

wines has decreased. g wines last year has sumption, as, indeed, The new tax on joint-cted to produce only sen the rush for the nies that in eleven 60,000. The income 00, and has exceeded and if that increase ing on the "screw" penny, the Treasury such a procedure. the Chancellor said : l the estimate by enditure has fallen ,000, so that allowing ver expenditure of rplus of £2,798,000. rplus since 1873-74." loschen was able to ns that the National ,000,000. the lowest st eighty years. Mr. ational finances in a lemand of the extra will not be felt, and nal Debt to a lower uring the years suc- apoleon.

as arrived at Adare

B Radcliffe was in- he list of clergymen i the Havergal Hall

cert will be given by Havergal Hall on aid of the Masonic ramme is in course of

—The Lower Shan- nounce an excursion

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY MONTEAGLE.

We observe with regret the announcement of the demise of the Dowager Lady Monteagle, which took place a few days since at 17A Onslow Gardens, London, in the 90th year of her age. She was the eldest daughter of Mr John Marshall, of Headingley, Leeds, the pioneer of flax spinning, an active politician, and one of the two last members for the whole county of Yorkshire. He was also a friend of Turner and Landseer, of Wordsworth and Carlyle. His daughter married in 1841, Lord Monteagle, better known as Thomas Spring Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Melbourne's Government, and O'Connell's principal antagonist in the Repeal debates of those years. Associated both by birth and marriage with those possessed of the widest sympathies and the highest standard of public duty, Lady Monteagle was an earnest promoter of many charities, and one of the earliest among ladies of position to take up the cause of women's education, in which field she continued her labours till past 80 years old, when she still attended at Queen's College, London, of which she was one of the original committee. With the energy characteristic of her family she threw herself into all her husband's interests, political and social, and especially into his efforts, public and private, for relieving the distress of the Irish famine of 1846, and for promoting the permanent improvement of the people on his estates in Ireland. The present Lord Monteagle possesses a considerable amount of property in county Limerick.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR P HOGAN.

Much regret was felt throughout the city this afternoon consequent on the very sudden demise of Mr Patrick Hogan of Newenham-street, a well-known butter and provision merchant. During the day Mr Hogan was about his business as usual, and after dinner he left his residence with the intention of returning to his establishment in Upper William street. In William street he met Mr B O'Donnell, TC, and Mr Rouhan, with whom he entered into conversation, incidentally remarking that he felt rather cold. He, however, appeared in fairly good health and spirits, and after a short time Mr O'Donnell turned into his own establishment to attend to a customer. Scarcely had he done so than Mr Hogan was seized with some attack, and fell heavily on the flags. Mr O'Donnell and others ran to the poor gentleman's assistance, and bore him into Mr Carew's shop, outside which the sad event took place, and in a few moments Mr Hogan breathed his last. Dr O'Sullivan, Dr Graham, Father Shanahan.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

The second lecture by Annos-thka brated Chief of the Mohawk Indians work in British North America, was eight o'clock on Saturday evening, in t Hall, to a large and most attentive au Rev Canon Gregg occupied the chair J B Radcliffe, and the Rev J W Brov Chief occupied the platform. The mee been opened with singing and praye announced that the subject which he speak on that evening was—"W Missions a Failure." He entered ver in a most interesting way into the det ing the history of the "Six-Nation which the Mohawk Indians were Nation. The name Indian was giv by Chambers, but they were not In name however having been given, ren Mohawk Nation then possessed that New York State known as the Moh They proposed the confederacy wit nations, and when it was formed, the Indians became the terror of the c tribes. He described their subsequent siding with the British against the in the War of Independence, and through that war and since to the Bri Their entire tribe of the Mohaw Christian, and their Christianity cont present day. They had their Chu Sunday Schools, and their day sch were taught by white teachers 24th of May each year the U was to be seen flying aloft Reserve (applause); and on the 31s was again hoisted in honour of G who gave them their present Reserve lost the Reserve which Queen Anne them. They were a loyal people, Christianity was the ground of th (loud applause). The Chief then e details respecting their religious s mentioned that he was himself a lic chist and Reader, so that he was on sions able to supply the place of their when he was laid up from illness, or t other causes to be present for the Sun or funerals. He had at times t burial service at the burial of white j produced a copy of the Book of Com which had in opposite pages the I Mohawk languages. Their morning in the English tongue, as many w cam- to their church in the morni evening service, which was for their was conducted in the Mohaw