

CANADA.

Over one fifth of the rateable property of Elora village is exempt from taxation. Total amount of assessments, \$337,250. Exemptions, \$61,000.

A constable went for an unlicensed liquor seller in Canning N. S. the other day, and watered the streets with about 75 gallons of Irish whiskey, besides a lot of gin.

The *Miner* assures the public that there is no ground whatever for the rumor that an effort will be made this session to have the indemnity of members of the Quebec Legislature increased to \$800. It holds that \$600 per session, as now allowed, is amply sufficient.

The *Marked* reports that Mr. John Buchanan, a quiet, respectable farmer of Glenol, became crazy through attendance at revival meetings, and attempted to kill his wife and son. Both were badly cut with a butcher's knife. Buchanan, whose intellect was rather weak before, has been sent to Owen Sound gaol.

Daniel Resume, of Malden, sold to a man from Paris the North half of lot No. 13, on the lake shore, three miles below Amherstburg, eighty-two and a half acres, for \$1,200. Mr. R. Kacey has sold the Mahaffy farm, on the London Road, near Clinton, containing 100 acres, to Mr. R. Hancock, Hullter, for \$7,200. Although this is a good figure, the farm is thought to be well worth it. The farm of Mr. W. R. Reed, Mansford, 50 acres has been sold for \$3,710 or \$4,200 an acre. Mr. Jonathan Ramsey has sold his farm of 100 acres, on the 2nd con. of Burford, to Mr. G. F. Sibbick, for the round sum of \$5,000, or at \$50 per acre. Mr. Joseph Jackson, Paisley Block, Guelph, has sold his farm of 100 acres to Mr. Geo. McGough, from the country of Durham, for \$5,000.

The temperance people of the County of Perth have had under consideration for some time past the advisability of submitting the Duikin Hill to the rate payers of the county, but owing to the fact that the town of St. Mary's had been separated from the county for municipal purposes, some doubt existed as to whether a by-law submitted by the County Council would be legal for St. Mary's or whether a separate by-law would have to be submitted by the St. Mary's Council, the opinions of the leaders in the temperance movement have been taken, as well as that of the best legal authority in the Province, but their opinions differ. The secretary of the temperance organization has been instructed, therefore, to refer the matter to the Attorney-General. No official answer has yet been received, but it is thought that the surest way is to have a by-law submitted for St. Mary's, to be voted on by the rate payers on the same days as the county by-law.

The tax exemption question came up at the last meeting of the Port Hope Council, and the discussion was wholly in favour of the abolition of exemptions. From an estimate made it appears that the untaxed property in the town would really bring, if put in the market, from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred thousand dollars. This, if taxed at its proper value, would place in the town exchequer a sum of from three thousand to three thousand five hundred dollars per annum. The following notice of motion stands till the next meeting of the Council:—"That in the opinion of this council the time has arrived when action should be taken for the taxation of a large amount of property now exempt. That it is unjust that so large and so valuable a property as that owned by the Toronto University should remain untaxed, waiting for a rise in price, while our people are taxed to make improvements which tend largely to enhance the value of said property; therefore be it resolved, that an humble petition be presented to the Legislature of Ontario at its next session, to pass such a law as will enable this Council to tax church and other property now exempt."

