

reuter and Schneider, pastors of Marpingen and Alswiller, were received after liberation, with triumphant ovation by their respective flocks. The four men who saw the apparition, and who were locked up because they said so, returned to their homes on the 17th of November, although they never retracted a single one of their assertions; and as a crowning triumph, the children have been set at liberty and restored to their parents. The Landgericht of Saarebruck quashed the judgment which ordered the three little ones to be shut up in a Protestant reformatory, but the Procurator-General appealed against the decision of this tribunal to the Superior Court of Justice of Berlin, which has confirmed the sentence of the Landgericht. The little ones left their prison on the 12th of December. The authorities have also been forced to acknowledge that the children never made any confession of fraud, but have all persisted in repeating their first assertions under threats which were calculated to influence much older persons. It is generally believed that this result was brought about through fear that the party of the Centre would take hold of it and expose the motives which actuated the authorities in the matter. The words of the Landgericht are that "there was no deceit practised nor any other punishable offence committed in the matter." The 'Saarebruck Gazette' which will soon have to defend itself in court for slandering the pastor of Marpingen, says that multitudes flock daily to the site of the apparitions. The faithful arrive by thousands in the little village. This Liberal journal, which was wont to treat the affair with so much ridicule, is compelled to acknowledge that there is not the least disorder committed in consequence.

THE DYING "HEAD CENTRE."

It was announced that Colonel John O'Mahony, one of the most prominent Irish revolutionary leaders of the day, was lying at the point of death at his residence on Sixth Avenue. He is still alive, but in so critical a condition that his medical adviser gives but little hope for his life.

Although for the last few years Colonel O'Mahony and, in fact, the Fenian Brotherhood have in a great degree ceased to occupy the public attention, still the great prominence to which that organisation once attained must be fresh in the memory of most people, and cannot fail to create some interest in the fate of the remarkable man who ruled it during its period of prosperity. When James Stephens founded the secret Fenian or Phoenix movement, as it was then called, in Ireland, a similar movement was created in America for the purpose of sending assistance to the revolutionists in Ireland. This took place about the year 1861. At this time the death and magnificent obsequies of J. B. McManus, one of the leaders of the revolutionary attempt which took place in Ireland in 1848, excited considerable patriotic ardor among the Irish not only at home, but also in this country. O'Mahony and others seized the opportunity to give their enterprise a fair start. The commencement of the civil war afforded great opportunities for organising. O'Mahony assisted General Corcoran in raising the legion which bore his name, and when Corcoran took the field he accompanied him to his camp and then succeeded in obtaining among the Irish soldiers many recruits for Fenianism. In fact, throughout the whole war, the Fenian organisers found in the camp of the United States troops, an abundantly rich harvest of volunteers for the Irish cause. Up to this point the movement had been pushed rather in secret. All had been done by private talks and personal influence. In 1862, however, the Fenian organisation held its first convention at Chicago, and the real strength which it there exhibited, together with the fiery declaration of principles published by the convention, kindled all the enthusiasm of the Irish residing in this country. Men and money flowed in in a constant stream; military companies were raised; balls and picnics were given, and all went on swimmingly. The arrest of the leaders of the movement in Ireland in 1865 only gave fresh impetus to the brotherhood here. John O'Mahony had been confirmed in the leadership by the Chicago convention, the Moffat Mansion, on East Seventeenth street, was hired to serve him as an executive headquarters, and Fenianism swiftly reached its highest tide mark. The surroundings of "President" O'Mahony were brilliant, and the cause he represented never had a more hopeful outlook. But a change came. Dissension sprang up in the Fenian ranks, and in 1866, after a convention held in New York, a large section of the "Brotherhood," under Colonel William R. Roberts, separated from Colonel O'Mahony and founded that party which was afterwards identified with the Canadian raid. All was now chaos, the money melted away, and in 1868 John O'Mahony disgusted with the Fenians, resigned his head centrepiece and retired into private life until 1872, when he again consented to assume the leadership of the skeleton of the once formidable Fenian body—a leadership he has since continued to hold. During the war of the rebellion O'Mahony did good service to the federal cause. Besides being, in 1863, chiefly instrumental in the organisation of that brilliant corps "Corcoran's Legion," he in the following year earned his colonel's commission by raising a regiment of militia for New York State. His title to literary distinction rests on his contributions to the 'Phoenix,' the 'Irish People,' and 'Irish Citizen'—Irish national journals published in this city at different times—and on his translation of Keating's 'History of Ireland,' which proves him to be a most accomplished Celtic scholar.

