earth. In spite of the rain the fire gained ground, and reaching some deposits of gunpowder caused explosions which added to the dreadfulness of a night under such circumstances. At last day dawned, and the majority of the 2,000 or 3,000 survivors prepared to leave a site and city under whose ruins lay buried from 8,000 to 10,000 dead bodies, which were already infecting the air with their putrid emanations.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The harvest prospects of Ireland are described everywhere as "most splendid."

A Generous Act.—Lord Stuart de Decies has generously doubled the wages of the labourers upon his Waterford estates, to continue to the end of September.

At the Templemore petty sessions a painter was fined £1 and costs for going through the street in woman's clothes, with a crowd of shouting urchins after him.

Mr. Brady, one of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, on inquiring into the working of the net regulations with regard to the oyster beds in Tralee bay, was informed that the fishery is improving. The inspector states that steps will be taken to prevent the illegal dredging which is said to be destroying nearly all the natural oyster beds along the Irish coast.

George Doyle, of Drogheda, while eating his dinner, Sept. 1, at 22 Harold's Cross, Dublin, was choked by a piece of meat stopping in his throat. In his trunk was found £12 odd in cash, sixteen £100 shares in the Hibernian Bank, a deposit receipt in same bank for £65, a silver watch and wearing apparel. There was also found a will drawn up by Michael Vernon, Ormond quay, dated 1861.

The *Dundalk Democrat* says the members for Louth County, Messrs. Sullivan and Kirk, are anxious to meet the members of the County Club to render an account of their stewardship since their return last year; and says that at the next meeting of the Club a day will be fixed for that purpose.

Lord Montgarrett's tenantry, accompanied by the militia, *Grove* and Urlington bands, proceeded to the Ballyraggett railway station, August 25, to meet him and give expression of their affection and respect on the occasion of the birth of a grandson and heir. He was presented with an address and illuminated album. The stewards of the proceedings were: S. Dowling, Michael Kelly, Peter Dunphy, M. Bowden, John Stapleton, Martin M'Evoy, J. Paddle, Wm. Fitzpatrick, Patrick Kelly, Thomas Griffin, and William Lawden.

The Harvest.—We have had some very heavy rain this week, causing, of course, a keeping back of harvesting. However, much work has been got through, and the corn is being saved in better condition than was at first anticipated. The supply of labour in the district is much under the demand, and wages are 2s. 6d. a day, with diet, for men, and women very little less.—*Waterford News.*

There is a report prevalent that the Hon. Wilfred Callaghan intends resigning his seat for Tipperary. If true, the English papers say the advanced Nationalists will put forward Dennis Dowling Mulcahy as their candidate. Of course, as in all other things Irish, the English papers know much more about Irish affairs than the Irish people themselves.

That the British Government has not the remotest idea of relinquishing her hold of Ireland, for the next two years at all events, is palpable from the following:—The Government having decided on erecting an entire new wing to the present barracks, for the accommodation of married men, Messrs. James Kennedy, C. E., and John Sweeney, of Parsonstown, have been appointed contractors. Some idea may be gained of the magnitude of the work when it is stated that it will occupy above two years in completion.

Death of the Very Rev. Dean Feely, P. P., Raphoe.—The death of the distinguished and much respected dignitary, the Very Rev. Dean Feely, took place on Sunday, 29th ult., at his residence at the Frosses, near Mountcharles, Donegal, in the 76th year of his age. Dean Feely was among the oldest of the priests of Ireland, and has been more than fifty-two years in the priesthood. The Very Rev. Dean was a native of Ballyshannon, where he was born in the year 1799.

