

denial, which he solemnly declared, to them that night, of every selfish interest [applause], if a wish that he could renounce every object of his ambition and sacrifice it to the private sanctuary in which he could testify his devotion to their dear old country...

Major O'Gorman.—After the outrage that has been committed by this detective I am in very little humour, sir. But I will sing a song as an act of defiance to the Irish government [great laughter and cheers]. I will sing a song as a defiance to the infamous Irish government, and I hope that when the 87 of us that still remain as Home Rulers meet again in Parliament we shall not forget the outrage that has been committed upon us this evening [applause].

The Major then sang in capital tune "The tight little island." In some portions his voice was like rolling thunder, particularly in the verse—"I say to you, Bull, this is my land—Nature's favourite spot; And I'd sooner be shot Than surrender the rights of my island."

The chairman then, in complimentary terms, called upon Mr. T. D. Sullivan to sing a ballad of his own composition. A Voice.—Something about Billy Keogh.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan sang "God save Ireland," the chorus of which was joined in by the whole company.

The chairman next proposed the health of Mr. John Barry of Manchester, who had retired from the position of secretary of the Home Rule Confederation. He spoke of Mr. Barry's services, and regretted his resignation. Mr. Barry replied, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev Mr. Rice, at present collecting for the Queenstown cathedral in South Australia, has been promoted to the parish of Fermoy.

The Very Rev. Canon Murphy, P. P., Youghal, has sent to Mr. O'Hea Cussen, Cork, the sum of £30 2s, the amount of his own and his parishoner's subscription to the Butt Testimonial.

In Ireland only 68,759 persons out of 5,409,435 own any land at all, and of these only 32,614 have more than an acre, the remainder owning among them all only 9,665 acres, chiefly house property.

A violent thunderstorm, accompanied by lightning, almost unparalleled for intensity in Mayo, together with a heavy downpour of rain, prevailed with terrific effect in Castlebar, on the 16th ult., and during its progress was most disastrous. Reports received from the surrounding localities confirm its disastrous ravages, cattle, &c., having sustained injury.

A comical robbery of potheen is reported from Ennis. Several men lay in wait by night for the passing of a cart laden with illicit whiskey; having stopped the vehicle, they carried off a cask of the liquor, and then effectually frightened the driver of the cart from staying to look after his goods by raising a cry of "Police."

The Irish Times of the 18th ult., says: "Ireland has been visited by a series of severe thunderstorms, and the heat continues to be excessive. On Wednesday night and yesterday morning our city was favoured with a similar visitation, though on a small scale, and for an hour or two about midnight the sky was fitfully illumined with vivid flashes of sheet lightning."

We (Cork Examiner) have to record the death of a most amiable Christian gentleman, John Fitzmaurice, Esq., late Manager of the National Bank, Bruff, son of the late Colonel Ulysses Fitzmaurice, nephew to Major-General Sir John Fitzmaurice, K. H., and grand nephew to Major-General Sir Maurice O'Connell, K.O.H., Commander of the Forces, New South Wales.

On the 17th ult., the arrival of two companies of the 88th Connaught Rangers from the Curragh was hailed with delight by the people of Castlebar. Twenty years have elapsed since the regiment was stationed in this part of the Country. Shortly before the train arrived large numbers of the inhabitants of the town and vicinity assembled at the Railway station, and received the 88th with a genuine *cead mille failte*.

It is said that since 1679—a memorable year, when every house within the gates of Athlone was levelled to the ground, through the Castle magazine exploding by the electric fluid—no such thunder storm has been known to visit that part of the country as the one which raged there on the 17th ult. No lives were lost or property injured about the town.

A bill introduced by Sir Colman O'Loughlin for the purpose of arranging for winter assizes in Ireland provides that in the month of December in each year an assize shall be held in one county at least in each province, the Lord Lieutenant to fix the county, and to decide whether civil business shall be disposed of as well as criminal. Power is also given to unite counties and to make regulations for the trial of prisoners in a county different from that in which they are in custody.

On the 16th ult., one of the most violent thunderstorms ever witnessed in the county passed over Thurles. Streaks of forked lightning of terrible magnitude and intensity darted here and there, through the shade of the black cloud. A young man, named Ryan, residing at Cornacostown, about a mile from Thurles, was killed. At an early hour he went to cut grass, and, while returning with a quantity of it on his back, was struck by the lightning, and was found dead shortly afterwards. The whole body was quite black, and the clothes and grass he was carrying much scorched. Another man was killed about the same time at Johnstown.