A terrible event occurred at Oxford on the evening of the 16th November, the circumstances attendant upon which are shrouded in the deepest mystery. A man named Martin Quinlan, who has been employed during the summer as a mason's labourer, came to his death in a manner so singular and shocking, that it fully justifies the amount of excitement caused here by the occurrence. It appears that the deceased, who was addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor, had on the evening in question entered the stable of Mr. James Crawford, of the Wrexeter House, and was next discovered about two hours afterwards in an unconscious and dying state. The wretched man was lying in the middle of the stable in a pool of blood, which had issued from a large wound in the back of his head, his clothing in flames, and his body and limbs burned to a crisp. He was at once removed into the hotel, medical aid summoned, and everything done that was possible to relieve his suffering, but after lingering a short time in intense agony, he died without uttering a word as to the cause or manner of the awful catastrophe. It may seem strange, especially when it is considered that the man was not incapable of assisting himself in any way, but allowed himself to utter unconsciousness to burn to death, but nothing can account for it but the fact that intense stupefaction was caused by the wound in his head. How he came by such a wound, or the manner in which the flames were started, which were the immediate cause of his death, are matters regarding which there are no ascertained facts, and unless some new evidence turns up, the whole affair will take a place among the unexplained mysteries. In the absence of all such facts, nothing can be given in explanation by any one but the purest conjecture. The most plausible theory, however, is that he had ascended the hay loft and lay down to sleep with a lighted pipe in his pocket. This by some means or other, becoming overturned, and communicating the embers to his clothing, set it on fire, and the pain, though not sufficient to rouse him from his sleep, caused him to roll over and over, until he fell through the hole directly below which he was found. Being rendered completely senseless by the gash in his head, received by the fall, he did not awaken, but remained there, all unconscious, that he was being burned alive. The chief objections urged against this are the improbability of a man lying down to sleep in such dangerous proximity to the hole in the loft, especially as Quinlan was well acquainted with the barn, and the fact that no mark or impression in the hay was found, such as would probably be left had he been rolling or struggling in amongst it. Some hint at foul play, and point as confirmatory of their suspicions to the circumstance that the wretched man had no apparent wound or bruise but the one in his head; and that the gash was such as would have been caused by a sharp weapon, and not by a dull fall on the floor. In the absence, however, of any direct evidence, or of any known inducement to such an act, and taking into view that the affair happened in a building on Main-street, where a noise or struggling of any kind would undoubtedly be heard, the general opinion seems to be, the most plausible, and that is, that so far, at least, as any extraneous interference is concerned, Quinlan's death was an accidental one. The *British* has a full and interesting account of the circumstances attending this sad accident, and a full and interesting account of the circumstances attending this sad accident.

Stores is not thought up to what is needed, and it is said that what would be fitting could not be secured for so small a sum as £3,000. £10,000 or £12,000 would be necessary, and as it seems the £10,000 or £12,000 are not forthcoming. There is to be a new competition next May, when the best of the competitors of this year are to be requested to send in designs again.—*Specialist*.

The Editorship of the "Times"—It is understood that the state of Mr. Delane's health will render it impossible for him again to resume the active duties of the editorship of the "Times." The selection of his successor is a matter in which the proprietors of the journal find it difficult to come to a decision. I believe the position was offered to Dr. Denton, one of the oldest contributors. Dr. Denton is one of the Civil Service Commissioners, and he prefers the ease and comfort of that position to the onerous and responsible slavery of conducting the "Times." Mr. Courtney might have been appointed, but he is rather too closely identified in political life with the Liberal party, and, besides, it is said that he aspires to a political career. It will be no easy matter to find a gentleman who combines the knowledge, tact, and, above all, the sagacity and judgment which are required in the conductor of the "Times." Mr. Stebbing, who has been for some time doing the practical work of editing, has, in the meantime, been entrusted with the conduct of the Thunderer.—*London correspondent of the Daily Express*.

EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM TO A BARONETCY.—In the Court of Chancery on Monday, Mr. Frederick Vane, uncle of Sir Henry Vane, Bart., sought to establish his claim to the estates and title of his nephew on the ground that the plaintiff's elder brother, the late Sir Francis Vane, was illegitimate. The plaintiff's father Sir Frederick Vane, lived with a domestic servant, Hannah Bowerbanks, and had by her two illegitimate children, Hannah and Walter, born respectively in 1794 and 1795. Hannah Bowerbanks, in January, 1797, was living in lodgings at "Busley," expecting shortly to be confined, and the doctor told her that owing to some cause she could never have another child. Sir Frederick Vane, then, as the bill alleges, was extremely anxious to make the expected child legitimate, and procured a marriage licence, which he showed to Hannah Bowerbanks. Upon Sir Frederick telling her that he intended to marry her, she became, according to the plaintiff's story, so agitated that her confinement came on prematurely, and she gave birth to a son, the late Sir Francis Vane, on the 9th March. The bill then alleged that Hannah Bowerbanks was carried up to London, wrapped in a long grey cloak and was there married at the Church of St. George the Martyr, to Sir F. Vane. Though the child was born on the 9th, the entry of his birth in the registry at St. George the Martyr runs—"Francis Fletcher, the son of Sir Frederick Vane and Hannah, his wife, of Great Ormond-street, born 29th March, 1797." The plaintiff declares that the entry was tampered with, and that Francis Vane, his eldest brother, was born before the marriage of Sir Frederick and Lady Vane, and that he himself being born in 1807, is the eldest legitimate son of Sir Frederick Vane, and is heir to the estates and baronetcy now held by his nephew. All the rumours as to the birth of Francis Vane was concealed from the plaintiff, and in 1823 Francis Vane married Miss Diana Olivia Beauchamp, and a settlement of the property was made, and in 1832 upon the death of Sir Frederick, Sir Francis resumed the title, and upon his death, in 1842, the present baronet, Sir Henry, succeeded to the title and estates. In 1866 however Lady Vane, formerly Hannah Bowerbanks, died, and requested some friend to tell the plaintiff the story, and upon hearing that he was the rightful heir, he instituted these proceedings.

UNITED STATES.

The total vote in New York State this year is over one million, and with the vote for Cooper and Smith is 20,000 over one million. The largest vote ever before returned in the State was 849,000 in 1868. According to the census of 1875, the total number of voters in the State is 1,138,330.

Philadelphia has inaugurated a free night school for boys and girls, the Board of Education supplying the books and the teacher being paid by voluntary subscription. The enterprise opened with about one hundred pupils, ranging in age from twelve to thirty-five years.

A process of adulterating oysters has been discovered by a Philadelphia woman. It consists in removing the animal from sea-water to denser concentrated salt water. After becoming indurated to the new condition, the oyster is moved back again, when, as experiment has shown, he distends rapidly, absorbing water in proportion to the difference between the density of the two fluids in which he has been immersed.

The bronze statue of Daniel Webster, set up in Central Park, New York, was the gift of one man—Mr. Gordon Burham, of New York. It is fourteen feet high, and about one hundred and twenty tons in weight. It was modelled by Thomas Ball, the eminent sculptor, and cast in Munich. The pedestal bears on one side the simple inscription "Daniel Webster," and on the reverse side the name of the gentleman who has expended \$30,000 in providing this tribute to his memory.

THE DELAYED RETURNS.—The injury to the country by the delay in announcing the result of the election cannot be over estimated. Trade has been paralyzed for over three weeks, and public security shaken to the base. No matter how it ends now, the evil has been done,—the dangerous precedent has been established. Villainous as the Republican intentions are, we believe, as we go to press, that Mr. Tilden's election cannot be overcome by fraud.—*Boston Pilot*.

CLOSURE OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.—The closure of the electoral vote this year will recall other close votes. In 1877 the electoral colleges cast 71 votes for John Adams, and 68 for Thomas Jefferson, while in 1801 Jefferson received 73 votes and Burr 72, so that the House, as the Constitution then existed, had to decide the result, though Burr had been the Vice-Presidential candidate with Jefferson. There has not since then been as close a count, but the House, where several candidates were voted for, has had to decide the contest, no one having a majority in 1824, when Adams, Jackson, Clay and Crawford were voted for by the electors, and the House decided for John Quincy Adams.

CLEARING THEIR SKIRTS.—DISCHARGING THE WORK.—The Republicans in office are trying to clear their skirts before their books fall into the hands of Democratic inspectors. The latest move is a general discharge of workmen from the U.S. navy yards. The report is spread that this is done because of the small appropriations made by the Democratic House of Representatives last session. It is nothing of the sort. The real reason is that millions of the people's money were too recently squandered by the Republicans in private luxury and public corruption. Secretary Robeson would not dare leave office as his books stand at present. To balance his accounts, he must let the needs of the navy go unheeded, and discharge hundreds of poor men in the beginning of a hard winter. The money appropriated by Congress to pay contractors has been spent for the Republican campaign; and now it is to be made good by the idleness and suffering of the workmen and their families. Let there be no mistake about the meaning of this sudden discharge of workmen from the navy yards. It is a deliberate attempt to transfer the blame of the Republican mismanagement of the treasury to the Democratic party.—*Boston Commonwealth*.

