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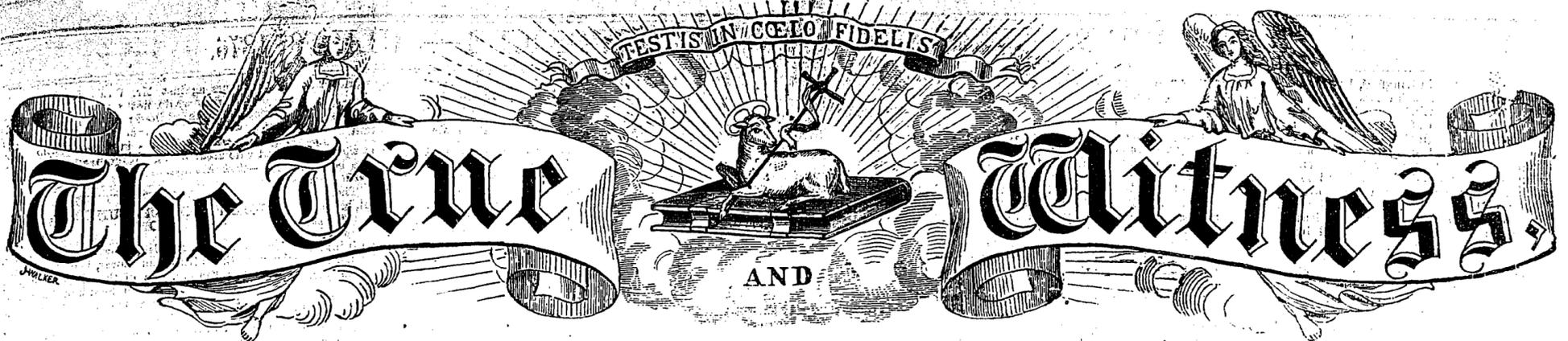
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1876.

NO. 50.

JUST RECEIVED,

A MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK. Glories of the Sacred Heart, by Cardinal Manning, 12 mo., 300 pages. \$1.00

AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

Table listing various Catholic periodicals such as 'New York Tablet', 'Freeman's Journal', 'Catholic Review', etc., with their respective frequencies and prices.

JUST RECEIVED,

SERMONS BY THE LATE

REVEREND J. J. MURPHY,

who lost his life at the fire at Back River on the night of December 4th, 1875. We have just received from our Agents in England a consignment of SERMONS on VARIOUS SUBJECTS, given by THE LATE REV. J. J. MURPHY, IN 1871.

TO THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH.

By the Rev. FREDERICK OAKLEY, M. A. MISSIONARY Rector of St. John's Catholic Church, and Canon of the Diocese of Westminster.

Mother of Saints! how beautiful thou art! In speech how gracious, how august in mien! Guide of the conscience, Mistress of the heart,

There are who deem they comely pomp a show, Thy ceremonies gauds for children meet; Vainly they prate to me, for well I know

Kings have their marshals, palaces their state, E'en Christian homes their daily courtesies; For reverence doth on Love obsequious wait,

And shall thy Home, O King of kings, alone No tokens of thy Majesty display? Shall no glad courtiers muster near Thy throne,

Forbid it, Lord? nor let the world intrude Her lawless maxims on Thy virgin code; Nor sullen Heresy with whisp'ring crude

Each symbol of Thy Presence, Lord, is dear: Thy holy vessel, and the costly vest; The Altar where Thy Spirit come so near;

But chiefly dear, because to Thee most nigh, Thy Priest's and Levites, princes of Thy choice, And they who at Thy Board their service ply,

By reverent gesture or by staid salute Their faith they witness, or their fealty prove; And yield, in measur'd forms and notes minute,

And thou, whose wakeful eye doth count the sand, And track the sparrow as it falls to earth, Shalt note, and recompense with bounteous hand,

ON THE BRINK.

At an early age Arthur Gravelly was left an orphan, and received most of his education under the care of an uncle. When he was one and twenty he was admitted to the employ of a banker named Vanderlain, and very soon took a position of trust and responsibility in the house.

From early youth Arthur Gravelly had found the wine-cup among the symbols of life's social phase. He had kept wine in his own house; he had used it upon his sideboard and upon his table; and he had partaken freely abroad.

come an undue flush upon Arthur's cheek, and there were blotches in the eye which ought not to have been there. He now took brandy before breakfast, and through the day he was forced to supply fuel to feed a fire which else might have consumed all bodily comfort.

At length Mr. Vanderlain called Arthur into his private closet and told him that he was going to suspend business.

"I have money enough," said Mr. Vanderlain, "and I know that my close application to business is wearing upon me. I am growing in years, and need rest. I think of going abroad."

"But, sir, there is no need of that. If you will trust your bank under the guidance of some capable and responsible agent, with your name at its head, it might go prosperously on, and you could go away upon your trip at will."

A cloud came upon the banker's face, and he shook his head.

Shortly after this, in process of closing up his business, Mr. Vanderlain sent Arthur to a distant city to make some important settlements.

Not many words were spoken. This was not the time for such a heart-moving theme, and as they eat the meal Arthur told of his trip to the distant city.

After dinner Arthur went to carry a budget to a neighbor, and when left alone, Fanny sat down and cried again for joy.

"Mrs. Gravelly! What has happened? What is wrong?" she repeated looking up.

"Wrong?" she repeated looking up. "Oh, sir, it is for joy I am crying."

Mr. Vanderlain listened, and after a deal of thought he slowly said, with his hand upon Fanny's fair head:

"Dear child, you may rejoice without fear. If Arthur has pledged his honor to this new life, he sure he will keep faith."

Most of the afternoon Arthur spent at the bank; and as he sat at the table in the private office waiting for the banker, a feeling of sadness and regret came upon him.

"I have kept you waiting, Arthur, but I have been busy. I have made a most important change in my programme."

"Yes—I shall go to Europe; but I shall not give up my banking business. I have found a new man—one safe, reliable, and competent—who, I think, will take my business while I am absent."

"Mr. Vanderlain," cried the young man, frankly, "I am glad of this, for I know I shall be able to persuade you to let me keep my place in your employ."

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"Tut, tut—not your present place, Arthur. Know that you are my new man. If you will take charge of my business, I shall not let it go from me; and I shall leave it in your hands, knowing that both it and you will prosper. What say you?"

"Ah! my boy, I have seen your wife. I found her crying for joy. And when she told me whence her joy came, I knew there was joy for me also. To the sky was I give my entire confidence, and in his hands I fear not to trust my name and my honour."

It was Arthur Gravelly's turn to weep; and he could no more have helped it than he could have helped the great flood of peace and blessedness that flowed in upon his heart.

"My dear boy," said the banker afterwards, "I did not speak to you in the other times as perhaps I ought. I knew how you treated others that did speak, and I forebore. I had intended to speak, however, before I went away, and, if possible, to get you a good place. But it is all done now. God bless and keep you."

And now, looking back, Arthur Gravelly sees how near upon the fearful brink he stood. From his position of wealth and honor and love; he can see the dark pit from which he escaped, and he sees hundreds upon hundreds sinking into it yearly. He helps the falling ones when he can, and finds unflinching satisfaction in the work.

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THE ABBEY OF SLIGO, IRELAND.—This ancient

mitate this course in Longford, but a more worthy resolve was taken: John Martin of Rossvoy...

Ireland, and England, too, looked on in intense amazement and curiosity. Here was a great problem brought to a critical test...

There was no misunderstanding all this. No Irish Protestant patriotically inclined, could any longer be scared by the bigness of Catholic intolerance...

On the night of Thursday, the 19th of May, there were quietly assembled in the Bilton Hotel, Upper Sackville street, Dublin—the most exclusive and aristocratic of the quasi-private hotels in that city...

Not many months later the climax was capped by the triumphant return of Mr. Martin for Meath, probably the most Catholic constituency in Ireland...

As this assembly has become in a degree historical, it may be interesting to give the following list (never before published) of those who attended it...

- The Right Hon. Edward Purdon, Lord Mayor, Mansion House, Protestant Conservative. Sir John Barrington, ex-Lord Mayor, D. L., Great Britain street, Prot. Cons. E. A. Kinahan, J. P., ex-High Sheriff, Merrion Square, Tory. James V. Mackey, J. P., Beresford Place, Orange-man. James W. Mackey, ex-Lord Mayor, J. P., 40 West-morland street, Catholic Liberal. Sir William Wilde, Merrion Square, F. R. C. S. I. Prot. Con. James Martin, J. P., ex-High Sheriff, North Wall, Cath. Lib. Cornelius Denehy, T. C., J. P., Mountjoy Square, Cath. Lib. W. L. Erson, J. P., Great Charlesstreet Or. Rev. Joseph E. Galbraith, F. T. C. D., Trinity College, Prot. Cons. Isaac Butt, Q. C., Eccles street, Prot. Nationalist. R. B. Butt, Eccles street, Prot. Nat. R. W. Boyd, banker, College Green, Tory. William Campbell, 26 Gardiner's Place, Cath. Lib. William Daniel, Mary street, Cath. Lib. Wm. Donker, P. L. G., Eden Quay, Prot. Cons. Alderman Gregg, Sackville street, Prot. Cons. Alderman Hamilton, Frederick street, Catholic Repealer. W. W. Harris, LL.D., ex-High Sheriff of the co. Armagh, Eccles st., Prot. Cons. Edward M. Hodson, Capel st. Prot. Cons. W. H. Kerr, Capel st. Prot. Cons. Major Knox, D. L., Fitzwilliam Square (proprietor of the "Irish Times"), Prot. Cons. Graham Lemon, Town Commissioner of Clontarf, Yew Park, Prot. Cons. J. F. Lombard, J. P., South Hill, Cath. Rep. W. P. J. McDermott, Great Britain st. Cath. Rep. Alexander McNelis, 104 Gardiner st., Prot. Cons. W. Maher, T. C., P. L. G., Clontarf, Cath. Rep. Alderman Manning, J. P., Grafton street, Prot. Cons. John Martin, Kilmoney, "Forty-eight" Nationalist, Presbyterian. Dr. Maunsell, Parliament st., (editor of Evening Mail) Tory. George Moyers, Richmond st., Or. J. Nolan, Sackville st., (Secretary Fenian Amnety Association), Cath. Nat. James O'Connor, Abbey st., (late of "Irish People") Cath. Fenian. Anthony O'Neill, T. C., North Strand, Cath. Rep. Thomas Ryan, Great Brunswick street, Cath. Nat. J. H. Sawyer, M. D., Stephen's Green, Prot. Nat. James Reilly, P. L. G., Pill Lane, Cath. Nat. Alderman Plunkett, James' street, Cath. Nat. Rep. The Venerable Archdeacon Gould, D.D., M. B., Prot. Tory—son of Gould of '82. A. M. Sullivan, T. C., P. L. G., Abbey st., Cath. Nat. Rep. Peter Talley, Henry street, Cath. Rep. Wm. Shaw, M.P., Beaumont, Cork (President of the Munster Bank), Prot. Lib. Captain Edward B. King-Harman, J. P., Creevaghmore, co. Longford, Prot. Cons. Hon. Lawrence Harman King-Harman, D. L., Newcastle, co. Longford, Prot. Cons. George Austin, Town Commissioner of Clontarf, Winstonsville, Prot. Cons. Dr. Barry, Rathmines, Cath. Lib. George Beatty, Henrietta street, Prot. Cons. Joseph Begg, Capel street, Cath. Nat. (Treasurer of Fenian Amnety Association). Robert Callow, Alderman, Westland Row. Edward Carrigan, Bachelor's Walk, Cath. Lib. Charles Connolly, Rogerson's Quay, Cath. Lib. D. B. Cronin, Nassau street, Cath. Fenian. John Wallis, T. C., Bachelor's Walk, Prot. Cons. P. Walsh, Merrion Row, Cath. Nat. John Webster, Monkstown, Prot. Cons. George F. Shaw, F. T. C. D., Trinity College, Prot. Cons. P. J. Smith, Dalkey, Cath. Nat. Rep.