The Religious Census of Ireland.—The results of the religious census for Ireland have been published. 4,150,000 of the population return themselves as Roman Catholics, 668,000 as Episcopalian Protestants, 497,000 as Presbyterians, and 43,000 as Methodists. The balance include some rather eccentric forms of belief. There are 44 "Christian Israelites," 33 Mormons, 10 Latter Day Saints, 6 Exclusive Brethren, 5 Humanitarians, 10 Darbyites, 9 Puseyites, 6 Walkerites, 5 Christadelphians, 5 Morrisonians, 60 Free Thinkers, 8 Secularists, 16 Deists, 6 Theists, and 1 Atheist. There is 1 disciple of Positivism, 1 Buddhist, 1 Mussulman, 1 Confucian and 1 Pagan; four men and one woman are set down as "undetermined" or "undecided;" and there is a residum of about 1,050 men and women whose form of religion is "unspecified."

The Potato Disease.—At the Cork Agricultural Society on Saturday last, an important discussion arose on the subject of potato disease in the country. The subject was introduced by Professor Baldwin, who stated that a very important discovery had been made by a Mr. Smith, of London, as to the origin of the potato disease. This showed that what was called resting spires remained in the ground, which was capable of being produced in after-crop. He had made experiments himself and found very extraordinary results with different manure. One sort of manure gave a crop of very sound potatoes, while in an adjoining spot with different manures the disease seemed to be promoted. The professor recommended the matter to the society, and on the motion of one of the members it was agreed to urge upon the Commissioners of Education to make experiments. On the motion of Mr. Meid it was agreed to urge upon the Government the necessity of filling up the chair of agriculture vacant at the Queen's College.

The *Nation* of Dublin, in its issue of the 28th ult., has a scathing article on two of the Catholic papers of Rome—the *Voce della Verita* and the *Osservatore Romano.* The *Nation* takes these papers to task for publishing certain statements in regard to Ireland. The most atrocious lies, according to the *Nation*, have been published in both these papers upon the Irish people and the leaders of the national movement. The nationalists are called by the *Voce della Verita* "infidels" and "sons of darkness," while the *Osservatore Romano* has constantly placed before its readers English accounts of Irish crime. This same *Osservatore Romano*, at the time of Gladstone's Coercion Bill, extravagantly lauded that measure, telling its readers that it was necessary on account of the disturbed state of affairs in Ireland brought about by the Irish Carbonari. It stated, moreover, that "in the County of Thurles [wherever that may be] there are forty miscreants now before the tribunals, and nearly as many more in Longford, charged with murdering priests." As the *Nation* observes, this is a serious matter. The *Voce della Verita* and the *Osservatore Romano* are leading Catholic papers in Italy, and their statements are believed by thousands. Roman journals are the very last that should misrepresent Ireland; and this apart from the bond of Catholicity that should unite the two nations. The *Voice of Truth* and the *Osservatore Romano* seem to forget this; and they seem to forget also, when writing upon Irish questions, that there is a commandment which says: "Thou shalt not bear false witness," etc.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

On the motion of Mr. Butt, a return has been made to Parliament of all warrants issued since 1865 requiring the levy or collection of any sum for additional police in any proclaimed district, specifying the date, the sum to be levied, and the rate per pound of the valuation imposed upon the district or districts included in such warrant. From these tables we find that four warrants were issued on January 12th, 1867, to levy sums amounting to about £250 off certain districts in Westmeath. On April 11 four warrants were issued to levy a total amount of nearly £180 off the same district of Oldtown, Castlelost West, Kilbrennan, Rathnure, Calverstown, Clonfad, and Dalystown, in Westmeath. The average rate was about 1s. 1d in the £. On September 20, 1867, a sum of £50 18s. was placed in levy off part of the townland of Kinnagoe, Donegal, being at the rate of 12s. on each pound of the valuation. September 24th is the date of a warrant to levy £63 12s. off the townlands of Clanvella and Lyle, county Armagh, being at the rate of nearly 4s. in the £ on the valuation. Two warrants were issued in October, 1867, and two in December of the same year. The last warrant issued for the purpose was addressed to collectors of Grand Juries in Ireland on October 10th, 1868.