Curzon, Brooking, and others.—The following eloquent sentences are from a sermon preached a few days ago by the Rev. James M. Laughlin, P.P., Layco, Co. Derry, at the dedication of the new Catholic church at Killybeggs, Omagh.—"Standing on an Irish altar, and addressing an audience of Irishmen, on the occasion of the solemn dedication of a new church, I would be unmindful of my duty, and ungrateful to the memory of our own 'dear' Isle, and the efforts of her people have always made in erecting churches. What history does not mention the long roll of holy prelates and learned men whom Ireland has produced? What a brilliant galaxy of illustrious names! From Patrick to Brigid, from Brigid to Columba; from Columba to Malachy, and even to our own times, our fathers had a lively perception of the sublime and beautiful; they knew well those causes which operate on the human heart and appeal to the religious sensibilities of the people. Some of the old churches were built on the rocky eminence; some in the quiet sequestered glen, apart from the thronged haunts of men and the bustle of the city; some stood by the little stream that threads its way through the rich pasture lands and fields of yellow waving corn. In the history of the Church a century is not a lengthened period; still, during that time, the Catholic Church has passed through many phases, and nowhere is the change for the better more remarkable than in our own diocese, and in the neighbouring diocese of Down and Connor. We had at first the little altar in the glen or mountain side; it has disappeared, never, I hope, to return. We had next the 'plain,' unpretending, barn-like structure—it also has disappeared in most places. No ivy-clad walls, no mouldering ruins, remain to testify the spot where the old cathedral of St. Eugene, at Ardara, once stood; but now again, after the lapse many centuries, another cathedral, superior to any edifice that ever existed in the diocese of Derry, has been built on the banks of the Foyle, and overlooks the grand old city, hallowed by the memories and residence of the great St. Columba. It is a noble undertaking to rebuild the fallen temple, to restore the ruined cloister, and renew the ruffled shrine; but it is an arduous undertaking. It requires sacrifices of time and money, and involves much mental anxiety. Before the work is completed the priest may succumb, the victim of his zeal. If he survive the labour, he will often receive little gratitude and less reward from the public he has served. He will excite jealousies because small minds will depreciate the merit they cannot imitate, and ridicule the zeal and success which they envy. But the faithful priest labours for higher motive, regardless of the jealousies of men or rewards in this life. When the Angelus bell will be heard from hill and valley, as in the days of faith; when new cathedrals will ring with the peals of powerful organs; when learned professors will teach sciences as yet undiscovered, in the spacious halls of new colleges; when our spirits shall have passed to the God that made them, and our bones shall commingle with the bones of our fathers, our children's children shall chant a psalm, and pray a prayer—the psalm shall be in our praise, and the prayer shall be for those who restored the temples and the shrines of our fathers."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The father of Swinburne, the poet, is an Admiral in the British navy, and his mother is an Earl's daughter. Though by birth an aristocrat the poet is a radical in theory.

Mr. Philip W. Curry, of the Foreign office, has been appointed secretary to Lord Salisbury's special embassy. Mr. H. A. Lee and Mr. James Hlozier of the Foreign Office will also be attached to the Embassy.

Although several tenders are known to have been sent in to the Admiralty for the purchase of the Yangaard ironclad ship as she now lies on the Kish Bank, it is doubtful whether any attempts will be made to raise her bodily.

In Sussex eleven men hold 176,348 acres between them. In Lancashire six persons hold 128,371 acres. To give names as well as figures:—The Duke of Devonshire holds 126,904 acres of land; the Earl of Carlisle, 78,540; the Duke of Cleveland, 81,444; the Earl of Lonsdale, 67,457; the Duke of Rutland, 57,082; the Earl of Derby, 55,471; Lord Leconfield, 54,615; Sir H. J. Tufton, 41,925 acres.