earnestly and long they discussed and debated and deliberated. The men seemed thoroughly to realize the gravity of what they were about...

A dozen men rose to second this resolution of Mr. Butt, which was carried in the meeting not only without a dissentient voice, but with enthusiasm...

This was the birth of the Home Rule movement. The course of procedure adopted, following upon the above events, was one quite unique in Irish politics...

This was all Butt's sagacity. Festina lente was the motto that befitted work so grave and momentous as an effort to lift Ireland up and bid her hope and strive once more...

It was expected that the greatest difficulty would be with the (Irish) Fenians; but this was not so. Mainly through Mr. Butt's great influence with them, but partly because adversity had taught them useful lessons...

A much more formidable work it was found to be to assure the men of large property that this was not an embryo scheme for rebellion and revolution; to persuade the Catholic clergy that it was not either a cloak for Fenianism or a snare of Orangeism...

A clear conscience is the best law, and temperance the best physic. Many adorn the tombs of those whom, living they persecuted with envy. Laziness travels so slow that poverty soon overtakes it.

Pride often builds a nest in which Poverty hatches out its sorrows. Vanity is ill at ease under indifference as tenderness is ill at love which it cannot return. The most powerful of all beauty is that which reveals itself after sympathy and not before it.

B. POPE EUGENE III AND ARNOLD OF BRESCIA.

By J. F. L., D.D.

It is the destiny of the Church, to issue triumphant from one tempest only to be plunged into a fiercer. In fact she is oftentimes assailed from different quarters simultaneously.

Particularly stormy were the days of Eugene. His predecessors had struggled to preserve the liberty of Europe against the German. At the accession of Eugene, this ancient struggle, although lulled by no means ended...

Before the twelfth century the relations between the Pope and the Roman people had been generally harmonious. In the wars with the Emperors and with the Barons of Rome, the Pontiffs and their people had fought and suffered together.

Arnold of Brescia according to the report of contemporary authors seemed to have been formed by nature as an heresiarch and demagogue. From his native town he went to Paris and there attended the school of Abelard, of whose errors he became an ardent exponent.

The Bishop of Brescia had passed very stringent laws against simony and incontinency. But he met with such opposition from his disolute clergy that he was forced to flee from the city.

A lover of singularity and novelty, he would not follow a beaten track nor search out the tradition of the Fathers. Without asking permission to preach he went around "deceiving the rude by learned words."

Veraque multa quidem, nisi tempora nostris fideles Resperant monitis, falsis admixta monebat. He erred more seriously in his conclusions than in his facts.

He proceeded further in his errors, and attacked the Blessed Sacrament and Baptism. It was time to put a stop to the declamations of the frantic monk. At the Council of Lateran, he was accused by his Bishop and banished from Italy.

"Would that his doctrine were as sound as his life is austere. He is a man who neither eats nor drinks, but with Satan hungers and thirsts after the blood of souls, one of those whom the Apostle warns us against as having only the appearance of godliness, and concerning whom our Lord said, 'They come to you in the clothing of sheep, but inwardly they are ravenous wolves.'"

The inhabitants of Tivoli had rebelled against the Pope, but terrified by his excommunication, they begged for pardon. The Romans, envious of the growing power of their neighbors and smarting under several repulses received from them, demanded that the place should be destroyed.

and thence rule supreme over the whole world, and force the Pope to pay him tribute.

Conrad had the good sense to laugh at the proposal, knowing that Rome was destined to be the Seat of Peter, and that all attempts to wrest it from Peter must prove fatal to the attempter.

Does it not read like a recital of the doings of Mazzini's crew in 1848? Lucius II. fell a victim to their fury. He was leading an assault against the capitol when he was struck by a stone and killed on the 15th of February, 1145.

This was the posture of affairs when Eugene III. was dragged from his monastery to receive the tiara.—Catholic Standard.

MR. BUTTS' LAND BILL.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland in closing the debate on the Land Bill expressed a hope that the people would feel, when the saw the overwhelming majority by which it would be defeated, that measures of that character would never recommend themselves to the British Parliament.

The fact of a demand being Irish was its condemnation in the eyes of the House of Commons for a long time. It was not considered eligible for consideration at all until it had first been scouted with indignation, and then defeated over and over again in a manner which to the eyes of the Solicitor-General appears so impressive.

The savage attack made by Mr. Plunkett, the Conservative member for East Gloucestershire, upon Mr. Butt, was typical of the frame of mind in which the great bulk of the House of Commons approaches an Irish question.

Mr. Butt at the close of the debate abandoned details, some of which it was admitted were open to objection, and went on the two principles of sixty of tenure with fair rents to be settled by valuation. Regarding these two principles as all that he sought to enforce, it is not difficult to comprehend the wild declamation employed against the measure by the more sober speakers.

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the arguments against Mr. Butt's Land Bill. It will be seen that we do not seek to misrepresent the motives of the landlord party; we do not want to quarrel with or decry them. We regard them simply as we do fanatics in religion, who quite honestly do great wrong to those who differ from them.—Cork Examiner.

ANCIENT SCOTCH FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

The funeral of the late Dowager Lady Lovat, widow of the 14th Baron Lovat, the head of the clan of the Frasers, one of the oldest and most powerful Catholic families in Scotland, took place last month at Beaufort Castle and at the Catholic Parish Church of Eskdale.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLOTTE GEORGIANA, LADY LOVAT, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF GEORGE WILLIAM, 8th BARON STAFFORD, WIDOW OF THOMAS ALEXANDER, 1st. AND 14th BARON LOVAT, BORN OCTOBER 8, 1800, DIED MAY 28, 1876. R. I. P.

The pall-bearers were Lord Lovat, Lord Stafford, Colonel Alister, Fraser of Lovat, Colonel Henry Fraser, of Lovat; Sir Piers Mostyn, Mr. C. Scott Murray, Mr. Fitzherbert, and Mr. Corbaldis, Kilmuir. The coffin having been placed in the hearse, the pipers struck up the solemn dirge of "The Children's Lament," and the melancholy procession slowly proceeded through the castle grounds.

The number of those who walked on foot could be no less than a thousand. Behind those who accompanied the hearse came a long string of about a hundred carriages containing the chiefs of clans and gentry of the neighboring districts. Among those present were Capt. Chisholm, of Glasgow; Sir Geo. Macpherson Grant, Bart; Capt. Fraser, Balmal; Brodie of Brodie; Mr. Forbes, of Culoden; Major Lyon Mackenzie, of St. Martins; Mr. Davidson, of Tulloch; The Mackintosh; Mr. Mackintosh, of Raigmore; Major Mackenzie, of Flowerburn; Mr. Fraser, of Reilig; and many others.

The coffin was carried down the centre aisle and laid before the altar. Here it was covered with a gorgeous crimson pall surmounted by the coronet of the family. The galleries, railings, and pulpits were draped in black, and the altar was similarly covered, but relieved with a large white cross. On the black drapery of the gallery were written in white letters R.I.P. Around the coffin the chief mourners took their seats, each with a candle in his hand. Six tall candles in muffled candlesticks burned around the coffin, and the altar was similarly illuminated. The burial service of the Catholic Church was then gone through.

The Bishop of Aberdeen presided, and was assisted by the Rev. Dawson, deacon; Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, sub-deacon; Rev. Mr. Bisset, master of ceremonies; Rev. Mr. Grant Eskdale; assisting, the Rev. Messrs. Coll Macdonald, John Thompson, Archibald Chisholm, Eneas Chisholm, John Cameron, Allen Macrae, John Chisholm, and Mr. Fraser, Dufftown. Professor Morine, of Elgin, presided at the organ. The service consists of Psalms 129 and 50, "The Canticle of Zachary," Luke 1, and appropriate anthems, responses, and prayers. Mass concluded, the Rev. Mr. Grant ascended the pulpit and delivered a feeling and appropriate address taking as his text Proverbs xxxi, verses 10, 11, 12, 20, 23, and 28—"Who can find a virtuous woman? For her price is far above rubies," etc. Mr. Grant said:—

"A twelvemonth has not yet passed since I had to address you at the funeral of the father, the late lamented Lord Lovat, head of the clan of the Frasers, and now I have to perform the same duty for the mother of the first family amongst us. It is a good thing to know that in either case death was not unexpected or unprepared for. The lady whose dust we receive to-day, was of a noble family in England, who can trace their lineage back to Canute. Members of that family have made the name renowned in English history. The lady early left her English home and united with one of the first families here. Her life and her death were such as to cast a lustre on her own family, and that of which she became a member. She was honored and loved, and respected by all, and evil-spoken by none. In addition to the gifts of a high and influential position, God had bestowed on her a dignity of person, aspect, and grace, a noble and thoughtful countenance. "Strength and beauty clothed her, and she shall laugh in the latter days." During half a century her noble example had been an encouragement to all good and virtuous actions; and withal she had produced, a true, calm, energetic judgment, which was always a guide to those whom she loved. Her family and those in her own neighborhood looked up to her and revered her. What good has she not done among her people? What enemies has she not reconciled? She hath opened her hand to the needy, and stretched out her hand to the poor. God loves the merciful. "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." How much misery there is in the earth! The whole world is full of sorrow. But if afflictions are many, the charity of Christians are as many. In her charity she had a quiet, thoughtful and purposeful way. Even when on her sick bed her thoughts went out to the poor and suffering; and now her deeds speak for her before the throne for a better resurrection. Even when people gave cause for wrath, her voice was always for forgiveness or mitigation. "Were I speaking only to my own people, I would speak of her piety, her love for the Sacraments, and her frequent communions. Her heart went out especially for the young, and she raised for us schools and churches which a poor communion like ours, who had lost our all had required.