The Rev. John Ryan, P.P., New Inn, Tipperary, is decidedly at variance with the Rev. Messrs. Tracy and Buckley, of Glasgow, with reference to Irish Protestants in Irish politics. Writing to the *Freeman*, warmly eulogising the late Sir John Gray, he says of another Protestant Irish patriot:—"I have had the happiness of being present at all the public demonstrations that took place in Dublin in connection with O'Connell's career since the State Trials; but the "Centenary Demonstration" so far exceeded them all in numbers, grandeur, order, and solemnity that I believe it could not be surpassed by anything of the sort in any city in the world. If it could be said to be defective in any way it may be that it was not wound up by a speech from Mr Butt, the acknowledged successor of the Liberator in working out for Ireland that which was dearer to O'Connell than his own life—namely, Home Rule. The religious feature in his character was amply vindicated and honoured by the gorgeous religious function and the magnificent discourse of his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, on the 5th ult. in Marlborough-street Cathedral; but on the 6th the conclusion of the Centenary of O'Connell—the Repealer the Home Ruler—should be an address on that soul-stirring subject from him on whom O'Connell seemed to have fixed his eye as his most able successor in the agitation of that national question. I know that in what I now say I am simply giving expression to public feeling on this matter." And after paying an eloquent tribute to the memory of Sir John Gray, concludes his eloquent letter thus:—"When I look back into my past of now nearly seventy years, and bring up before my grateful memory the recollection of what was done and suffered and endured by my Protestant fellow countrymen for their Catholic brother Irishmen, I thank God that it has towards the close of my life fallen to my lot to place on imperishable record this glorious fact—that no class of Irishmen are more ready to acknowledge, more anxious to commemorate, and more free to confide heartily in the political efforts of their Protestant compatriots than the Catholic priesthood of Tipperary and of Ireland."

A Benevolent Baronet.—Citizens of Cork will remember the time when they were startled by the proposal of one "Timothy Tightboots," who presented £1,000 to be raffled for the benefit of the charities of Cork. This happened about seventeen years ago, and the donor of that munificent donation has since became well known, not more by his unexampled success in the commercial world than by his many liberal contributions to charity in every phase. For several years Sir John Arnott—the "Timothy Tightboots" of 1858—gave £1,000 a year to be utilised in the same way, until he was stopped in his career by an official warning that lotteries were illegal. But Sir John has since been known in many ways as the most princely giver to the general charities of Cork. He has now come forward with an offer which has thrown all his former gifts in the shade—one which overshadows all individual aids to local charities with which we are acquainted. It has become known that Sir John Arnott has made the following munificent offer, which we describe in general terms. He proposes to lodge shares in the Cork Steam Packet Company to the value of £20,000 in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the charities of Cork. The trustees whom he proposes to ask to accept this trust are the following:—The Protestant Bishop of Cork, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, Mr. George Humphreys, Mr. Frank Lyons, and Sir John Arnott. He will, we believe, make a provision in the deed of trust, that none of the funds thus generously provided are to be applied to any charity which has the advantage of a public grant. Instead of producing £600, as would have been the case if he had left the money by bequest, he hands over the worth of the money in shares of the Cork Steam Packet Company. In fact he invests the money, giving the legatees the benefit not only of his generosity but also of his sagacity. And the sum which under trustees would have produced £600 a year, is by him invested in a form which, even at the present rate of dividend in the Steam Packet Company, will produce £1,200 a year. But it is also an investment in an improving property. We have no doubt that under the management of Sir John this company will realize the brilliant future which he has predicted. This would raise his donation to the charities of Cork to the enormous sum of £1,800 per annum! To find a parallel for such munificence we are driven to search among a very limited race of Peabodys—*Cork Constitution.*

Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, M.P., at Kilkee.—The presence of Mr. William H. O'Sullivan, M.P., was hailed with great enthusiasm at Kilkee last week. Mr. Patrick Browne, of Ennis, introduced the hon. member to a large and respectable assemblage, and in an eloquent and vigorous speech showed how the patriotic and energetic senior member for the county of Limerick, by his close attention to Parliamentary duties, by the collation of his votes for the best interests of Ireland, and by his adhesion as a practical and efficient representative, to the Home Rule members in the British senate, fully realised the expectations of his constituents, and gave ample proof that Catholicity and patriotism were salient features in the Parliamentary career of the O'Sullivan of Killmallock. Mr. O'Sullivan, amidst deafening cheers, rose, and after expressing his thanks for the complimentary way in which Mr. Browne introduced him, and for the enthusiasm with which his name was received by the people of Kilkee, he took occasion eloquently to speak of the efforts made by the Home Rule party to obtain just legislation for Ireland. With great and happy effect he described the many grievances under which the people suffer by having the laws administered by those who know not their wants nor care to redress them. He graphically represented how the population was banished and trade paralysed by an alien misgovernment. After complimenting the people of Kilkee on the progress they have made, and being premier in Clare to inaugurate the Butt Testimonial, he expressed his gratification to see the harmony and happy relations existing between the priests and people of Kilkee, and which was well proved by the zeal and energy of the priests and by the devotion of the people to faith and fatherland. The hon. member referred to the happy fruit of the temperance movement so widespread at Kilkee, owing to the exertions of Father Browne, and paid a very high compliment to the temperance brass band, who so kindly feted him by discoursing the most beautiful music—the most select national airs. Mr. O'Sullivan, in the most appropriate terms, and in truly Catholic and soul-stirring language, referred to the great advantage arising from the Institution of the Sisters of Mercy at Kilkee, and expressed his pride and pleasure as a Catholic at the grand convent chapel, and schools now being built at Kilkee.—*Freeman.*

Signs of Irish Prosperity.—The *Freeman* has the following humorous fling at the Dublin Corporate authorities. All very well deserved, no doubt, but could the scenes referred to be witnessed in the streets of the capital of any county on earth save one blighted by the curse of ruin. The Lord Lieutenant harangues on Irish prosperity in the North. The London press echoes his words and dogmatises on Irish prosperity and the benefits and blessings of British rule. Here is the grim commentary on the statistical fictions of the one and the fraudulent misrepresentation of the other:—"We venture to suggest to the Agricultural Bureau of the Corporation the advisibility of having the after crop of grass cut and saved while the weather is favourable. If the intention be to advertise it for sale, this is the time to do so, before the market value of the article lessens with the advance of the season. We throw out all these hints in ignorance of the Corporate idea upon the subject. Economic questions of this kind cause much difference of opinion, and the intention, for all we know, may be to let out the growth for pasturage. We recommend that there be as little further delay as possible in the matter. It is really regrettable to see a luxuriant crop such as that which now converts some of our streets, squares, and even footpaths into rolling prairies, permitted to go to waste. Ratepayers will probably ask how it is that so valuable a means of replenishing the city treasury is neglected. We cannot tell, but we look for immediate and judicious action some way or other. The winter mud, besides being hard to deal with, is not over productive. But with this visitation of grass it is very different—at least in this, that once vigorously treated it will give no further trouble. It is really discreditable that no effort is made to remove the marks of the wilderness from those places of the city where passengers are few and traffic little. At least, if the grass is allowed to grow there, let the aspect of desolation be enlivened by turning the numerous population of donkeys and goats which are a feature of Dublin out to enjoy the succulence of our Autumnal herbage. Formerly the malediction took effect on wicked cities when grass grew in their streets. Our metropolis is certainly no worse than other cities, and however ugly our verdant thoroughfares may appear to the pensive moralist, we believe the only curse which is being undergone is that of official carelessness. As it is, if things don't alter, and that a Nebuchadnezzar should turn up against us, he can put in his seven years grazing in the society of his fellow-citizens, for he will have abundant picking, sweet and juicy, in the public ways. No doubt we shall have to wait for the bad weather, the floods, and the rotting slush of winter to alter the aspect of our grass grown roadway. Meadows before mud any day, but the Corporation holds the balance of inclination impartially between the two, and thus enables up to enjoy regular alterations of grass and gutter."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Between 400 and 500 farms in Cumberland and Westmoreland are reported to be visited by foot and mouth disease, and more than 2,000 cattle, besides sheep and pigs, are affected.