VALUE OF LIQUOR LICENSES.—In proportion as the number of licenses has been reduced the amount of liquor sold has increased. In Glasgow the number of houses in relation to the people has fallen by a half fully, but the increased sale in the remaining houses has more than doubled! This is the case everywhere as it is in Glasgow. Two thousand and one hundred pounds was given the other day for a single license in one of our large towns.—*Tribune*.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC NOBLEMAN.—Lord Herries, a distinguished Catholic nobleman, died on Saturday in his 72nd year. He possessed large estates both in Yorkshire, and Dumfriesshire. The master of Herries, his eldest son, who last year married the second daughter of Lord Howard, of Glossop, sister to the Marchioness of Bute, succeeds to the title and estates. Lord Herries was the father of sixteen children—six sons and ten girls.

The Earl of Elgin was married recently to Lady Constance Carnegie, second daughter of the Earl of Southesk, at Kinnaird Castle, Forfarshire. The Hon. Robt. Bruce acted as best man. After the breakfast Lord and Lady Elgin drove to Hallyburton House, the seat of Lord Hallyburton. The bride's gift included a bronze and gilt clock from her Majesty the Queen, and a gold cup from Prince Leopold.

CRIME IN LIVERPOOL.—Major Greig, head constable of Liverpool, has published his annual report on the state of crime in that town. It contrasts upon the whole favorably with the condition of things last year. There has been a gradual decrease in drunkenness and in serious offences against the person; but, as we might be prepared to hear, the number of juvenile criminals has increased. He strongly urges a reform with respect to singing and dancing saloons, public houses "free and easy," and the present system of licensing refreshment houses.

BURNED TO DEATH IN PRISON.—Amongst the remanded charges at the Warrasworth (London) Police Court on Monday, was one against Henry Oxford and Minnie Edwards, a young woman, who had been cohabiting with him, for robbing their furnished lodgings in Winstanley-road, Battersea. The male prisoner was placed in the dock by himself, the absence of the young woman being accounted for by one of the officers of the court, who informed the magistrate that she was burnt to death in the cell while in Horseman-lane Jail. Mr. Page, on looking over the dispositions, said the unfortunate woman seemed to have been the thief. There was no evidence against the prisoner, and the magistrate accordingly discharged him. Such a tragedy as this could not occur in Ireland.

THIS BYRON MONUMENT.—The Byron monument does not prosper very well. The £3,000 proposed have barely been raised, and though £2,000 more have offered for an architectural canopy by Mr. E. William Dick, M.P., it is not felt that the £3,000 needed for the statue itself is sufficient. Moreover, the death seat does not come up to the mark. The best of the city, which is to be by an American sculptor, is not so good as the one proposed by Mr. Dick. The monument is to be placed in the park, and the statue is to be placed in the park, and the statue is to be placed in the park.

Universally. Religions fervor and intellectual activity, even amounting to restlessness, are their characteristics. In the heart of no people is there, at the same time such zeal and such fidelity. This is what has made them what they are over the earth; in the New World as in the Old, the pioneers of faith, the founders of colonial civilisation; in so far, as it is modified by religion. The Gael is, in fact, as we have said, by nature and spiritual graces, a missionary; and as such the race is recognised over the world to-day.—*Etio peripetia—The Western People*.

There is at last, says the *Coinnraight Telegraph*, a fair prospect that a tenants' association will be established in this county, and that the farmers of Mayo will follow the example of Galway and Roscommon. The want of such a body is as keenly felt now as when we first advocated its establishment, although we are told by some optimistic journalists that the condition of the tenantry is rapidly improving. An authenticated statement has been laid before us of a case in which the rent has been raised one hundred per cent, and this is by no means an isolated instance. It is very rarely that one meets with a gentleman like Mr. John Sydney Smith, who, according to a valued contemporary, has won golden opinions in the South of Ireland by disposing of his property to his tenants at a moderate rate. And even he, in his capacity as agent to Lord Sligo, did not escape public censure in connection with the raising of rents on that nobleman's estates. People imagined that because the agent's signature was affixed to the circulars demanding the largely increased rent that he himself must have acquiesced in the doings of his employer. It appears, now, however, that Mr. Smith was always the tenants' friend, and we are confident that if a tenants' defence association be started he will have no hesitation in becoming one of its members.