"She had been to her husband a true and loving wife while he lived, and in death they were not long divided. In all the busy cares of life he had her true, steady, softening strength to support him. When she felt her strength failing, she thanked God that he had left her as long as he had lived. Only one of her children predeceased her. Those who grew up to the years of knowledge revered and loved her. When she came to die, she had a comfort which many mothers have not, the cheering and comforting presence of dutiful children. Thus when her old age came, with her many merits, cheered by the love of God, and surrounded by her loved ones, her soul went out on that journey which is sure to have a blessed end.

"The coffin was put into the vault. The coffin lay beside that of the late Lord Lovat, and in the same chamber were the coffins of George Stafford Fraser, their infant son, Mrs. Fraser, of Strichen, and of Simon Joseph, the Master of Lovat, and son of the present Lord Lovat.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. James Teevan, London, has forwarded the handsome subscription of £100. to the committee of the lay testimonial to the Most Rev. Dr. Conaty.

That part of the county Dublin which lies outside the jurisdiction of the Dublin Metropolitan Police magistrates, has been relieved by proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant from the operation of the Peace Preservation Act.

It is rumored, on good authority, that should a vacancy occur in the representation of Louth at a future period, Mr. Henry Bellingham, eldest son of Sir Allan Bellingham, will seek the honor of being elected.

At Carlow quarter sessions the business of the Court consisted of civil bill cases, nine Crown cases, three appeals from Bagnalstown petty sessions, and seven ejectments, only two of which were defended.

Major O'Gorman (says the Cork Examiner) has sent Mr. J. J. Murphy, of this city, £21 for the families of the political prisoners. The money is the proceeds of a concert at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the Major says he addressed "the assembled multitude."

A young man named Michael Delahanty, belonging to Templemore, was drowned in the river Suir near that town on the 26th ult., while bathing. The body was found in a place locally named the Peddler's Hole on account of a man of that class having been drowned there thirty years ago.

Whilst the Catholic church of Six-mile-bridge is undergoing alterations, under the supervision of Mr. P. Kenny, contractor, Limerick, the Rev. S. Malone, P. P., has obtained permission to officiate for his parishioners in the Petty Sessions Court-house, the only house in the town capable of containing a large assemblage of people.

We have great pleasure (says the Cork Examiner) in noticing the amount of the collection made at Spike Island in aid of the noble cathedral at Queenstown. The sum of £113 19s 6d is for so small a population a really magnificent contribution, and is another fine example of the enthusiasm which this great work has evoked amongst Catholics.

Saturday the First of July, several drumming parties paraded the streets of Lurgan in the evening. Twenty extra police had been drafted into the town on the previous day, and these were stationed at the entrance of the portion of the town chiefly inhabited by the Catholics, but not an attempt was made to interfere with the drumming parties. In Portadown the anniversary was also celebrated in the usual style, and five flags were suspended from the spire of the Episcopal church.

On the 28th ult., John O'Hagan, Esq., Chairman of the County, opened the Quarter Sessions for the Ennis Division, at the Court-house, Ennis and proceeded with the hearing of the civil bills, of which over 350 are to be disposed of, together with 16 ejectment processes, and two land cases. The criminal business was light, there being only three prisoners for trial, charged with offences of a trivial character, and two bail cases, in which the parties stood charged with assaults arising out of disputes about land.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan complained in Committee of Supply in Parliament on the 26th ult., that of the whole sum of £1,232,000 for dockyards only £839 was put down for dockyards in Ireland. The item appeared under the heading "Haulbovine," and as he regarded it little better than a practical joke, he suggested that it be struck out of the estimate. Mr. Sullivan mentioned that the dockyard was promised to a member of the Irish Parliament in 1799, as a reward for his vote for the Union; and here they were now, he said, in the year 1876, spending £839 on its construction. The vote passed.

One of the leading Liberals of county Louth—Matthew D'Arcy, Esq., J.P.—died in London on the 24th ult. Mr. D'Arcy was called to the Bar in the year 1837, but he did not take kindly to the law, and practised but little. He was very fond of Cardingford and spent the greater part of his time there, where he was greatly esteemed. For close on a quarter of a century he has been in the Commission of the Peace, and he was most painstaking in the performance of his magisterial duties. He was a leading supporter of the Liberal party; and always took an active and prominent part in the elections for the county Louth.

The Nation of the 1st instant, says:—"The Royal Irish Academy has not, we are glad to note, repented of the spirited stand it took two or three weeks since against that portion of the Government Science and Art scheme which would make it commit suicide by amalgamating with the Royal Dublin Society, and submitting, in financial matters, to the control of an alien, if not also a hostile, body like the Department at South Kensington. At a meeting of the Academy on Monday night a petition to Parliament, embodying the patriotic views to which we have referred, was adopted by a large majority; and an attempt to weaken or destroy the force of the case made in this document was successfully and, indeed, almost unanimously resisted. While such a course of action is possible in such a body, the interests of Irish literature are not in real danger."

At the county Dublin, land sessions on June 30th the Hon. Mr. Trench sat in No 2 Arbitration Room and disposed of the land case, Thompson claimant; Dodd respondent. This was a claim, under the Land Act, in respect of improvements and unexhausted manures, the sum sought to be recovered being £244 16s 2d. The claimant, Captain William Thomas Thompson, of Hollywoodrath, had held from the defendant, Mr. Christopher M. Dodd, of Eccles street, eastmaster, about 20 acres of land known as Spreckelstown, situate in the barony of Castleknock, and immediately adjoining his own property. The tenancy in this having determined, Captain Thompson lodged a claim in the usual form for £15 on foot of planting, £42 9s 8d for drainage £9 0s 6d for new fences, £7 10s for repairs, £160 for unexhausted manures, and £10 16s for ploughing. The respondent traversed the claim in all its details, and charged that the planting was a deterioration of the lands, damaging them in his estimation to the extent of £50. Evidence having been given on both sides, the chairman allowed £80 compensation, principally for unexhausted manures.

The following sale took place in the Landed Estates Court on the 27th ult.—Estate of Frederick Beatty, owner; Harriet Ester Ryan, petitioner. Lot 1—216a 3r 35p (including 20a 2r 19p under water) of the lands of Carrick, now called Lake Park, held under fee-farm grant of 1860, from Sir Ralph Howard, at the yearly rent of £27 13s 10d; estimated annual letting value, £105; tenement valuation, £61. Sold to Mr. Cox at £1,440. Lot 2—203a 3r 36p of the lands of Johnstown, otherwise Jeanytown, barony of Middlethird, held in fee producing a net rental of £164 10s. 2d; tenement valuation, £118 5s. Sold at £2,100 to Mr. John Mochler in trust. Lot 2—216a 3r 3p of same lands, held in fee, producing a yearly rent of £169 9s 10d; tenement valuation, £125 5s. Sold at £2,000 to Mr. Michael D'Alton, solicitor in trust. Estate of Henry Anthony and others owners; James Flynn, petitioner. Lot 1—Dwelling-house, garden in Talow, bridge, Talow, county of Waterford, held by lease from 1845, for 99 years, producing a net rental of £34; tenement valuation, £21. Sold to Miss Mary Anne Anthony at £380. Lot 2—Two dwelling-houses in the same place, similarly held, and producing a net rental of £10 8s; tenement

valuation, £6. Some purchaser at £100. The following sale took place on the 30th ult.—Estate of Andrew Newton Scott and others, trustees for sale under the will of James Scott, deceased, owners and petitioners. Lot 1—Bloomfield demesne, containing 92a 3r 22p, situate in the barony of Dunganon, held under fee-farm grant dated 29th October, 1834, under the Church Temporalities Acts, and producing a net annual rental of £115 16s 2d; tenement valuation, £106. Sold at £3,200, in trust to Mr. Joseph Kaphael. Lot 2—The lands of Drumard, containing 108a 3r 16p, held under the same terms, producing a net annual rental of £105 13s 1d; tenement valuation, £76 5s. Sold at £2,650 to Mr. Joseph Forbes.

THE NEW DEANERY AT NEWCASTLE WEST.—On Saturday, 24th June, the residence just built for Dean O'Brien—viz., at Newcastle West, by Messrs McCarthy and Gearan, the contractors, was handed over to the architect, Mr. M. A. Hennessey, for the rev. gentleman. It is a commodious edifice, standing on a fine elevated lawn, with a southern aspect, and having a magnificent view of the vast, yet beautifully wooded country all round. The front is surmounted with a Latin cross, indicating its ecclesiastical object. The edifice is a large and imposing one, and would adorn a large park. It stands on about six acres of land, and contains, besides a number of sleeping apartments, a library, reception-room, visitors-room, and breakfast-parlour, while the dining-hall is so large that it will be able to accommodate without inconvenience over 100 guests; evidently showing that the Dean—who is well known for his hospitalities desires to transmit to his successors a residence befitting their exalted positions, and shall have ample scope for dispensing their social benevolence. I understand that so soon as the house will be finished, which will be in a few days, invitation cards will be issued to the gentry and clergy of the surrounding neighbourhood to meet the very rev. gentleman and join with him on the occasion of his taking possession. It is a fitting abode for a dean or prelate. The want of parochial residences, greatly felt in this diocese, is being gradually relieved. Bishop Butler has secured at Corbally for the diocese a real episcopal residence, in a wooded lawn of 17 acres; there is another handsome parochial house at Bruff; other residences have been built at Fedamore and other parishes, and now Dean O'Brien has secured for his successors an edifice only surpassed in size by the Palace at Corbally. It has cost about £2,000.—Cor. of Cork Herald.