HARVEST PROSPECTS AROUND DUBLIN.—The mangold crop is much improved, and it is anticipated that the yield will be fully up to that of last year. The oat crop is not up to expectation, as the straw is short, and the produce will not be up to that of last year. In districts where wheat has been sown it is doing well. In many instances the meadows are cut and saved, and although hay is short in quantity, it is anticipated that there will be sufficient food for cattle from the present prospect of after grass. With regard to the potato crop it is an excellent one, and the tubers are perfectly sound. Potatoes which have been recently dug in sheltered gardens, are selling at 6d. per stone. On the whole it is anticipated that the harvest will be good.

On the 17th ult., a terrific thunderstorm passed over Ennis. For its intensity while it lasted the storm has seldom, if ever, been equalled. Flashes of lightning followed in quick successions until it seemed one continuous vivid glare, and the thunder, following almost on the instant, seemed to shake the houses to their foundation. The rain came down in torrents, and the streets resembled brooks. A field close to Ballybeg House, the residence of Mr. Galley, was literally ploughed up by the electric

fluid, but the cattle grazing on it escaped injury. No reports of damage or loss of life have been received.

The Very Rev. Monsignor Dean O'Connell, died on the 20th ult., at his residence, Wellington road, Dublin, after a comparatively brief illness, at the patriarchal age of eighty-four years. He was born in Dublin, of respectable parents, and received an excellent education in such classical schools as were then available for Catholic boys. From them he proceeded to the College of Maynooth, which was then but a few years in existence, and completed there a course which was highly creditable to himself and eminently satisfactory to his superiors and professors. He received ordination during the episcopacy of the Most Rev. Dr. Troy.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.—The Freeman (Dublin) referring to the proposed selection of a coadjutor for the Archbishopric of Tuam, speaks thus of Dr. MacHale:—His Grace, the illustrious Patriarch of the West, has nobly earned a rest from labour. A ceaseless and self-sacrificing discharge of the laborious duties of his episcopacy has been the characteristic of his prolonged and memorable career, and we most earnestly hope that the close of that remarkable career is very distant still. In the comparative leisure which the assistance of a coadjutor would bring him his Grace would find ample occupation in the revision of his many splendid literary labours, and in adding to our national store yet further treasures from his almost exhaustless intellectual resources.

MORE PROSPERITY.—While our amiable Viceroy was talking in the South of Irish prosperity—of how solid and progressive it was—an official return was published which proved beyond question that absolutely no reliance should be placed upon the conclusions of his Excellency. This important document is the annual report of the Registrar-General, giving the extent of land under crops, the number of live stock, and the extent of emigration. And it shows compared with last year, there is a decrease of land under crops of 126,780 acres. That is to say, that that many acres, instead of producing substance for man, now produces only food for cattle—the men having been cleverly cleared off. There is also an increase in the number of acres of waste and bog lands of 22,689 acres? Even cattle—despite the clearing out of the men to make room for them—are less this year by 1,595, and in the number of sheep there is a reduction of 246,509.—Flag of Ireland.

The most severe storm of thunder and lightning ever known to have visited the district of Limerick broke out on the morning of the 16th ult., about three o'clock, and lasted for two hours. Forked lightning flashed at close intervals, and the thunder resembled the firing of monster parks of artillery. Three fishermen named McElligott—father and two sons—who were taking shelter from the storm at the Spillane Tower, on the Corkauree embankment, were struck by the lightning and had a most miraculous escape. The father and eldest of the sons were burnt and scorched from the hips to the feet. The other escaped uninjured. A stack of hay was set on fire, at Ballysillon, by the electric current and consumed. On the following night about eight o'clock another thunderstorm of great violence commenced, accompanied with heavy showers of rain, which descended in torrents.

Taking advantage of the fine weather, the Down farmers are actively engaged in harvest work. Flax this year is a great improvement on last season's crop both as regards quantity and quality. It has been all pulled, watered and spread, and in a very short time all the scutch mills in the county will be in full swing. Winter oats, of which a large quantity has been already threshed, is a better yield than in 1875, and the latter remark applies to the spring qualities, only with short straw. Wheat is prime in every respect. Turnips and mangold wurzel are both doing well on account of recent rains. Potatoes are excellent both in quality and yield, and there is no appearance of the blight as yet. Hay has turned out light, and pasture grounds are almost brown owing to the drought. Great difficulty is experienced in procuring water for cattle.

The most severe thunderstorm within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant passed over Kilkenny on the 17th ult., and raged without intermission for 3 hours. The rain fell in torrents, and the glare of the lightning every moment relieved the heavy darkness. There are several mishaps reported. Two out-offices of a farm at Dunhill were struck and burned to the ground. Three farm servants at Kilmangham were struck, but not much injured. A number of cattle have been reported as killed, on the fields, especially about Johnstown and Uringford, where the boggy land leads additional attraction. One man, a car driver between Johnstown and Uringford, was killed, and a house in the latter village was struck. It was occupied by a widow and two children; the widow was struck and is still paralyzed, and the children were dashed to the ground, but not much injured. It is feared the corn will suffer severely from the event, and the root crops and fruit from the blight.