An important sale of landed property took place recently at Glin. The estate disposed of belonged to an English gentleman, Mr. Thomas Beal Browne, and consisted of about 1,000 acres, which he had farmed for the last fifteen years in a scientific manner. The lands were sold in fee simple, free of quit or hard rent, the farms varying in size from 12 up to 162 statute acres, all judiciously laid out with excellent roads and fences, having suitable dwellings and offices, together with an adequate supply of curbarry allotted to each. The soil is principally composed of heavy clay and moorland, but well drained. There was a very large attendance of farmers at the sale, and all the purchasers, with two exceptions, were tenant-farmers residing in the neighborhood. So anxious were they to become land lords that they paid on an average over thirty years purchase for the property. The sale commenced by putting up the house farm of over 100 acres, which, after a very brief competition, was knocked down to Mr. S. E. Collins at £2,650. He also bought the next lot of over 43 acres for £1,810. The third lot, of over 14 acres fell to Mr. T. O'Brien for £500. A lot of 280 acres was sold to Mr. Mulvihill at £1,280. Lot 5, containing over 29 acres, was purchased by Mr. Patrick Scanlan at £1,182; and lot 6, containing upwards of 70 acres, by Mr. F. Buckley at £2,970. Lot 7, of 70 acres, was knocked down to the former purchaser at £2,090; and lot 8, of 31 acres, was bought by Mr. E. Sheehy for £1,280. Lot 9, of 32 acres, fell to the same buyer at £1,280. Lot 10, of 87 acres, was bought by Mrs. Doherty for £1,360; and lot 11, of 28 acres, by Mrs. McMillan for £873. Lot 12, of 20 acres, fell to Mr. Patrick Cronin, at £710; and lot 13, of 32 acres, to Mr. D. Cronin for £760. Lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, containing from 18 to 160 acres each, were bought by different buyers at quotations similar to those given above.

WHAT MR. MITCHELL HENRY PROVED.—In his agricultural experiments in Connemara, as related in his admirable letter to the *Times*, Mr. Mitchell Henry has not only shown that the reclamation of waste lands is not the bugbear and the impossibility which it is sometimes said to be, but above all, he has refuted the stock objection of British misgovernment in Ireland with a completeness which leaves the maligners of our country's resources dumb for want of a reply. Again and again it is said that the reason why the waste lands of Ireland are not reclaimed, that they could only be reclaimed by the expenditure of an amount of skill and capital entirely out of all proportion to the possible productiveness of the reclaimed soils. The friends of the Irish farmer have insisted on the contrary, that with security of tenure, and full rights to all improvement resulting from the farmer's industry, hundreds of thousands of acres of bog land would speedily become seats of prosperous culture, like the smiling plains which the peasant proprietors of Belgium have conquered from the sand dune and the waste. Mr. Mitchell Henry has made the experiment. Without any great expenditure of capital, without steam-ploughs or expensive instruments, with intelligent spade labour and the services of ordinary farm cattle, he has turned the bog-land round Kylesmore into excellent pasture and productive turnip fields. As the duration of culture increases, so will the quality of the crops improve. It requires nothing but moderate means to do the work. This is a most valuable service to the cause of Ireland's agricultural prosperity.—The soil of our fertile country has suffered many deteriorations from the wanton destruction of many of our ancient woods, and from the systematic neglect and extortion of the alien lords of the old tribe-lands. Give the Irish farmer security—the security of Home Rule—that what he sows he and his descendants will reap, and the mischiefs of centuries will disappear in a couple of generations.—*United Irishman*.