HOME RULE.—The Home Rule question was brought before the House of Commons on the 30th June by Mr. Butt, who moved for a select committee to inquire into and report upon the nature, extent, and grounds of the demand made by a large proportion of the Irish people for the restoration to Ireland of an Irish Parliament with power to control her internal affairs. The hon. member observed that the House had now an opportunity of settling the question on terms which had not hitherto been submitted to Parliament. He proposed that the committee should obtain information on subjects which it was of vital importance for the country to know. In 1825 both Houses of Parliament appointed committees to inquire into the state of Ireland, and it was the information obtained by that committee which broke down the prejudices which at that time existed in Parliament against emancipation. He believed that the more inquiry was made the more rapidly would the impressions which now prevailed as to the nature of this movement be dispelled. The hon. member proceeded to sketch the state of Ireland and the cause of the existing discontent. He denied that constitutional government existed at this moment in Ireland. He gave the Chief Secretary credit for the effort he was making to adapt the Government to the wishes of the people, but if the right hon. gentleman would divulge all he knew of the secrets of Dublin Castle, he was satisfied the right hon. gentleman would admit that the highest efforts of statesmanship in Ireland would be made use of in thwarting the real wishes of the Irish people. The Union arrangements were full of defects, and the public administration was inferior to that which a despotic Government now supplied in Russia. The real reason was because it was not a government composed of Irishmen. He further asked the House to consider whether the time devoted by Parliament to the consideration of Irish affairs was really adequate to do justice to the interests of Ireland, and he complained that it constantly happened that upon questions peculiarly affecting Ireland, the votes of Irish members were overruled by those of the English members. He urged that this was not a wholesome state of things, and that there could be no wonder that discontent prevailed. He cheerfully admitted that there was a growing disposition on the part of Parliament to listen to the wants and wishes of the Irish people, but he believed that a thorough acquaintance with these wants and wishes could only be acquired by a residence among the Irish people. Mr. P. J. Smyth, who had an amendment on the paper in favour of simple Repeal, criticised Mr. Butt's proposal at considerable length, and urged that the federal system would neither satisfy the aspirations of the Irish people nor afford a satisfactory basis of relations with Great Britain. Mr. O'Connor Power, however, saw no more difficulty in working the federal system in Great Britain than in the United States or Switzerland. He warned the Government that the refusal of the demand would only perpetuate discontent and weaken the Empire. Mr. Kavanagh declared himself to be opposed both to repeal and federalism, believing that Ireland had not sufficient resources of her own to stand alone, and that if she were separated from England she would be torn by internal dissensions, and become a prey to some other foreign power. Captain Nolan reproached Mr. Kavanagh for having adopted the views of a writer deeply hostile to Ireland, Mr. Froude. For his part, Captain Nolan believed that under the federal system all causes of disunion between England and Ireland would disappear. Mr. Kirk, spoke in favour of the motion, and proceeded to show that the fear of Home Rule leading to the dismemberment of the Empire was without foundation. The debate was continued by Sir J. Erdly and Mr. Jacob Bright, the latter declaring his intention of voting for the motion. Mr. R. Power supported Mr. Butt in an able speech, while Mr. Mullholland refused to vote for the motion, because he believed it impossible to make Ireland independent. Sir Michael Beach while admitting that reforms were required in Ireland, declared that the Government did not think it politic to establish a separate Parliament for the exclusive consideration of Irish affairs, and after an eloquent and argumentative speech by Mr. A. M. Sullivan in reply the House divided, when the motion was rejected by 201 votes to 61.

THALHEIM METZ writes to the Glasgow Herald: "A person angry says to me to day that he was from the theatre gallery spit upon. Very fine, I also was spit upon. Not on the dress, but in the eye straight it came with strong force while I look up angry to the gallery. Before I come to your country I worship the Scotland of my book, my Waverley Novel, you know, but I dwell here since six months, in all parts, the oath and curse of God's name, the whiskey drink and the rudeness. You have much money here, but you want what money cannot buy—heart cultivating that makes respect for gentle things. Oh! to be spit in the eye in one half million of peoples town. Let me no longer be in this cold country, where people push in the street, blow the nose with the naked finger, empty the dish at the house door, choose the clergy from the lower classes, and then go with them to death for an ecclesiastical theory which none of them can understand. I go home three days' time. Adieu."

UNITED STATES.

When the Rev. Dr. Carroll was appointed Bishop of the United States, the Catholic population numbered about 40,000, of whom 16,000 were inhabitants of Maryland, and 7,000 resided in Pennsylvania. About 20 priests exercised the functions of the ministry. In this Centennial year we have 67 Bishops, 5,000 priests, 6,500 churches, 1,700 parish schools, and 6,000,000 of population.

A SAD SEQUEL TO THE INDIAN MASSACRE.—A Chicago despatch says there are at Fort Abc Lincoln, twenty-nine widows, made by the massacre of Custer and his regiment, seven of them officers' wives. Mrs. Custer is left without a blood relation. Mrs. Calhoun is very low from nervous exhaustion. Mrs. Custer bore up bravely at first, but now is almost in despair. Mrs. Porter refuses to see any one. She believes her husband fell alive into the hands of the Indians, and was tortured to death.

WHAT A FALL.—The Buffalo Express predicts that the suspension bridge over the Niagara River is going to fall one of these days, not from any defect in construction, but simply because iron suspended, either horizontally or vertically, ultimately becomes granulated and brittle, and in this state, breaks easily by vibration, while to this change in structure is to be added the inevitable weakening of the iron by the alternate contraction by cold, at a temperature of twenty-two degrees below zero, and the expansion by a heat of ninety degrees above zero.

The Catholics have 106,000 of the Christian India population. The Protestants according to the Hon. Felix Brunot, have only 15,000. This gives the Catholic seven-eighths of the whole, and one-eighth for all the Protestant sects. In 1875 Congress appropriated about \$200,000 for the Indian schools, and of this sum \$15,000 went to the Catholic, and \$185,000 to the Protestant schools. The Catholic teachers partly supported by the Government last year were 32. The Protestant sects had 64 missionaries and teachers wholly supported by the Government.

DEATH OF JUDGE CONNOLLY OF NEW YORK.—The Honorable Michael Connolly, better known to New Yorkers as the "Big Judge" died on Saturday

Manchester, and persuaded them to postpone a reduction of wages for a month.

The public revenue derived from fermented and spirituous liquors in the financial year 1875-76 amounted to £33,812,192. Of this amount about two-thirds came from taxation on spirits, nine millions from beer, and two millions from wine.

The London Court of Queen's Bench has granted to Mr. C. E. Lewis, M.P., a rule nisi for criminal information against the publisher and printer of the World for alleged libels on Mr. Lewis in the well-known series of articles headed, "Under the Cloak."

LONDON, July 18.—The Financial Times has reason to believe that in consequence of the very unsatisfactory tenor of accounts just received in London and the prospect of some important failures a large amount of bank notes have been transmitted by some of the banks to the iron districts.

A correspondent of the Times telegraphs that paper from Aberdeen on the 6th inst.—"At a distance of 540 miles we are for the first time enabled to read the Times and other metropolitan papers on the evening of publication. This has been accomplished by the accelerated services of the East Coast Companies. Copies of the Times have been sent to the Lord Provost and others in celebration of the event."

At a recent meeting of the Byron Memorial committee, after an animated discussion it was determined that the statue which will be erected in the Green Park, opposite to the house where he wrote the "Siege of Corinth," should be of bronze; and the pedestal be constructed of the marble offered to the Committee by the Greek Government. Mr. Fitzwilliam Dick offered to subscribe 1,000 guineas towards a classic canopy, provided other persons interested in the movement would contribute towards that object.

They say that 20,000 was spent over the city banquet and ball to the Prince of Wales in celebration of his return from India. How many tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands more were squandered in connection with the same trip can be imagined. Yet 46 were persons allowed to die in London last year from want and sheer starvation. There is no mistake about this. The startlingly disgraceful fact is taken from an official document. And this in London, the richest and most luxurious capital the world ever saw. Comment is unnecessary.—London Universe.

THE FISHERIES.—The Cornish mackerel fishery has again increased in productiveness. The Mount's Bay boats have had daily catches of from 500 to 1,000 fish per boat. The Mevagissey boats have been very successful, their takes ranging as high as 4,000 fish per boat. The prices vary from 15s to 24s per 120. The Mevagissey boats have also had large takes of whiting and bream, which realized from 4s to 5s per score. On Friday the Mount's Bay boats caught 200 dozen of bream, which realized from 5s to 9s per dozen. The Tweed fishings continue very unproductive; all kinds of fish are scarce, even at the season stations. The river was partially flooded on Saturday by the heavy rains of Thursday, but this did not materially improve the salmon fishing. Prices on Saturday were—salmon 1s 6d; grilse, 1s 2d; and trout, 1s per lb. The herring fishing on Derwicksire coast is very variable. Generally the takes are light, but the prices continue remarkably high, reaching up to 58s per cran.

A Scotch millionaire named James Baird, in imitation of the many pious donors of old Catholic times, has left a half million of money to the Church of which he was a member—one of those isms and ites, and ians, and ists, &c., which have so eminently characterized the unity of the Reformed Church which Henry VIII. and his Protestant successors managed to force upon the people of England. Supposing the Prince of Wales, when he succeeds to the throne, started a religion of his own, and handed James Baird's half million over to the new Church—and more than that, robbed and exterminated every Protestant Church in the land, what would the Presbyterians of Scotland, what would the Protestants and Dissenters of England say, and how would they feel? This was what was done to the Catholic Church in England three centuries ago, yet the Catholic Church still flourishes. How would it be with Protestantism under similar circumstances?

A FOREIGNER'S IMPRESSION OF GLASGOW.—Thalheim Metz writes to the Glasgow Herald: "A person angry says to me to day that he was from the theatre gallery spit upon. Very fine, I also was spit upon. Not on the dress, but in the eye straight it came with strong force while I look up angry to the gallery. Before I come to your country I worship the Scotland of my book, my Waverley Novel, you know, but I dwell here since six months, in all parts, the oath and curse of God's name, the whiskey drink and the rudeness. You have much money here, but you want what money cannot buy—heart cultivating that makes respect for gentle things. Oh! to be spit in the eye in one half million of peoples town. Let me no longer be in this cold country, where people push in the street, blow the nose with the naked finger, empty the dish at the house door, choose the clergy from the lower classes, and then go with them to death for an ecclesiastical theory which none of them can understand. I go home three days' time. Adieu."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Small-pox of a very malignant type is prevailing in London to an extent which alarms the Asylum Boards. The Duke of Connaught has proposed to Princess Mary of Hanover. He is to receive his answer at Gmunden in August. The Holy Father has appointed the Very Rev. Canon Browne, V.G., to the vacant Provostship of the Chapter of Nottingham. The London journals have despatched their special correspondents to the seat of war. Mr. A. B. Kelly represents the Times, Mr. Archibald Forbes the Daily News, Mr. John O'Shea the Standard.