Michael Dunne, Esq., J. P., Ballymaunus House, Queen's County, died on the 20th ult. The deceased gentleman had attained his seventy-sixth year. As a country gentleman Mr. Dunne was ever the kindly host, the cheerful companion. As a magistrate his decisions were always just. As a landlord he was kind and indulgent; and as a sporting gentleman he took a prominent part in all the racing events of the province. In 1852 the voters made a mighty effort, and the powerful Fitzpatrick of Ossory was obliged to relinquish his position as member of Parliament, and honest Mich. Dunne, of Ballymaunus, was elected in his place. From that time until 1865 Mr. Dunne held his position as M. P. for the Queen's County, and although in 1857 another severe contest took place he defeated both the O'Connell lord and the premier baronet, Sir Charles Henry Cooke. From the very foundation of the Queen's County Independent Club he was ever one of its warmest and most ardent supporters.

FATHER BURKE.—The Ulster Examiner, of the 19th ultimo, has the following in reference to the eloquent Dominican preacher, Father Tom Burke:—Our friends, we are sure, will be glad to learn that Ireland's gifted son, Father Tom, has returned to his native land after a long visit to the Eternal City. He was delayed en voyage in France, preaching to crowded and delighted audiences, and is now fast regaining his wonted vigor and vivacity. The other day he preached in his own Dominican church in Dublin the panegyric of his sainted patron, and as described as being "grand as ever," for he felt at home with his subject and his audience. He will be equally at home among ourselves on the 8th of October next, the feast of the dedication of Ireland's churches, as we notice by advertisement that he is to join on that day in adding another to the roll of our churches. He will get a *cead mille failte* in the North, and a prayer that he may open as many Irish churches in the future as he has done in the last twenty years.

The Irish Times of the 17th ult., says of the harvest prospects in Clare:—"The whole country has assumed a beautiful aspect. Rain has fallen copiously. A fortnight since grave apprehensions were widely entertained, but the rains have fallen in soft and genial showers. There is no question that great damage has been done to the hay crop, that which is considerably below the average. Where wheat has been sown it is doing well, and though short of straw, to judge by the length and development of the ear, a good average acreable produce will likely be realised. Of barley and oats the grain promises to be good, but both cereals are short

in the stalk. The late sowings offer decidedly the best prospect of well developed plantings, being favored with recent moisture. Turnips and mangolds have come forward well under the same favorable change, and are luxuriating in the present genial weather. The potato crop promises to be abundant, though, perhaps smaller in size. This will be more than compensated for by soundness, for, up to the present, there is not the slightest appearance of the old enemy, and the tubers are still quite green. With the present sunshine, harvesting will be general towards the end of the present week."

Major T. Prendergast Walsh, who recently returned from India, gave his tenants a sumptuous entertainment a few nights since at Mrs. McEneny's, Kingscourt. The banquet continued for two days, the wives and children of the tenantry being invited on the second day. On the right of the Major sat the Rev. Mr. Gilston, Rector, Kingscourt, and Colonel Jameson. On his left sat the Rev. P. O'Reilly, P. P., Kingscourt, and Mr. P. Keelan, P.L.G., Agent to the Major. At the head of other tables sat the Rev. C. Mullen, C.C., Kingscourt, and the Rev. Mr. Denny, Rector, Blennerville, Tralee. The dining-room [says the Irish Times] was well filled with the tenantry, joyous and happy at the presence of their good landlord. The Rev. Mr. Gilston requested the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly to propose the Major's health. He did so in an eloquent speech, in which he referred to the unfortunate state of Ireland for want of such good, kind-hearted landlords as their gallant host. The Rev. Mr. Mullen also spoke to the toast of his health. The Kingscourt and Muff bands, followed by an immense concourse of people, arrived on the ground, and gave three hearty cheers for the Major and his friends. After repeated calls from his happy tenantry, he thanked them for their hearty welcome. He passed a high eulogium on the Rev. Mr. Mullen for the excellence of his bands, and it was a remarkable fact the members of one of these bands were his own tenantry. Few landlords could boast of this. He concluded by saying he hoped the day was not far distant when he would come back to live amongst them, and he would then gladly devote his time to the welfare of his countrymen, and he hoped that at some future day he might be sent by his fellow-countrymen to represent them in the imperial parliament.