A DISTINGUISHED IRISHMAN LEAVES IRELAND.—Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., was recently presented with a costly collection of articles in bog oak, comprising a writing-desk, ink stand, etc., by the general staff of the *Dublin Nation* newspaper, on the occasion of his resigning the proprietorship of that journal, and leaving Ireland to reside in London. The presentation took place in the editorial room of the *Nation* where the entire staff had assembled to meet Mr. Sullivan, who was accompanied by his wife and children. Mr. T. Horn, sub-editor read the address, which referred in flattering terms to the career of Mr. Sullivan as a pressman and a politician, and wished him God-speed and all success in his future field of labor. Mr. Sullivan replied at considerable length, taking leave of his old employees with evident emotion. He had been connected with the *Nation* proprietorially and editorially—for twenty-one years, since he took it up from Mr. now Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, and during all that time it had held an elevated position as a national and literary journal. In now bequeathing its management to his brother, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, he could not but express a hope that it would continue in the old paths. He could not disguise from himself the fact that in all probability, within a very short time of this farewell of his, the staff of the *Nation* would be put to the test in an hour of crucial need for Ireland. "If such a time did come," he trusted that they would be true to Ireland—that they would counsel her with firmness, with prudence, and with courage. The principal article of the presentation bore a suitable inscription, and each of the articles was "in silver" with Mr. Sullivan's monogram "in silver," and the words "God prosper you." The *Freeman* says that the reason for Mr. Sullivan's departure from Ireland is no secret; he alluded to it himself. He goes to find in the great arena of the English Bar that career which "unhappily" the cramped conditions of our provincialized life does not offer even to the greatest talents and the greatest activity.

THE MISHAWA, GALE.—The kindly-hearted and fervid-souled children of Erin are the best endowed for missionary labours of any race on earth to-day. Vital in all parts of the world, strong at home and influential abroad, the old indomitable race has been particularly distinguished for its labors and sacrifices in the cause of faith—the service of God, the best heart and great individuality have rendered our race free from external hindrance, and therefore free from their own condemnation. The *Freeman* has a full and interesting account of the circumstances attending this sad accident, and a full and interesting account of the circumstances attending this sad accident.

The Belfast Town Council have resolved on borrowing a sum of £10,000 from the Commissioners of Public Works for the purpose of carrying out sanitary improvements under the provisions of the Artisans' Dwelling Act.

The young men of Claremorris (says the *Connaught Telegraph*) have got up a Literary Institute under the kind auspices of one of their deservedly popular orators—Rev. James Corbett, O.C.O.—The room is large and spacious, and fairly furnished for the time being.

The potato crop in the district of Drogheda for this season has been one of the most prolific for many years. About a fourth of the crop is affected with blight. Owing to the great yield, the damaged part of the crop will not cause any serious diminution in the usual supply.

The potato crop in the County Wicklow is very large and the quality excellent; but a considerable loss is reported from disease, which has set in since the late heavy rains. "The damaged ones, which up to this are good food for pigs, reach from one half to one-fourth of the whole crop," according to locally, being greater where the ground was richly manured.

The potato disease (says the *Freeman*) has now decidedly made its appearance in the county Wexford. Up to the time of the witherings of the stalks, which has been most unusually late in this county this season, the crop has presented the most healthy appearance that it had done for a number of years. The black potatoes are good for pig feeding purposes, which is carried on to a great extent in this part of the county.

At each of the Masses in the Catholic Cathedral of Thurles on the 1st ult. (says the *Tipperrary Free Press*), the priest celebrant warned the congregation against drunkenness. In one case reference was made to some publicans who were violating the Sunday law in the town, and the reverend speaker told these parties that if they did not desist from this practice he (the speaker) and some of the respectable inhabitants of the town would call the attention of the proper authorities to them, so that steps might be taken to prevent them getting a renewal of their licenses, if they did not conform to the now-recognised law within the diocese.

