canon Motter was appointed rector of St. Mary's in Nov. 1865. It was impossible to devote energies to the liquidation of the existing debt, as the urgent wants of the people for both school and church accommodation made it imperative to face fresh liabilities. Ten years and a half have been spent in building operations, and as yet those wants are not supplied. Three new schools, comprising seven departments, have been erected in different centres of this large district. Two of these schools are used as chapels also, and at one of them two Masses are given on a Sunday; at another, three Masses and two Benedictions, with regular services throughout the week. At the old chapel, which is required and used as a school also, four Masses are said each Sunday. The building of a new church and presbytery has anxiously occupied the minds of priests and people for eight years. Land was bought for nearly £2,000; the presbytery has been commenced and the church itself is nearly complete. It is a plain, but a beautiful and striking church, constructed with the special intention of bringing the altar in sight of nearly all the people. The aisles are narrow, but the nave is 40 feet within the pillars, and 120 feet long. The chancel is 30 feet. A full architectural description will be furnished at another time when the building is quite complete and open for service. What a contrast between today and the beginning of the present century! Sixty years ago there were about twenty Catholics in the town—now there are more than twenty thousand. This wonderful advance is due, not to the natural increase of the population, nor to conversions from the different sects; but chiefly to the influx of that extraordinary people, who, in the providence of God, have been made such apostles of the Faith.—*Liverpool Catholic Times.*