Buss, the English ale brewer employs 40,000 commercial travellers, and pays the Midland Railroad an average of $855,000 per annum for freightage.

Extensive Iron Works Suspended.—London, Sept. 20.—The Richmond Iron Works at Stockton upon Lees, comprising twenty-six furnaces and rolling mills and employing three hundred hands, has suspended.

Five women have been committed for trial at Bolton for conspiracy, and two of them for perjury also. They had conspired to charge a young man named Fairhurst, a joiner, with a criminal assault upon one of their number. He was put upon his trial at the last Manchester assizes, when Mr Baron Huddleston directed his acquittal, and ordered the prosecution of the women. Their object was to extort money.

The Keys Found at Windsor.—From further enquiries that have been made with respect to the discovery of a box full of keys at Windsor, it was thought probable that they were not designed for an attempt to enter and rob the royal castle itself. The *Central News* says: "A short time ago there was a student at Eton College who had a mania for stealing, for which he was expelled. On one occasion the keys of the cloisters were stolen by him, and also a number of other keys from different rooms and houses of the college. These it is said, are the keys which have been discovered in a dressing-case at Cuckoo Weir, the Etonians' bathing place."

Earl Russell and the Insurgents in Bosnia.—Earl Russell writes to a contemporary: "I have been reading my dispatch to Sir Henry Bulwer of September, 1861. I have read likewise the appeal on behalf of Christian rayahs in your paper of yesterday. I remember many years ago attending a meeting at Lord Fitzwilliam's, in Grosvenor Square on behalf of the Greek insurgents. I subscribed £50 on behalf of those insurgents. It is too late to call a meeting in London, but I am ready to subscribe £50 on behalf of the insurgents against Turkish misrule."

Arbitrary Conduct of Policemen.—Two policemen were charged at Edinburgh, with having committed an assault on Captain Campbell, who, at the request of a girl whom the constables had improperly arrested, had inquired what she had done; thereupon the policemen seized him also and dragged him to the station-house. They were ordered to be dismissed the force and the girl was discharged.

Ruffianism at Hanley.—John Manion, forgeman, was committed, on Monday, Aug. 29, for two months in default of paying a fine for stabbing Louis Gittlestone, a Jew, in the face with a pocket-knife, causing him two months confinement to bed; and Robert Williams, collier, was charged with unlawfully wounding William Williams, another collier. He threw a tumbler into prosecutor's face in a publichouse, shattering the glass into fragments, and inflicting very serious wounds. A surgeon said it was impossible to say what would be the result of the injuries. The prisoner was remanded.

Gentlemen Recruits.—One effect which may be certainly considered as beneficial to the service and to the country has resulted from the abolition of purchase, and that is the increase of gentlemen recruits. We are constantly hearing of gentlemen entering the ranks with a view of ultimately obtaining commissions in the army. We not long since gave a list of the ex-officers who have been gazetted to sub-lieutenancies within the last year or two, and now we hear of others joining in the hope of promotion. The cavalry is considered the best field; but one old militiaman and one old volunteer have selected the artillery, where there is little or no prospect. An ex subaltern of the 29th Regiment has just donned the blue tunic of a very smart cavalry corps, and another retired officer has enrolled himself in a marching regiment. Doubtless there are many other instances. We only quote a few that we have heard of.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Cardinal Manning on England and Ireland.—His Eminence Cardinal Manning visited Preston on Sunday Aug. 29, and two addresses of welcome were presented to him at St. Walburg's Church. His eminence, in responding, said some priests were English and others were Irish in blood, but in Jesus Christ all were one. He loved Catholic England with his heart as a Catholic and as an Englishman. He bore as true a love to Ireland as a man could who was not one of her children, because she had suffered for her faith; but he could not love England, his mother country, for that reason, for she unhappily persecuted the Church, and in one sense his love for Ireland was even more tender than it could be for his mother country. Towards those who were the remnant of the faithful of England, and represented the unbroken tradition of Catholic England, he bore the same lively feeling of affection as he did to Ireland. His eminence went on to advise sobriety and faithfulness.