LONDON, July 10.—A deputation waited on a large meeting of Lancashire cotton spinners yesterday at

morning last. The deceased has figured the in politics of New York for about 30 years. Few men were more generally known, and he leaves behind him a very large circle of friends. Mr. Connolly was born in the County of Cavan, Ireland, sixty-three years ago, and came to this country when about twenty-three years of age. He began life in a humble way; but by a genial manner and strict integrity he made a host of friends. In the days of Van Buren and Polk he was an active politician of the Eighth Ward, and associated with men like Major James Conner, father of the present Sheriff, and Colonel James Delavan. In 1853 he became a captain of police in the Twenty second Ward, the scene of all his subsequent political triumphs and defeats. About 1854 or 1855 he was elected Police Justice for the up-town district, and was twice re-elected as the Tammany candidate. He subsequently ran for Sheriff against John Kelly, Tammany candidate, and Mr. Palmer, Republican, but was defeated by Mr. Kelly, who had a majority of about 10,000. His next repulse in political life was when he ran for Comptroller against Richard B. Connolly, Tammany and Richard Kelly, Republican. The Judge always maintained that he beat his namesake, and was counted out. The majority of Richard B. Connolly as declared was only 3000. In 1867 he ran for Sheriff against James O'Brien, and was defeated. In 1868 he received the Tammany nomination for Register, and defeated Horace Greeley, the standard bearer of the Republicans, by 53,916 majority. In 1872, Judge Connolly abandoned politics altogether, and purchasing a farm at Essex, Conn., retired to it. He has spent most of his time there since 1873. Judge Connolly leaves but one child, Mrs. John W. Healey, who will inherit a large estate, collected by frugality and speculation in real estate. When Judge Connolly was a candidate for Sheriff of New York, he was warmly supported by his constant friend, Charles G. Halpine (the poet "Miles O'Reilly"), one of whose campaign songs contained the following stanza:—

John A. Kennedy calls you "blatherin' Mike,"
An' the Tammany leaders curse you;
But the more you do, Mike, such heathens strike,
The more in our hearts we'll nurse you.
Och, you'll fill the place wid a martial grace,
An' you'll do the baggin' highly;
But I want you to swear for I'm under a scare
That you'll never hang Miles O'Reilly.
Now, good luck to you, Big Mike Connolly,
So burly and defiant;
You're twice bigger than Ould Tim Donnelly
That was our great "Irish giant."

—Boston Pilot, 22 July.

The Boston Pilot says:—The burning of old Castle Gardens in New Garden where so many millions of our population first put foot on American soil, will recall strange memories to many of the Pilot readers. In a few years, from 1840 to 1851—the desolate years of the Irish famine—there landed at Castle Garden 1,500,000 Irish people. Many of these have passed away—probably three-fourths, or more; the remainder are scattered through the great Union. Some have prospered and are well-to-do in the new land; some grow rich, but lost their wealth by the changes of a quarter of a century; and some have remained among God's own children—the poor. But to all alike will the memory of their first day at Castle Garden bring tender and profitable reflection. To look forward is hopeful and pleasant; but we learn more by a quiet examination of the road we have travelled.

Boston enjoys the credit, says the Post, of being among the first to give the poor children summer excursions and picnics, as well as the first to carry out the work of the flower mission. This spirit, however, is taking deep root in all our leading cities. New York has her floating hospital in addition to her excursions, and perhaps Philadelphia has done best of all in the establishment of the Children's Seaside House at Atlantic City, under the auspices of philanthropic persons in the Quaker City. This institution is in the fourth season of successful operation. It is a commodious hospital, with eight cottages attached for the reception of mothers with very young children; it has a corps of efficient doctors and nurses, and its results have been admirable. Last season while there was a frightful mortality among the children of rich and poor alike in the cities, not a single patient died in this retreat, although a large number enjoyed its benefits. There is a suggestion in the result of that experiment the all cities would do well to heed.

THE INDIAN WAR.—NEW YORK, July 21.—The Tribune's special from Sage Creek, W. T., July 19th, says out of 2,300 Cheyennes belonging to Red Cloud Agency, all have gone north except about 300 men and children. There has been a great demand for ammunition; the Indians have been offered a pony for thirty rounds of cartridges. About one hundred Indians were wounded in Gen. Crooks' fight on the Rosebud in June, and they are now distributed among friends at the Agency. There is much mourning for Indians from that Agency who were killed in the engagement; the Indians acknowledge a loss of 286 killed in General Custer's fight. Red Cloud has armed and sent out a great many warriors to Sitting Bull, even taking the rations of beef issued on the 10th from the women and children to supply these warriors with something to eat on the way north. Out of 13,000 Indians belonging to the Agency there are 4,000 not present now, and the agent is no longer able to deny that his Indians have mostly gone north to join Sitting Bull. Many mounted to go immediately after the sun dance of last June, but were restrained. When the news of Gen. Custer's defeat came to them, they began leaving at once in large and small parties, and almost the entire fighting strength of the Sioux.

The crops in South-Western Minnesota are suffering more from grasshoppers this year than for the last four seasons. A correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean says:—"The eggs that were deposited here last season brought forth millions of these pests, which destroyed the wheat, oats, corn, barley, gardens, and shrubbery, and now great swarms of them are every day seen carried through the air with the wind, here and there alighting only to devour the little patches of grain which had been left until this late day. Thus the staff of life has been gradually swept away, and many must receive aid in some way or starvation will enter many homes. Many of our State papers do not publish the facts concerning this scourge, as they do not wish to publish anything that will discourage immigration. It seems they rather conceal the drawbacks of this portion of the State, and make it appear a paradise in order that the uninhabited sections might be settled. Some one tells me of the pieces of grain he has seen somewhere (I do not know where, for I have not seen a piece of grain that was four inches high this season) and many poor people are being deceived. It would be justice if these individuals could but suffer for the falsity of their flattering reports instead of the people."

The Right Rev. Dr. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester, in a centennial pastoral letter which he has just sent out, speaks as follows of the evils of our times:—"The dangers from which the early settlers were exempted are now crowding on us. A population ashamed to work—large numbers of young men brought up in idleness in a country that has no place for drones—professional office-seekers with education enough to be mischievous when not employed—frigid increase in the buying and selling of votes at the ballot box, without shame on the part of the buyer or seller—speculation and the bartering of official patronage and influence amongst the highest officials of the Government—abounding immorality among the people—disregard of the in-

dissolubility of the marriage tie—neglect of wholesome discipline in the family, and the consequent ill-directed training of children, tell us that the essential conditions of self government are growing weak and passing away."

CANADA.

Nine trains a day now pass Elora on the Wellington, Grey and Bruce railway.

Puslinch Township Council has granted \$300 to the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.

In excavating for the new Catholic Church, Guelph, an old burying ground has been struck upon.

Seventy-five Mounted Police recruits left Ottawa Wednesday 19th instant, for Manitoba, in charge of Major Walsh.

The petition against the election of the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia for Guysboro' County has been dismissed with costs.

The midge has reappeared in the wheat in the Ottawa district. It has destroyed a large portion of the grain.

The contract for erecting the new Roman Catholic Church and parsonage in Stratroy has been awarded. The cost is about \$7,000.

Quebec, July 19.—The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe with a large number of his clergy passed through this city yesterday on a pilgrimage to St. Anne.

The Farmer's League of King's County, N. B., has lately been discussing the question, "How to improve our condition as a people by buying less and producing more."

Harvesting near Dolleville is going on, and a considerable quantity of rye, barley, and fall wheat has already been cut. Barley turns out very fine, but fall wheat and rye are poor.

Rev. Mr. Dowling, for some years pastor of the R. C. Church in Galt, has been appointed to the Paris Church alone. On leaving there he was presented with a handsome testimonial by his congregation.

The Great Western Railway Co. have leased the office lately occupied by the Royal Canadian Bank at Stratford, and are ready to contract for freights; their arrangement with the Port Dover Road for running powers enabling them to compete with the Grand Trunk.

DANA ROBBEY.—INGERSOLL, July 20.—Mr. James Smith's mill was entered last night and the safe broken open. A box full of silver, containing about \$100 and an amount in gold coins, odd pieces, &c., (probably \$390), two silver medals, two watches, and a cash box containing a lot of notes, mortgages and deeds, were taken. The exact value in notes is not yet known, but it must have amounted to several thousand dollars. The mill was entered by raising a small wire door, which opens into the oatmeal bin, by one or two of the party, when the balance were admitted by the doors. The work of opening the safe, &c., would indicate that it was not the work of a professional, but rather that of some person well acquainted with the location of everything in the mill, or was engaged in it, as the tools employed were those found in the mill; viz.: a huge 16lb. sledge and chisel. The powder was used which was in a table drawer, and a small sabre lay on the chair unheeded, which was taken down by the burglars, no doubt, to defend themselves with. The lights and everything used were those found in the mill. No clue has yet been discovered.

The Windsor Record regrets to hear that in several parts of the country, particularly in the flatter sections, the extraordinary rainfall and continued hot weather that we have had lately are together doing material injury to some of the grown crops, the plant undergoing the process known as "scalding." Corn and potatoes have suffered most, and many farmers have ploughed up fields of both, and sown buckwheat in their stead. Haymaking in some places has been partially successful, but in the main the grass that has been cut sustained serious injury, and it is no news now to be told that heavy crops of clover have been hauled to the manure heap, being blackened and rendered unfit for cattle food. Mean while weeds are thriving wonderfully; and the heavy soils being overcharged with water, cannot be worked, the result being that corn, potatoes, and roots are in multitudes of instances effectually hidden from view in a forest of rank noxious plants. The outlook is less bright than it was a month ago, and an improvement in the weather is ardently desired.

CANADIAN FRUIT FOR THE EXHIBITION.—London has sent off the first instalment of fruit for the Centennial Exhibition. The varieties consist of red, Dutch, cherry, and white grape currants; red, Warrington, Roaring Lion, and Whitesmith gooseberries; Kentish cherries, and mammoth cluster raspberries. One exhibitor makes the following display:—"One basket Empress Eugenie cherries, one English Morello cherries, one English gooseberries (unnamed), two hybrid seedling gooseberry, one American seedling do, one Houghton's seedling do, four baskets seedlings wild smooth gooseberry, one basket Philadelphia raspberries, four baskets Saunders' hybrid raspberries (cross between Philadelphia and Black Cap), Nos. 53, 55, 70, and 71, one basket early Richmond cherries." Another instalment is to be shipped next Tuesday, and everybody is invited to take part. In the face of this, may we not well ask where is the Hamilton Horticultural Society—where are the splendid exhibits its members can make? Is Hamilton, the centre of the garden of Canada, to be outdone by London? We hope not. It would be a sad libel on our gardeners and fruit-growers if they permit any other Canadian town to take the leading position at Philadelphia. This matter should be looked after without delay.—Hamilton Times.