UNITED STATES. THE CENTENNIAL.—THE OPENING CEREMONIES.—PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The day opened with threatening skies, but at 9 a.m. the weather became fine, and there is every indication of a beautiful day. The gates of the exhibition were promptly opened at 9 a.m.; and since that hour there has been, at the different entrances, a continuous jam of foreign Commissioners were seated with very little confusion, their entrance being effected through the main Exhibition building, which remained closed to the general public until noon. The ceremonies opened at precisely 10:15 a.m., the national airs of the nations being performed by a large orchestra. It is estimated that 50,000 people are on the grounds, and the populace is still pressing, at all of the various entrances. Every available spot in the neighbourhood of the Grand Stand, in front of the Memorial Hall, is occupied by the crowd. President Grant arrived promptly at 10:30, the time announced for the formal opening. The exercises began with prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer John G. Whittier's Centennial Hymn was sung. Then followed the presentation of the buildings to the United States Centennial Commission by John Walsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, in the following speech: "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the United States Centennial Commission, in the presence of the Government of the United States, and of the several distinguished bodies by whom we are surrounded, and in behalf of the Centennial Board of Finance, I greet you in readiness at the appointed place. I have the honour to announce to you that, under your supervision, and in accordance with the plans fixed and established by you, we have erected buildings belonging to us, and have made all arrangements devolving on us necessary for the opening of the International Exhibition. We hereby now formally appropriate them for their intended occupation, and we hold ourselves ready to make all further arrangements that may be needed, carrying into full and complete effect all the requirements of the Acts of Congress relating to the exhibition for a like purpose. We also appropriate the buildings belonging to the State of Philadelphia and City of Philadelphia erected by us, at their bidding to wit: Memorial Hall, Machinery, and Horticultural Hall. These and other subscription offerings stand as evidence of their patriotic co-operation in the United States of America. Through Congress we are indebted for aid which crowned our success. In addition to those to which I have just referred, there are other beautiful and convenient edifices, which have been erected by representatives of foreign nations, by State authorities, and by individuals, which are also devoted to purposes of exhibition. Ladies and gentlemen, if in the past we have met with disappointments, difficulties, and trials, they have been overcome by the consciousness that no sacrifice can be too great which is made in honor of those who brought our nation into being. The assembling here to-day of so many foreign representatives visiting with us in the reverential tributes to our reward. We congratulate you on the occurrence of this day; many nations have gathered here in peaceful competition, and each may profit by association; this exhibition is but a school and the more thoroughly its lessons are learned the greater will be the gain, and when it shall have closed, and if in that study nations shall have learned to respect each other, then may be hoped that the veneration for Him who rules on high will become universal, and the angel's song once more be heard, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will to man." The Cantata, by Sidney Lancre, of Georgia, was then sung, after which followed the formal presentation of the exhibition to the President of the United States, by Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, as follows:—"Mr. President: Five years ago the President of the United States declared it fitting that the completion of the first century of our national existence should be commemorated by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, and ordered that an exhibition of American and foreign arts and products, and manufactures, should be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876. To put into effect several laws relating to the exhibition, the United States Centennial Commission was constituted, composed of two Commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by their respective Governors, and appointed by the President. Congress also created our auxiliary and associate corporation, the Centennial Board of Finance, whose unexpectedly heavy burdens has been nobly borne. A remarkable and prolonged disturbance of the finances and industries of the country has greatly magnified the task, but we hope for favorable judgment on the degree of success attained. On July 4th, 1873, this ground was dedicated to its present uses; twenty-one months ago this Memorial Hall was begun, and all the other one hundred and eighty buildings within the enclosure have been erected within twelve months. All the buildings embraced in the plans of the Commission itself are finished. The demands of the applicants exceeded the space, and strenuous and continuous efforts have been made to get every exhibit ready in time. By general consent the Exhibition is appropriately held in the City of Brotherly Love. Yonder, almost within your view, stands a venerated edifice, where in occurred the event this work is designed to commemorate—the hall in which the first Continental Congress assembled. Within the present limits of this great park were the homes of eminent patriots of that era, where Washington and his associates received generous hospitality and able counsel. You have observed the surpassing beauty of the situation placed at our disposal; in harmony with all this fitness is the liberal support given the enterprise by the State, city and people individually. In the name of the United States, you extended respectful and cordial invitations to the Governments of other nations to be represented and participants in the exhibition; you knew the very acceptable terms in which they responded, from even the most distant regions; their commissioners are here, and you soon see what energy and brilliancy they have entered upon this friendly competition in the arts of peace. It has been the fervent hope of the Commission that during this festival year, people from all States and sections, of all creeds and churches, all parties and classes, burying all resentments, would come up together to this birthplace of our liberties to study the evidences of our resources, to measure the progress of an hundred years, and to examine to our profit the wonderful products of other lands. We pray the God of our forefathers that the new century shall surpass the old in the true glories of civilization, and, furthermore, that from the association here of welcome visitors from all nations, there may result, not alone great benefits to inventions, manufactures, agriculture, trade and commerce, but also stronger international friendships and more lasting peace. Mr. President, under the laws of the Government and usage of similar occasions, in the name of the United States Centennial Commission, I present to your view the International Exhibition of 1876." President Grant acknowledged the honor in a characteristic speech, concluding as follows:—"Fellow citizens: I hope careful examination of what is about to be exhibited will not only inspire you with profound respect for the skill and taste of our friends from other nations, but also satisfy you with the attainments made by our own people during the past one hundred years. I invoke your generous co-operation with the worthy Commissioners to secure brilliant success for this International Exhibition, and to make the stay of our foreign visitors; to whom we extend a hearty welcome, both profitable and pleasant to them. I declare the International Exhibition now open." It is officially estimated that 110,000 people entered the Centennial Exhibition grounds to-day.

CANADA.

Population of Fergus, 1,819; amount assessed, \$353,068. Woodstock's population is 5,171, an increase of 111 in twelve months.

Attempts are being made to form a company to start another paper mill at Napawan.

The population of Dunnville has decreased since last year. It was then 1,945; now it is 1,998.

The Port Elgin Mechanic Institute has a library of about 1,000 books; but finds it impossible to sustain a reading-room.

Several families from Athol are making preparations to emigrate to the Manitoulin Islands, and if they report favourably others are expected to follow.

There is said to be no prospect of navigation opening at Haliburton before the 20th, the ice in Head Lake being still eighteen or twenty inches thick.

The Amherst Gazette reports that a case of matrimony was committed near Parrsboro' recently in which the bride was thirteen and the bridegroom sixty years of age.

At the Waubashene mills the men are working twelve hours a day this season, and at reduced wages. At the Sturgeon Bay mills the hours are the same as last year—11 hours.

General store business in Richmond, Que., has apparently not been very profitable for those engaged therein, as we notice that three prominent merchants of the place are selling out by auction.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The special census of Port Colborne, recently taken, showed a population of about 1,800, being an increase of about one hundred per cent, on the result of the last Dominion census.

Petrolia's population is 2,396, which is 50 more than last year. The assessed value of property on the other hand has decreased, being \$519,972 against \$547,545 last year.