Whiskey and the Exchequer.—As an illustration of the overwhelming amount of money which the poor working men of the United Kingdom contribute to the Revenue of the country, for which hardship, misery, and destruction of body and soul is their only return, we give the following facts and figures:—"In 1874-75, the Excise duty on home made spirits produced £14,825,768, the Customs duty on foreign and colonial spirits imported into the United Kingdom produced £5,718,957; the Excise duty on malt, £7,746,740; the Customs duty on foreign and colonial wine imported, £1,718,544; and on beer imported £3,359; the duty on licences taken out by manufacturers and sellers of these articles, £1,834,481. The total is £31,917,849, an increase of nearly £600,000 over the amount in the preceeding year. If we add £7,507,032, the year's produce of the tax on tobacco and snuff, and on the licences of the dealers, the total is £39,424,881, which is upwards of £700,000 more than in the preceding year, and considerably more than half the entire public income of the United Kingdom." If but the one-half of that £39,424,881, were invested during the year which it represents, in the well being and comfort of those who contributed it what misery and crime would have been spared them.

A Romantic Theft of a Ring.—On Saturday, Aug. 28th, the Bradford magistrates had before them the case of Alexander Allen, of Greenock, who was charged with stealing a ring from a jeweller's shop on the 20th inst. The prisoner, a cooper, had recently married a person who was heiress to some property, having met her at a Good Templars' Lodge at Liverpool. On the day in question they had come to Bradford for the purpose of receiving a legacy of £100 to which the wife was entitled. They went together to a jeweller's shop, having received the money and purchased a breast pin. On leaving, the jeweller missed a gold ring; the parties were pursued, and on being taken into custody the ring was found concealed in the prisoner's sock. The wife was discharged. Allen now pleaded guilty, but said that the ring got on to his finger by mistake; and on finding out the error he was afraid to go back, and put it into his pocket, whence it slipped into his sock. The chief constable had received a very good character of the prisoner from the ministers and elders of a Free Church at Greenock, but the magistrates sent him to prison for six months with hard labour.

Education in Scotland.—A Scotch statistical report just issued, and giving details supplementary to those of the census of 1871, brings into curious prominence the difference between Edinburgh, the historical and Glasgow, the real and commercial capital of Scotland, in the matter of education. In that year 96.26 of the men who married in Edinburgh could sign their names, and consequently only 3.74 appended their marks. In Glasgow, on the other hand, the per centages of writers and markers, respectively were 85.42 and 14.58. The difference between the women of the two cities was still more remarkable. Of the women who married in Edinburgh in the same year, 93 88 could sign their names, while 6 12 made use of a mark; in Glasgow, the corresponding per centages were 68 45 and 31.55. The Registrar General, from whose statistics these figures are taken, does not attempt to make any explanation of this remarkable difference between the two cities, but it may be accounted for by the enormous number of Celts—Highlanders and Irishmen—amounting, it is said, to upwards of 100,000 persons to be found in Glasgow.

An action was tried in England the other day to recover damages by reason of a nuisance caused by the crowing of a cock on the defendant's premises, which adjoin those of the plaintiff. The plaintiff and the defendant occupy adjoining houses at the back of which are gardens. The defendant had erected a fowl house in his garden, where he kept several fowls and a small bantam cock, which was in the habit of commencing to crow at four or five o'clock a.m. This disturbed the plaintiff's wife who had been ill for some time, and retarded her recovery. It was submitted, on behalf of the defendant, that he was strictly within his legal rights in keeping fowls, and that it was beyond his power to prevent the cock from crowing. The judge said the matter before him was not a question of law, but of fact, and a person might strain his legal rights to such an extreme as to make them illegal. So soon as the exercise of a man's rights interfered with those of his neighbor he must make concessions and waive them. He suggested to the defendant the propriety of his undertaking to abate the nuisance. The counsel conferred together, and ultimately the defendant consented to a nominal verdict for the plaintiff damages 1s, and gave an undertaking to discontinue the nuisance.