TRIBUTE RUNAWAY ACCIDENT IN TORONTO.—Two CHILDREN SEVERELY INJURED.—Pedestrians on Yonge street were yesterday afternoon thrown into a state of great excitement by the antics of a mare which suddenly appeared on Yonge street in the neighborhood of Carlton street, and galloping down the sidewalk, cleared the way and spread dismay on every side. Opposite Sommerville's store, Yonge street, the horse nearly ran over a perambulator containing a child; but by the presence of mind of a girl, who quickly pulled it aside, the baby escaped injury. Minnie Davis, aged five, was playing in front of the store of her uncle, H. P. Hammetton, when the animal ran over, and severely injured her about the face and head. She was carried into the house, and Dr. McFarlane, who was called in, attended to her injuries. Mrs. Dickson was stopped at the corner of Yonge and Queen streets for the purpose of giving her little daughter Jane, aged about seven years, a drink of water. The little girl had just quenched her thirst and was moving away, when the horse ran over her, and by the force of the shock, she was driven from the sidewalk to the centre of Queen street. The by-standers thought that the child was killed, and carried her into Holmes' boot store. Dr. Emery was called in and finally succeeded in bringing her to consciousness. She was then conveyed to her home, 75 Torquay street, on a sofa which was placed in an express wagon. Her injuries are of a serious nature, and her recovery is doubtful. Besides many bruises, it is feared she is suffering from concussion of the brain. The horse, a bay, standing sixteen hands high, with no spots on the hind feet, and very little harness, was shortly afterwards caught and taken to the Green Bush Hotel, where it remained last night, no longer having any human appearance.—Minn.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, July 28, 1876.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY, 1876.
Friday, 26—SS. Nazarius, Celsus, and Victor,
Martyrs, and Innocent, Pope and Confessor.
Saturday, 27—St. Martha, Virgin. St. Felix and
others, Martyrs.
Sunday, 30—EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
Monday, 31—St. Ignatius of Loyola, Confessor.
AUGUST, 1876.
Tuesday, 1—Octave of St. James. St. Peter's
Chains. The Machabees, Martyrs.
Wednesday, 2—St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop,
Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.
Thursday, 3—Finding of the Body of St. Stephen,
Protomartyr.

NOTICE.

Owing to the large amount of space hitherto occupied by the insertion of notices of addresses and presentations, and the publication of educational and bazaar prize lists, pic-nics, &c., in justice to ourselves we have decided that for the future we shall charge such matter at the rate of ten cents per line. As with persons in other commercial pursuits, so with newspaper publishers—they are in duty bound to make their business yield to the full all legitimate profits. Space is one of the sources of the printer's income; and when this is taken up with reading matter not of general interest, it should be paid for. We therefore respectfully invite attention to these conditions, which are as reasonable to those who avail themselves of the advantages of our circulation, as they are necessary by way of help in the discharge of our liabilities.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not wish in these hard times to be calling on the pockets of our subscribers; but they must be awakened some how. To send our agent around to each person who has not paid us for the present, would force us to an expenditure that is inconvenient. We try to do our duty; we endeavour to give good value for our subscriptions, and as there are many, very many, in both city and country now much indebted to us, we require some money from every body who is as honest as our purpose is to serve them. We therefore, request those so indebted to pay up quickly.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Extensive warlike preparations are being made in Epirus and Thessaly.
The Bulgarian insurrection is reviving in all directions.
The President of the Greek Council has sent for the King to return home immediately.
The Turks are reported to have received a severe repulse from the Servians; the scene of action was literally covered with dead Turks.
One hundred houses in the town of Gavary, near Cherbourg, France, have been destroyed by fire and four hundred families rendered homeless.
The number of persons who were killed by the recent explosion of the turret-ship Thunderer's boiler, is stated to be forty.
The French Senate has rejected, by a majority of five, the Government bill restoring to the State the sole right of conferring university degrees.
The Slavonic Committee in Moscow issued an address promising a general uprising and armed intervention should the Servians be defeated.
Prince Nicholas, the leader of the Montenegrin army, has taken the heights commanding Mostar, and an engagement is said to be pending between the hostile troops.
The Greek Government is preparing a protest should the Porte fulfil its intention of establishing a colony of 70,000 Circassians near the Greek frontier.
An address to the throne presented by the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies declares Roumania will observe neutrality, expecting, however, that all her claims on the Porte will be acceded to.
The American missionaries at Rumilihissar who are responsible for the majority of the statements concerning the outrages in Bulgaria, have persuaded the American Minister to send a consul general to Philippopolis, to watch the enquiry which Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Legation is about to commence.
Official advices respecting the fighting of the 20th inst. in Belina state that the Turks in their retreat left a quantity of arms and ammunition. The Servians buried 200 of the Turkish slain, and advanced their trenches closer to Belina. The Belgrade reserves have gone to the seat of war.
The Times has a despatch from Plymouth, saying that a few days before trial trip of the Thunderer the boilers were tested by hydraulic pressure, making necessary the wedging down of the safety and all other relief valves. It has been discovered that the wedges never had been removed. The communication valve was also closed, and no steam was able to escape even to the engine.
Information from Slavonic sources acknowledges that the Servians, under Gen. Olympics, were defeated, their retreat cut off, and their guns and four small forts captured, near Belina, 1st Thursday. General Tchernayeff has also been defeated at Nissa, and been compelled to withdraw to Alexina.
The state of public security in Italy generally

and in Sicily in particular, is most unsatisfactory; murders and daring robberies succeed one another with alarming rapidity. A correspondent from Palermo describes in vivid colours the condition to which the irreligious Government and its examples have brought the population. Not a day passes but is marked by some scene of blood. Declared brigands and secret assassins vie with each other in keeping up a complete reign of terror.

The Protestant Church in Germany is really standing on her last legs; in Middle Germany thousands of people will soon declare their separation from the Established Church; in Heidelberg there are more professors, than students of Protestant theology; and in the once famous Protestant seminary of Harborn, in Nassau, there is at the present time only one student of divinity listening to the lectures of half-a-dozen of professors.

The Political Correspondence publishes a telegraphic account of the presentation of his credentials by Caponti Pacha at St Petersburg. He was treated with every distinction, but at the same time the Czar dwelt upon the state of affairs in such a manner as to profoundly impress the Turkish ambassador, who withdrew visibly affected.

The Times, reviewing the differences between England and Russia manifested by the Eastern correspondence, says:—"The policy of non-intervention was adopted by England obviously because of its indisposition to intervene, but it is difficult to believe that Russia had any other motive for reserve than inability to discern how to interfere effectively."

Intelligence from the Slavonic sources announces that the Servians were defeated near Belina on Thursday. Mustapha Djelalidin Pasha and Soblizaki Pasha, with seven battalions of infantry, four companies of cavalry and eight guns, attacked the Servians in their intrenchments at Raska, before Belina, and, after a four hours' sanguinary combat, the Servians fled. The Turks captured four guns and four small forts.

A correspondent says the atrocities committed by Bashi-Bazouks, Circassians and other irregular Turkish troops in Bulgaria, include the burning of several villages, leaving thousands of Christians utterly homeless and destitute, and the massacre in cold blood of several thousand Bulgarians, irrespective of age or sex. One hundred Bashi-Bazouks have been arrested by order of the Turkish Government for participation in the atrocities.

The Journal de Debats publishes a special despatch from Semlin, which affirms that the Servians were defeated before Belina, and the the Servian Gen. Olympics' line of retreat is cut off. News of the Servian Gen. Tchernayeff's defeat at Nissa, and his withdrawal to Alexina is confirmed.

The Daily News Constantinople despatch says a correspondent who has just returned from Philippopolis fully backs the News' account of Bulgarian atrocities. His facts were obtained from reports of the French, Austrian, Greek and Russian Consuls, whose names he was allowed to use as his authority. The English population there are greatly exasperated against Elliot, the British ambassador to Turkey, for suppressing the facts, and assert that Baring, English Secretary of Legation, is incompetent to investigate the matter. Mr. Schuyler, an American Secretary of Legation, leaves to-morrow to enquire into the advisability of establishing a Vice-Consulate at Philippopolis.

General Sherman says all the available troops in the north and west have been ordered to the Indian country, and that the number will be amply sufficient to defeat the hostile tribes. He does not believe that the Indian question can be settled until Government enters upon a policy of depriving the Indians of their ponies, and compelling them to go on foot. The death of Sitting Bull, General Sherman says, will make but little difference, whether it is true or not, as the Indians have fully twenty as capable warriors to command in case of battle.

The Irishmen of Buenos Ayres do not seem to be oblivious to the efforts of their countrymen at home to secure Home Rule. A branch has been formed, called the Capella del Senor Branch, and the following resolution was passed at the first meeting:—"That this society is constituted for the purpose of forwarding a brotherhood of affection, a communion of rights, and a union of power amongst Irishmen of every religious persuasion, the better to enable us to obtain for Ireland Home Rule, as defined by the National Conference." Thanks were accorded by acclamation, to the venerable Archdeacon Dillon and to our contemporary the Southern Cross for their persistent and able efforts in the cause of the Irish people. In this we have a fresh proof that Irish hearts beat in unison "all the world around."

The re-investigation into the mysterious death of Mr. Bravo, the English Barrister, is now proceeding. It is reported that the body of Capt. Ricardo Mrs. Bravo's first husband, is to be exhumed for examination. Another report says the chemist that sold the antimony that caused Mr. Bravo's death has been discovered.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN IRELAND—THE CLARE "INDEPENDENT."

Amongst the signs of the times in Ireland is the growth, and improvement in all details, intellectual and mechanical of the Provincial Press. The Clare Independent is one of the latest of our exchanges and its style of typography and general make up would do credit to a metropolitan origin. For many reasons we are proud of our new brother. The capital of Clare—the town signalled by O'Connell's triumphs for Catholicity, had been without a journal for Catholics until the Independent appeared. Other papers there were liberal enough, but they were not Catholic and could not be supposed to espouse or represent Catholic interests, but now Ennis has a journal published twice a week, of which, Clare, and all Ireland may be proud, and we hope the enterprising proprietor and editor Mr. T. S. O'Leary may meet the support which his talents and zeal so well deserve. The numbers of the Independent to hand have the true ring about their leaders and to Clare men in the we Dominion would heartily recommend it.