When it was discovered that the funds of the association had melted away, any amount of abuse was heaped on O'Mahony. He was by many charged with direct misappropriation of the money; but he has lived to disprove the truth of this, for since his resignation in 1868, he has been in very straitened circumstances, and the surroundings of his dying bed cannot fail to clear the memory of this remarkable man, who, whatever his faults, certainly sacrificed his whole life and prospects to the service of his country.—'N. Y. Herald.'

THE PROCLAMATION AT DELHI.

THE New York 'Herald' published the following cablegram regarding the Delhi celebration on New Year's Day:—

"Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, to-day proclaimed Queen Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind, or Empress of India, on the historic ground overlooking Delhi, the capital of the great Moguls."

It was splendid weather, and the occasion was one of magnificent and dazzling display, worthy the "gorgeous East that showers on its kings barbaric pearl and gold." Lord Lytton occupied, in an amphitheatre erected for the ceremony, a dais, above which, sustained by gilded columns, was a canopy of crimson and gold, with white panels, on which were displayed alternately the Royal Arms and the Imperial Crown, with the initials "V. I."

An enormous crown surmounted the highest point of the canopy.

Facing the Viceroy were eighty ruling princes of Hindostan, gorgeously attired, blazing with jewels. Silken banners of various hues, emblazoned with rare and quaint heraldic devices, fluttered over all. Each prince was surrounded by his retainers:

Outside the amphitheatre 13,000 mixed troops were in line, and the British scarlet shone beside mediæval chain mail.

On either hand the dais was flanked by a guard of honor, and the background was formed by a majestic line of magnificently caparisoned elephants and camels, with quaint vehicles, a tremendous dust and a gaudily-attired multitude in gala costumes. The English correspondents compare the picture in this respect to the turnout of the Derby day.

There was a formal flourish of trumpets, the heralds came forward, the proclamation of the Empress was read in English and Hindostani, and the trumpets blared again triumph and defiance; the royal banner was given to the breeze; the troops saluted it; the artillery fired thirty-four salvos of three guns each; the infantry a *feu de joie* thrice repeated, and the massed bands played the National Anthem, while all stood up.

Lord Lytton then read a speech and a congratulatory address from the Queen. The anthem was played again, the troops cheered, and the Viceroy declared the ceremonies finished. Thus ended the grandest spectacle British India has ever seen.

To settle a disputed question as to the predominance of blue eyes and fair hair in Germany, the Prussian Government lately took a census of the schools. Over four millions of children were examined, and it was found that 42.97 per cent. had blue, and 24.31 per cent. brown eyes; 72 per cent. had blonde hair, 20 per cent. brown and 1.21 per cent. black.

HISTORICAL! Vide "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. A. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. C. Skinner. "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, almost useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded." Honorary Certificate, 629: Gustav Hirsch Dunedin, for specimens of Dyeing in Silk Feathers, &c.

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending March 8, 1877:—

	£	s	d
Mr. T. Gorman, Cromwell, to April 30, 1877	...	0	13 0
" J. Johnston, Cromwell, to January 10, 1877	...	1	11 6
" G. Starkey, Cromwell, to January 24, 1877	...	0	19 0
" J. Loughnan, Cromwell, to December 24, 1876	...	1	5 0
" J. Marsh, Cromwell, to January 24, 1877	...	1	11 6
" D. O'Keefe, Arrow, to February 15, 1877	...	1	11 6
" W. Welsh, Arrow, to November, 22, 1876	...	0	12 6
" L. G. Ryan, Alexandra, to January 24, 1877	...	0	19 0
" D. Cormack, Roxburgh, to February 1, 1877	...	0	19 0
" J. Pitchers, Roxburgh, to March 19, 1877	...	0	19 0
" J. Honner, Roxburgh, to February 1, 1877	...	0	19 0
" T. Rickards, Roxburgh, to October 3, 1876	...	0	12 6
" A. McPhail, Moa Flat, to March 1, 1877	...	0	12 6
" A. S. Brazil, Moa Flat, to March 1st, 1877	...	0	12 6
" J. O'Brien, Arrow, to December 26, 1876	...	1	5 0
" McGuinness, Alexandra, to April 24, 1876	...	0	12 6
" J. Ryan, Tinkers, to February 25, 1877	...	0	12 6
" Waters, Parnell, to January 10, 1877	...	0	12 6
" J. Sharkey, Ross, to May 24, 1877	...	0	15 6
" J. Williams, Reefton, to May 17, 1877	...	0	12 6
" O. Lynch, Lyell, to March 2, 1878	...	1	5 0
Rev. Father Carew, Reefton, to February 23, 1878	...	1	5 0
Mrs. M'Bride, Queenstown, January 24, 1877	...	1	7 6
Messrs. Cummings & O'Neil, Queenstown, Feb. 15, 1877	1	11	6
Sergeant Daly, Balclutha, to Dec. 19, 1876	...	0	12 6

N O T I C E.

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