The Scoggarth Aroon in London.—It is with pleasure that we notice in the columns of a non Catholic paper the following tribute to an Irish priest attached to St. John's Church, Duncan Terrace, and carrying on a glorious missionary work in London. We extract a few sentences from the article in question, which will be read with interest:—Father Mooney was educated at Maynooth, and after leaving Ireland, and one or two appointments in his church, came some years back to the sanctuary in Duncan Terrace where he has toiled most harmoniously with Canon Oakeley down to the present time. As we all have our idiosyncrasy Father Mooney's memory will be embalmed in the hearts of his people owing primarily to what I may call his domestic divinity. He is the ministering spirit in the homes of his congregation, and no one who has had the privilege of even one conversation with the reverend priest, will ever accuse him of being unsympathetic. The ignoble army of mundane martyrs—the paupers of the fold and ignoble because many of them canvass for their own degradation through drink—are all enthusiastic when asked about Father Mooney, for, with a touch of the divine exemplar, he relieves suffering without microscopically analyzing the reason of its existence. Father Mooney relieves, consoles, aids, advises every soul with whom he comes in contact accepting the fact of sympathy being needed. But although the duties of "father visitor" take much of the reverend priest's time, he does not flutter in the drawing-rooms of the well-to-do or linger in the hovels of the poor exclusively. In the Church of St. John he preaches to large congregations, and from the steps of the altar of the Blessed Sacrament he puts the whole of his nervous energy into his holy work of saving souls, and aims at giving the people instructive and substantial matter, rather than brilliant and verbose eloquence. Father Mooney has well earned for himself the sweet title of *scoggarth aroon*, and the wealth of dear associations which that Irish name conjures up.—*London Universe.*

UNITED STATES.

The whole number of failures in the United States this year, so far, is 3,377, and the amount of liabilities $74,940,869.

The potato crop in Western Massachusetts is so large that new potatoes are offered in Holyoke market for thirty-five cents a bushel.

A New Disease.—New York, Sept. 20.—A disease similar to the epizootic of two years ago, is reported prevalent among horses in this city.

The New York Peach Trade.—One hundred and twenty-seven car loads of peaches arrived at Jersey City, on Friday. Since the beginning of the season over 1,750,000 baskets of peaches have come there by rail and about 200,000 baskets to New York by boat. Peaches were selling in New York on Friday at from 30 to 75 cents per basket, according to quality, or at 50 cents to $1.25 the crate. A surprisingly large quantity of peaches is shipped from New York North, South and East by water.

A City 180,000 Years Old.—A California geologist reviews the geological evidence of the antiquity of a human settlement near the present town of Cherokee, in that state, and estimates the age of that most ancient of discovered towns to be not less than 180,000 years. The data for all such calculations are necessarily uncertain, as they are derived from the present notions of the continents and present rates of erosion; still, from the changes that have taken place since the pioneers of prehistoric California left their traces on its ancient seashore, there can be no doubt that thousands of centuries must have come and gone.

The recent trouble between the whites and negroes in Mississippi, is still the subject of correspondence between the Washington Cabinet and the State authorities at Jackson, Miss. Governor Ames has again communicated with Attorney General Pierrepont, at some length, stating that the necessity which called forth his despatch of the 8th instant, still exists; that the unfortunate question of race, which has existed ever since the war, has assumed magnified proportions; and that it is an impossibility for the negro to obtain his rights under white domination; but the Federal Government, profiting by past experience, declines to interfere directly in the matter.