A RAY OF HOPE.

The self-complacency with which some people view themselves, and the ideas they entertain, of their superiority over their competitors in everything they do, is really amusing. For instance, in a recent issue of the "only religious daily," the whole editorial columns of that journal are devoted, to a lugubrious wall, over the utter debasement, cowardice, demoralization etc., of the French press of this Province; the inference naturally to be drawn being, that if they are ever to occupy a worthy position in the newspaper world, it they have any desire to be considered as human beings, and not the mere grovelling creatures that our contemporary has described them, they must make a complete volte face and fall into line with the pious editor of the Daily Witness. Fortunately, the old saying, that hard names break no bones, is as true to-day as ever, for were it otherwise, the fate of French Canadian Journalists, must be a sad one, after the onslaught of our evening contemporary on Monday last. We have no desire, indeed, there is no occasion that we should do battle for those, who are amply able to take care of themselves, and we therefore, hand over our pharisaical brother, to the tender mercies of those whom he has so ruthlessly attacked, if they should at all consider his lucubrations worthy of even a passing notice. The Witness, after shedding crocodile tears over the sad condition of things we have referred to, seems to discover, in the dark horizon of French Canadian ignorance, in the overspread demoralization in which they are plunged one bright ray. A journal called the Reveil, edited by a Mr. Buies, and published at Quebec, is the anchor of hope to which the organ of the Conventicle fondly clings, as the future regenerator of the race, which is to marshal the benighted Franco-Canadians into line with the spotless Huntington and that gallant knight, Sir A. T. Galt, whose Quixotic attacks on the Catholic Hierarchy have of late attracted attention. Mr. Buies must feel highly flattered at the brilliant prospect pointed out to him. The encouragement he receives from, and the sweet smiles bestowed upon him by that true friend of his race and his religion, (if he has any) must make him feel that in his publication, he has struck a chord that will find an echo in the French Canadian heart. His wretched strictures, on the Venerable Bishop of Montreal, which called forth the indignation of nearly the whole press of the Province, are styled "Moderate Commentaries" by our pious contemporary. His statement that the Catholic Schools, Academies and Colleges of the land are a fraud and a sham, was reprinted and commented upon, with a gusto that was quite delightful, and the neatly turned platitudes of Mr. Buies, tending to instil, into the minds of his readers, that his fellow-countrymen are really an inferior race, and by reason of their devotion to the religion of their ancestors and their training or rather want of training, they are likely to remain so, is just the kind of intellectual food that Messrs. Douglal & Sons love to see spread before the people, instead of the "hunks provided by the other journals." No doubt, if the day should dawn, for which the "only religious daily" has already sighed when the estates, of religious communities, in this Canada of ours, could be gobbled up by the public treasury, and that men of such transcendent abilities and breadth of intellectual grasp, the Editor of the Reveil should be placed at the head of the Educational establishments of the country, to regenerate and enlighten, the priest-ridden people, who are now floundering in such terrible ignorance; the presiding genius of that journal, that speaks before the public, its daily religious paucunli might cease his labors, and sing his *nunc dimittis*. But we fear ere that time has come the Reveil shall have fallen into that sleep from which there is no awakening and the readers of the Witness tired of the daily vituperation showered on the heads of the Catholic clergy will feel that even the "hunks" supplied to by the French Canadian Journalists are preferable the ever monotonous never ceasing refrain invariably served up to them as the quintessence of high toned courageous and enlightened journalism.

IRISH "HOME RULE" IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

"The House divided. The numbers were for Mr. Butt's motion 61, Against 291, Majority 230!!" Now, Mr. Butt's motion was no "enacting" measure, its affirmation would not have bound the English House of Commons to any legislative fault. The members Whig, Tory, Radical, and nondescript would have been as free to act afterwards in support or rejection of a Home Rule Bill as if this particular question had never been mooted; and the nation would at least have had the assurance that no "foregone conclusion" respecting Irish measures had influenced the Cabinet or the political parties of Great Britain. The case bears a different aspect now. The rejection of inquiry into alleged abuse argues a knowledge of its existence and a determination to perpetuate it. If the platform of the Home Rulers were untenable what better means of exposing the weakness and exploding the pretension; while as we have suggested the denial of this simple act of constitutional right by an overwhelming majority gives new strength to the Home Rule advocate, and arms the extreme National Party in Ireland with new proofs and arguments that even this modified demand for "Justice" possessed no greater element of success before British Legislators than would their own demand for complete National Independence. Nay more, the latter are strengthened by the practical fact that whereas the demands of armed demonstrations were met by concessions to the national sentiment in the Disestablishment of the Protestant Church and the enactment of a more comprehensive Tenant Protection Law, the appeal of the former, for simple inquiry, into grievances was ignominiously scouted from the Halls of Parliament by a majority in which were banded together members of the two great political divisions of the House—Gladstonians and Disraelians forgetting their party conflicts when Irish right was to be ignored.

This is a lamentable state of things. Whatever the motive, the effects cannot fall of being adversely interpreted. His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, once provoked an outcry in England, by

the declaration that "Constitutionalism was on its trial in the Empire." And is there not reason to fear that now more than then there is a cogent illustration of the sentiment, when the respectful request of a nation through its chosen representatives for inquiry into national complaints is not listened to or regarded. Mr. Butt's motion was "that a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the nature, the extent, and the grounds of the demand made by a large proportion of the Irish people for the restoration to Ireland of an Irish Parliament, with power to control the internal affairs of the country." Surely there was nothing unconstitutional in a proposition narrowed to these limits; nothing to abrogate the imperial power or prestige; nothing to endanger the integrity of the Empire; nothing calculated to snap asunder that "golden link of the Crown" to whose strength and stability the Home Rulers are pledged by declarations as pronounced, as those put forward by the most ultra-loyal of the English and Scotch members participating in the debate. And as surely there was nothing, merely experimental in the demand, no innovation on time-honored practices or principles in the Constitution. The Legislative Union of the Counties is only three quarters of a century old; and nothing could be fairer than that the results of that Union should be solemnly inquired into—whether the promises held out, and the bright pictures painted in prospective of Irish progress had been realized in the prosperity and contentment of the people of Ireland—or whether the practical results had not been the destruction of Irish Trade and Commerce—the annihilation of every interest that could be called national—the decimation of the people—the subjugation of agricultural industry, to pasturage enterprise, meaning the aggrandizement of the few and the prostration of the many; in a word, the impoverishment and humiliation of the land and its bold peasantry. These were the simple propositions involved in the motion of the honorable member for Limerick. If all the platform platitudes we have been accustomed to read as coming from Lord Lieutenants on pleasure tours, and itinerant members of Parliament discoursing to their constituents, were well founded, there was nothing to be feared from inquiry. If it could be as easily proved as it had been flippantly stated that Ireland was peaceful and prosperous—that the banks were plentifully filled with the proceeds of farming enterprise—that the shopkeepers in towns were successful in business—that the tradesmen and laborers were happy and contented, with ample employment and remunerative wages—that the Administrative and Executive Government of Ireland enjoyed the confidence of the Irish people and deserved it—that in the distribution of public patronage Irishmen were not ignored in Ireland, in favor of English and Scotch and Welsh families of "the powers that be"—if all or any of these fanciful pictures periodically displayed for the amusement or the hoodwinking of a people could have been sustained, what more splendid opportunity of demolishing at once and for ever the romantic pretensions of Irish patriotism? Grievances are alleged—prove that there are none: misgovernment is stung in your teeth—show by plain practical returns that the charge is a lie and a libel; discontent with the existing order of things is gravely charged—exhibit in your reply the happiness of the people—and then you annihilate for ever the leadership in Irish politics of Mr. Butt, and silence the oratorical displays of his supporters and followers in press and on platform. Shrink from doing these things by the cowardly avoidance of inquiry and you make manifest the truth of the national indictment against you: discourteously deny the constitutional claims of a people forming an integral part of that great whole "Her Majesty's subjects," and you only intensify the sense of wrong by the experience that insult is added to injury. Writing here in our New Dominion of Canada, we can regard these things with perhaps soberer vision than can our friends beyond the Atlantic; but the fact that we do write here where Home Government exists in its most independent form; where the principle for which Ireland contends has been conceded and is enjoyed; where there exists no danger of any section of our people going, as it were, to the doors of the Constitution to have their claims for redress flung back with contumely we may be permitted in our own freedom to sympathize with our brothers in pursuit of it and to add our voice as much in warning as in indignation to those protests which in Ireland have followed this high handed action of the House of Commons.

We have referred to the fact that the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland is only three quarters of a century old. It is beside our purpose, though it might strengthen our argument, to rehearse this week the means by which that measure was accomplished; it would aid our position, too, to quote the prophecies of failure which accompanied the denunciation of the measure by Ireland's foremost men at the period. These matters are presumably known to the great mass of, if indeed not to all, our readers and to remind them will be as efficacious as to recount; but we would simply go back to the Convention at Dungannon and to the immortal declaration which signaled it—we would take in review the short-lived independence of this Irish Parliament with the promises made by royalty for its preservation, and then we would ask upon what pretext is Ireland denied the right of examining the records of 75 years and ascertaining whether the plunder of that which was guaranteed to her by royal declaration and imperial action has been a plunder which turned to her profit or whether every consideration of equity and justice does not demand that with the conditions unfulfilled the bargain should be "void and of no effect." The ascertainment of this is what Mr. Butt's motion aimed at; and there is a confession of recognized wrong and a fear of retributive consequence in the denial of it by a majority of 230 in a House of 352 members.

Mr. Butt's speech, introductory of the motion, was calm and comprehensive. He described that motion as simply one for a Select Committee to inquire into that which demanded inquiry and re-

ferred to the original declaration of the Home Rule organization that—

"It was necessary for the peace of Ireland, and would be conducive to the welfare of the United Kingdom, that the right of domestic legislation over all Irish affairs should be restored to that country, that she should have the right and privilege of managing her own affairs by a Parliament assembled in Ireland, having the right of controlling the Irish resources of revenue, subject to the obligation of contributing their portion to the imperial revenue but leaving to the Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting Imperial legislation, regarding the colonies and dependencies, and all matters appertaining to the defence and stability of the empire. Eight resolutions were adopted at the conference held to discuss the best means of carrying into effect the proposals of the requisition, and these resolutions embodied the principles of the requisition. In the demands made by the Irish people, whether they were right and expedient to grant or not, there was something very different from, and, in fact, directly opposed to, separation. He believed the proposals embodied in that resolution would, if passed, strengthen the connection between the two countries."