Incandines has summarily disposed of the silver nuisance with which her people have been troubled for some time. Since the 1st inst. American silver coins are subject to a discount of twenty per cent.

The following are duties received at the Inland Revenue Office, on account of excise, for the quarter ending April 5th, 1876.—spirits, \$17,063.42; tobacco, \$13,457.30; malt, \$1,428.22; total, \$31,949.04.

The Fire and Water Committee of the Gravelly Town Council has recommended the purchase of a second-hand steam fire-engine, and the selling of the two hand-engines now owned by the town.

Fair progress is being made with the construction of the Sarnia Water Works building and the laying of pipes on the principal streets. The committee think the works will be in operation in July.

The Richmond Hill monthly cattle fair, for May, was held in the fair ground, on Wednesday 3rd. There was a fair stock of fat cattle. The milch cows offered were mostly in very poor condition. Bidding was not very brisk.

The Richmond Hill Herald says:—The fall wheat in this section of the country is, notwithstanding the unfavourable winter we have had, looking excellent. The prospect of an abundant crop is much more favourable at present than last spring.

The population of St. Thomas is 5,537, an increase of 206 during the year. The total assessment is \$1,794,930. The increase of business as shown by the post office and custom house records has been much in advance of that of the population.

At an indignation meeting in Hull, a Committee of influential rate payers was appointed to take legal steps towards cancelling the new \$24,000 issue of debentures. It appears the Council negotiated the loan before first submitting the matter to the people.

A number of gypsies have recently been camped in the vicinity of Gananoque, and a local paper tells us are industriously engaged in peddling laces, telling fortunes, and other money-making devices, while the male members of the company are doing—nobody knows what.

The Harrison fair on May 5th was fairly attended, although the number of cattle brought in was smaller than at the previous fair, and the quality not so good. Two head, one of them not two year old, weighing 1,170 lbs., sold for \$108; two others for \$96; three head, \$100; a steer, \$47; cows at \$30, \$24, \$31, \$30.

The assessment just completed assesses the value of property in the town of Bradford as follows:—Real property, \$2,602,636; personal property, \$491,180; income, \$113,000; total value, \$3,213,410. The population of the town is now 9,444, being an increase of 219 over last year's census. The increase of assessment over 1875 is \$101,260.

The Kingston Whig regrets to learn that fall wheat, rye, and clover promise but poorly in the locality. Frost has done damage to such an extent that in some places it will be wisdom to plough in such small portion of the crop as survived its effects, whilst generally but not more than half a crop will be secured, the remainder being winter killed. Of course, it adds results vary according to soil and locality, but it may be set down as certain that the crops have been more damaged by the frosts this season than for a number of years previous.

While there are complaints of the fall wheat being winter-killed in some parts of this Province and in Eastern Ontario, the reports of the crop from Western and Central Ontario are almost invariably favourable. In Durham County the Port Hope Guide says:—Fall wheat made but little growth and did not look so well as usual when the winter set in, but as the roots seem all right, it only needs a few warm showers to make it spring up with renewed vigour. The expectations are a fair average crop. In Waterloo County the prospects are excellent, as the wheat is in better condition than usual.

The Fenelon Falls Gazette has been endeavouring to ascertain what the fall wheat in that and the neighbouring townships looks like now the snow is gone, but it declares that the accounts received are so conflicting as to be utterly unrollable. Some say that it is entirely ruined, others that it is better than they expected; and the Gazette supposes that the state of each man's wheat crop depends in a great measure upon how it is situated, and whether or not it is protected by trees. One farmer says that it is yet too early to form a decided opinion, for though his own wheat looks bad enough, he has seen grain which had a worse appearance at this time of year give a very fair yield after all.

The following is the statement of revenue and expenditures of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada for the month-ended 31st March, 1876:—Revenue, Customs, \$1,124,255.98; Excise, \$239,705.04; Post Office, \$7,822.59; Public Works, including Railways, \$5,160.37; Stamp, \$13,400.57; Miscellaneous, \$19,325.87; Total, \$1,611,670.13; Revenue to February 29th, 1876; \$16,616,875.82. Total Consolidated Fund, \$17,231,546.96; Expenditure, \$1,859,595.11. Expenditure to February 29th, 1876; \$1,630,233.22. Total Consolidated Fund; \$16,489,828.33.