A Capital Offence.—The great increase of highway robbery in this State, and the success which, as a general thing, attends the footpad's ventures, has given rise to the suggestion that the law should be so amended as to make the crime a capital offence. The men who follow this pursuit are nearly always hardened villians, who have served out terms of imprisonment or adroitly escaped punishment, who have no scruples about sacrificing human life to accomplish their purpose, and are utterly beyond the hope of reformation, the whole end and aim of their lives is to prey upon society, which is kept in a constant state of alarm and anxiety by their exploits. When arrested, their trial, is a source of expense to the counties, while conviction, sentence and incarceration afford only a temporary security. To the highwayman the prison has no terrors. If the gallows occupied a place in the prospective, his ventures would be fewer and further between.—*San Francisco Call.*

A Scene from Life.—A young man entered the bar-room of a village tavern and called for a drink. "No," said the landlord; "you have had delirium tremens once, and I cannot sell you any more." He stepped aside to make room for a couple of young men who had just entered, and the landlord waited upon them very politely. The other had stood by silent and sullen, and when they finished he walked up to the landlord and thus addressed him: "Six years ago, at their age, I stood where those young men are now—I was a man with fair prospects. Now, at the age of twenty-eight. I am a wreck, body and mind. You led me to drink. In this room I formed the habit that has been my ruin. Now, sell me a few glasses more, and your work will be done! I shall soon be out of the way; there is no hope for me. But they can be saved. Do not sell it to them. Sell to me and let me die, and the world will be rid of me; but for heaven's sake sell no more to them." The landlord listened pale and trembling. Setting down his decanter, he exclaimed, God help me, this is the last drop I will ever sell to any one!" And he kept his word.—*Boston Traveller.*

Mr. A. T. Stewart and his Clerks.—I had an interesting chat with one of Stewart's clerks, regarding the business habits of his wonderful employer. He tells us that the "Old Man" as they style him, is at the store in New York every day at 9 o'clock, a. m, stays an hour or so, rides to the wholesale store, and drops into the retail establishment again at 4 30, remaining until 6. He has a most wonderful memory, and while he never forgets a mistake, he is prompt to recognize and reward those who take an interest in his business and attend to it with the care and vim that he considers it demands. My informant says that Mr. Stewart's is the best retail house to work for, both as regards pay and advancement. He quoted numerous instances in which men had risen by attention to business, most notably the present superintendent of the largest dry goods establishment in the world. Mr. Stewart prizes the services of this former parcel boy so highly, that, in addition to the handsome salary he pays him, he has given him the title deeds of a house in New York valued at $30,000. Mr Stewart does everything on a grand scale, as befits his reputation. When the clerks were sent from his New York store to the Saratoga one, they had a palace car and sleeping car for their exclusive accommodation. They all lodge in one of Stewart's cottages, take their meals at a hotel, and Mr. Stewart foots the bill. He has also on several occasions sent carriages on Sunday afternoons to take them out riding.—*Correspondence Baltimore Gazette.*

A Freak of Fortune.—Good luck has sent a fortune to the lot of Mary Rafferty, an Irish girl. Mary came to this country two years ago to seek, what was now found her, her fortune. She landed in New York, and with that tendency to generalization which characterises the European emigrant, inquired the way to Pennsylvania. She was directed to the railway depot, whence a train carried her to Philadelphia. There she made inquiries for friends, whom she was surprised to find were not known to anybody. After a most disheartening search she found her way to a house which bore the hospitable title of "Friendship Hotel." It proved to her all these words express. The matron listened to the story of the strange girl and gave her shelter for the night. Mary tried a second day to find her friends, but without success, and at night she returned again to the kind matron of "Friendship Hotel." The home-sick girl seemed unwilling to leave again the one friend she had found, and she soon became so useful in the household that she was installed regularly as a domestic. Weeks and months glided by, but Mary had no reason to wish for change. Last week a letter came to her in this same home. It was from her brother in California, and it brought her great news. It contained tidings of the death of an uncle who had left a fortune of over 500,000 dols. This money, the letter told Mary, had fallen to six heirs, of whom she was one. When the letter came Mary was at work in the kitchen. When she had read it she neither jumped for joy, nor went and looked into the looking-glass, nor tossed her head and assumed airs over her mistress. Like the sensible girl the above story has shown her to be, she went quietly back to the performance of her regular duties and she is still at work awaiting calmly the final development of the affair that makes her mistress of something more than 80,000 dols.