And then continuing his masterly address he proved the failure of the Union promises, the inadequacy of a House composed as the Commons was to deal with Irish questions, and then significantly asked "for inquiry and nothing more," adding the "hope that the door of the House should not be slammed in her face of Ireland." But the door was slammed in her face with effect! and as we have said, a new weapon has been forged for the hand of the armed revolutionist, and a heavy blow and great discouragement given to those who had based their hopes of Irish redress on Constitutional agencies. Already portentous signs are in the political horizon. Braving the Convention Act the Home Rulers contemplate a general assemblage of Delegates in Dublin in August next; while the Home Rule clubs in England are unqualified in their denunciation of the action of the House of Commons. One chairman of a meeting in Widnes in Lancashire, a gentleman of high social and professional position, says that "after the vote the other night he had lost all faith in anything that moral force could do for Ireland." These are but indications on the surface but they signify a good deal. The argument is sure to be revived that the people of Ireland have been made an article of convenience of too long—that they have been made the steppingstones upon which political schemers have crossed over to make infamous bargains for themselves and against their country and that the only result of the glorious principles of "peace" and "perseverance" and "constitutional agitation," would be a petition to Parliament or a motion for inquiry or appeals made to a minister whose tenure of office depended on his hostility and that of his henchmen to Irish interests. We confess this last imprudent move of the British Legislature gives warranty in great degree for the argument.

ANOTHER WAR CLOUD.

Whilst the Turks, Servians and Montenegrins are engaged in deadly strife on the European Continent, and the telegrams announce daily conflicts between the combatants, we have, nearer home, a warfare going on which threatens to equal in extent, or at all events, in atrocity, the struggle now taking place in the Old World. Our Republican neighbors, who fancy themselves, if we can believe their newspapers, at the head and front of civilization, seem to have been peculiarly unfortunate in their dealings with the Indian tribes under their special guardianship and control. In fact, for years past, the conduct of those who have managed Indian affairs has been such as to call forth the honest indignation of every right-minded man, whether at home or abroad. At the present time the Sioux Indians are at open war with the United States authorities, and, for so far, the advantages of the struggle seem to have been on the side of the Indians. No doubt the contest is an unequal one, and in the end the red man must succumb. It is only a question, however, whether extermination is not to become the order of the day. The sad fate of General Custer and the men who followed him to disaster and death, has been followed by other reverses to the United States troops, and the death of the great Indian chief, Sitting Bull, does not seem to have damped the ardor of the savage warriors. As on former occasions when like calamities have arisen, the subject has attracted the attention of the press of the country, and various are the suggestions made by newspaper writers in the premises. The most startling utterances on the subject are those of the well-known Wendell Phillips, the great abolitionist orator, who has now taken up the cudgel for the oppressed and victimized Indians, and drawn up a regular indictment against their American rulers for their gross mismanagement of Indian affairs. Mr. Phillips in his letter addressed to General Sherman, requests the latter to state plainly whether the expression attributed to him meant the desirability of exterminating the Indians is founded on fact. To this the General has given an emphatic denial. But the letter of the veteran agitator contains the most sweeping charges against the Government and their agents, for their monstrous cruelty, their bad faith, and persistent persecution and demoralization of the tribes. There is not one crime that he does not lay at their door, and adduces crushing evidence in support of his statements. The United States authorities, after they have suppressed the present uprising, will have to adopt another line of policy towards their wards or lost cast amongst civilized nations. It is pleasant in view of this deplorable state of affairs amongst our neighbors to notice that the treatment of the Indians by the Canadian authorities is attracting attention, and the peaceful attitude of the tribes in British territory is variously commented on. Some time ago it was feared that trouble might possibly occur within our borders; but there is not much danger from that quarter; and if the United States Government will adopt the same honest policy towards the Indians that has been followed here, there is but little doubt that they will save themselves and those who come after them many sad repetitions of the disaster they are now called upon to mourn.

Stoneham, Q., has to pay a municipal bridge tax of half a cent in the dollar this year.

SCRAP BOOK.

The Rink of Sighs.

The Sporting Gazette has the following, which all will appreciate who have sat down too suddenly, whether on real or artificial ice:—

One more unfortunate
Knocked out of breath,
"Rashly importunate,"
Jealousy saith.
Lift her up tenderly,
Mind her back hair;
Fashioned so slenderly—
Fetch her a chair.
Burst are her garments,
Hanging in ornaments,
While buttons constantly
Fall from her clothing.
Take her up instantly,
Loving not loathing,
Scornfully touch her not,
Think of the bump she got,
All through those wheels of hers,
Which she used killingly,
And those high heels of hers,
Sat she unwillingly,
She in a mess is
All things betoken,
And spoilt her gay dress is,
While wonderment guesses:
"Are the bones broken?"
"Who is her milliner?"
"Has she a glove?"
"Praps a two shillinger;"
"Or has she a dearer one,
Still?" Praps a nearer one,
Gifts from her lover!
Take her up tenderly,
Mind her back hair;
Fashioned so slenderly—
Fetch her a chair,
Can't she sit down on it?
Is she in pain?
True she don't frown on it—
"Shan't rink again."

A slip of the foot may be recovered, but that of the tongue perhaps never.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford, simply because it is fashionable.

Malevolence to others often brings on our own ruin, while kindness to our fellow-creatures is the sure road to happiness.

There are the Roman nose, the dish nose, the snub nose, and diversity of other kinds of noses; but the ugliest nose is the one that pokes itself into other people's business, and this everybody knows.

"John," said a fond wife enthusiastically, pointing out to her husband a little shop, "When you die I'm going to take the insurance an' buy that little place an' set up millinery."

The mother of two sons, twins, met one of the brothers in a field one morning. "Which of you two boys am I speaking to?" asked the mother. "Is it you or your brother?" "Why do you ask?" inquired the lad prudently. "Because if it is your brother I will box his ear." "It is not my brother," said the other. "Then your brother is wearing your coat, for yours had a hole in it." "No, mother, I am wearing my own coat." "Good heavens!" cried the mother, looking at him intently. "You are your brother, after all!"

TAKING "KEEP" OF HIS HEALTH.—A farmer was yesterday walking around the central market trying to find some chap willing to go into the country and do a little work for good pay, when a colored man accosted him, saying: "Boss, does you want some one to husk corn?" "Yes, I've been looking all morning for some one." "What's the pay?" "I'll give you a dollar a day." "And board?" "Yes, 'And chickens and puddings for dinner?" "Yes-yes." "And Havana cigars to smoke?" "I—I guess so," stammered the farmer. "An' a coal stove tight close aroun' what the corn is?" "No; I never heard of a coal stove in a cornfield." Well, if dat's no stove out dar you can't coax dis chile along. I've got to take keer of my health even if there isn't a bushel of corn raised in dis country!"

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.—The drug store was closed, and he rang the bell vigorously. The druggist at once put his head out of an upper window and inquired sleepily, "Who's there?" "Mr. Carr," responded the gentleman at the bell. "Missed a car? Well, what's that to me, confound you! Stop ringing that bell and go about your business, man!" Down went the window and the druggist was lost to sight. The discomfited Mr. Carr was lost in amazement for a time, but finally seized the bell and rang it again frantically. The druggist's head appeared at the window again. He was wide awake this time. "Who's there now?" "Mr. Carr, I tell you." "Why, d—n your impudence! Who cares if you have? Get out of that, quick. If you are drunk and have missed a car it's your own lookout. Don't you touch that bell agrin." "But, I tell you, you idiot, I am Mr. Carr." "Oh, Lord! Why didn't you say so before?"—[From the St. Louis Republican.

A CONSCIENTIOUS DOG.—I had this dog for several years, and had never—even in his puppyhood—known him to steal. On the contrary, he used to make an excellent guard to protect property from other animals, servants, etc., even if they were his best friends. I have seen the dog escort a donkey which had baskets on its back filled with apples. Although the dog did not know he was observed by anybody, he did his duty with the utmost faithfulness; for every time the donkey turned back his head to take an apple out of the baskets, the dog snapped at its nose; and such was his watchfulness that although his companion was keenly desirous of tasting some of the fruit, he never allowed him to get a single apple during the half hour they were left together. I have also seen this terrier protecting meat from other terriers which lived in the same house with him, and him, which he was on the very best of terms. More curious still, I have seen him seize my wristbands while they were being worn by a friend to whom I have lent them. Nevertheless, on one occasion he temporarily was very hungry, and in the room where I was reading and he was sitting, there was within reach a savoury mutton chop. I was greatly surprised to see him steadily remove the chop and take it under a sofa. However, I pretended not to observe what had occurred, and waited to see what would happen next. For full a quarter of an hour this terrier remained under the sofa, without making a sound, and doubtless enduring an agony of contending feelings. Eventually, conscience came off victorious, for, emerging from his place of concealment, and carrying in his mouth the stolen chop, he came across the room and laid the tempting morsel at my feet. The moment he dropped the stolen property he bolted again under the sofa, and from his retreat no coaxing could charm him for several hours afterwards. Moreover, when during that time he was spoken to or patted, he always bowed away his head in a ludicrously conscientious manner. Altogether I did not think it would be possible to imagine a more satisfactory exhibition of conscience by an animal than this; for it must be remembered, as already stated, that the particular animal in question was never beaten in his life.—Correspondent in "Quarterly Journal of Science."

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

CHARTERED IN 1866.
UNIVERSITY COURSE.
THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the City. The play grounds are vast, and so the students have ample room for healthy out-door exercise. The addition of a new wing, now completed, will enable the Directors to receive henceforth three hundred Boarders and afford them every desirable accommodation. The College of Ottawa offers every facility for the speedy and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of English and French, the two languages of the Capital. The students largely represent the English and French populations of Ottawa and the adjoining Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and therefore the culture of each language is carefully attended to. The programme of studies comprises:—
1st—Commercial Course.
2nd—Civil Engineering Course.
3rd—Classical Course.

The degrees of "B.A." and "M.A." are conferred after due examination. The scholastic year is divided into two Terms of five months each. At the close of each Term reports are forwarded to Parents. The annual vacation begins on the last Wednesday of June and ends 1st September.
FEES.
Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, per Term..... \$80.00
Day Scholars per Term..... 12.50
Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra charge.
EXTRAS.
Music Lessons on the Piano per Term.... 12.50
Use of Piano per Term..... 5.00
Use of Library per Term..... 2.50
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N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College.
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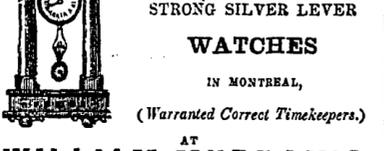
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