There can be no longer a doubt (says the *Roscommon correspondent of the Freeman*) that the year 1876 furnishes a new and sad experience regarding the potato crop. From all parts of this county comes the same unwelcome account of the present state of the tubers. Fully three-fourths of the potatoes grown on upland and heavy moors are diseased, notwithstanding the healthy condition of the crops up to two or three weeks before the period of digging. It is even asserted that in some cases where the digging was affected early in the season and the tubers stored in an apparently sound state, they have since become diseased in the heaps.

DEATH OF SIR W. W. EMERSON TENENT, BART.—We (*Freeman*) regret to announce the death of Sir William W. Emerson, Bart., which took place on Tuesday, at the family mansion, Tempo Manor, Fermanagh. The deceased who had been in delicate health for some time, was only son of the late Sir James Emerson Tenent, Bart., and leaves to the care of his widowed lady a family of two daughters very young. The deceased gentleman was only forty-two years of age; and his demise will be regretted by a large circle of friends of his father in Belfast. Sir William was a D. L. of Fermanagh, and some years ago served as High-Sheriff of that county.

On the 6th ult., as a respectable young man, named John Daly, was returning home from Mullingar, after disposing of some goods, and when about a mile from Killybeggan he was set upon by two men. One of them seized him by the throat, and after a desperate struggle, his head was so beaten against the car wheel, that he became insensible. His pockets were rifled, and £5, which was all he possessed, was taken from him. The robbers decamped with the purse which contained the money, and left their victim lying on the road. Daly was conveyed to his residence, where his wounds were attended to, and, although the doctor states that his wounds are of a serious nature he does not despair of the injured man's recovery.

VERY REV. DR. M'DONNELL, P.P. KILLALOE.—After more than ten years' rule over the Killesnoo Diocesan College, the Very Rev. Dr. M'Donnell has been raised to the well-merited dignity of pastor of the ancient parish of Killaloe, and on his departure from Ennis has been the recipient of a rich and generous testimony of the feelings of the people among whom he has so long lived and laboured. The address and reply, emphasized by a present of above three hundred guineas, bear eloquent witness of the enthusiastic affection with which the Rev. Dr. M'Donnell's labours in the cause of Catholic education are remembered and recognized, and of the warmth with which the people's admiration of him is shared in the ranks of his brethren in the sacred ministry, and of the tenacity with which our Irish nation cling to religion as the holiest element of education.

The following sales were made in the Landed Estates Court on the 10th ult.—Estate of Joseph Tinte, owner and petitioner.—Lot 18—Life estate of owner, now aged 48, in townland of Ballinacarrow, containing 326a 2r 11p. barony of Moygoish, county Westmeath, held in fee, producing net annual rental of £177 14s. 3d. Sold to Mr. John Healy for £1,400. Life interest of owner in lands of Cullcoo, barony of Moyashell, county Westmeath held in fee; net rental £240 7s. Sold to Mr. Kavanagh in trust for £3,600. Lot 34—Life estate in lands of Kilpatrick, containing 183a 1r 25p; barony of Keshonrath, county of Westmeath; held in fee; net rental, £161 17s. Sold to Mr. Ballyast, the tenant, for £1,350. Lot 34—Life estate in lands of Balleaghy, containing 185a 1r 28p; barony of Moyashell, county Westmeath; held in fee; net rental, £158 5s. Sold to Mr. Martley in trust for £1,250.

A STAFF FIB.—Any of Joe Miller's stale jokes would be fresh compared with the well-explored fib about Irish prosperity. As often as the falsehood has been held up to ridicule the English journals return to it from time to time. The *Freeman* harps upon the "prosperity of Ireland" just as other journals harped before and in, exactly the same key. Bankers, says the *Freeman*, could tell a good deal about the prosperity of Ireland. They are struck by the magnitude of the deposits which are made with them by persons of very humble means. This is the *Freeman's* latest fib. We ought to be thankful that the British Government have not devised some clever way of relieving us of our savings. There is something at the end of the *Freeman's* rehash of an old story, which suggests a suspicion of the writer's purpose. It refers to the success of Irish enterprises, and makes especial mention of the marked prosperity of the Dublin Tramways. Has the *Freeman* any interest in those shares which are at a high premium?—*Dublin Irishman*.