A London paper, the Morning Post, takes note of the fact that Parliament is now threatened with a Home Rule demand from Scotland. It says:—"Amongst the notices of motion for next session there is one from Sir George Campbell which has reference to the abandonment of some of the Scotch measures which the Government introduced. Sir George Campbell intends to call attention to the neglect of Scotch business in the late session, and to suggest the necessity of relieving Parliament of the pressure which is now felt, by some more efficient and complete system of local self-government. This means nothing less than Home Rule." Sir George Campbell, if I mistake not, has ere now declared his sympathy with the Irish movement; and this motive is an evidence not only that he thinks it fully justified, but that he believes his own country should put forward a similar demand. The Post goes on to say:—"Nothing can be more lamentable than the waste of time which is occasioned by members who persist in addressing the House in season and out of season, and who have not attained the art either of speaking to the point or saying what they have to say with clearness and brevity. For this evil it is impossible to suggest a remedy. But when it is remembered how largely it operates in obstructing progress of business there is also the more necessity to restrict the area over which it ranges. English, Scotch, and Irish measures introduced by the Government are annually abandoned, not because the session is not long enough to admit of their being dealt with, but because the public time is wasted in the discussion of bills and motions from which no possible benefit can be derived." Surely the Irish members might take a hint from this. It shows that if they adopted "obstructive tactics" in the House they could almost completely deprive it of the power of doing any business. Even without offering any direct opposition to English measures, they could do a great deal by flooding the House with Irish business and making any number of speeches and motions thereupon. Or they might combine both modes of action,—speaking interminably for the Irish measures and against the English. In this way they might completely upset the car of English progress, and leave it in the lurch until satisfactory terms had been made with them. The suggestion arising out of the article above quoted is plain enough; it can hardly escape the notice of the Irish members of Parliament, and it is very likely to get some consideration at the Convention.—Dublin Corr. of Irish American.

The rabble of the Orange party in Belfast are a shameless and faithless lot. They have had their procession and demonstration without any sort of molestation from the Catholics, on the understanding that the Catholics, when their turn came, for a public display would, in like manner, not be interfered with. But the Orangemen of Belfast broke faith with their Catholic neighbors. They got fair play themselves, but they had not the virtue to give it to others. Some of their chiefs,—notably William Johnston, of Ballykilbeg,—gave them timely advice on the subject; reminded them that the Catholics had as much of a legal right to parade as they had; and entreated of them to let them pass without insult or molestation, and warned them that any violence offered to the Catholic processionists would endanger the liberty of both parties alike. The Daily Express, an Orange organ of the deepest dye, had a long article endorsing and enforcing Mr. Johnston's views. It said:—"If the Roman Catholic procession of to-day is interfered with, if any act is done by which the stumbling hostility of Parliament to Irish party processions is awakened the result may be the re-annulment of the obnoxious Act. In fact the course recommended by Mr. Johnston is not only generous and manly, but prudent to the last degree. It is not long since the Orangemen of Belfast commemorated by a public procession the great historical event which planted them in Ulster. On that day no one interfered with them, and at night they dispersed quietly to their homes. To-day, being Lady Day in harvest, the Roman Catholics have resolved to celebrate a political demonstration in the streets of Belfast—probably of a Home Rule tendency—and we think that it will need no word from us to explain to the Protestants of Belfast how it is not only incumbent upon them, but the manly and generous part, to observe the same attitude towards the procession of the Roman Catholics so recently observed towards theirs." Fair and reasonable argument was this, but it was quite thrown away on the men to whom it was addressed. What is the use of talking of manliness and generosity to a rabble who are neither manly nor generous, and are hardly able to understand the meaning of those terms! In vain was the pleading of William Johnston, and the Express; in vain were honour, and prudence, and fair play, and equal rights, talked of. The Orangemen cared for none of these things. They had their own procession unhindered,—perhaps they were only sorry that it was of so peaceful a character;—but that was no reason, to their minds, why they should not indulge in the luxury of stoning a Catholic procession. Johnston is a fine fellow with the "Berthier" while ranting on Orange platform, of Derry, and the Boyne; but Johnston is nobody when attempting to lay any restraint on the indulgence of the anti-Catholic passions of his followers. If there are any more party men among the Catholics of Belfast, they need not deplore what has occurred,

for it has heaped disgrace upon their enemies and put them completely in the wrong. But all true patriots must regret it; for the existence in the country of such a set of irreclaimable rowdies and fanatics as the Belfast Orangemen is a weakness to the nation and the scandals of it touches in some degree the whole Irish race.—Dublin Corr. of Irish American.

GREAT BRITAIN

There is reported from Stornoway, the British Medical Journal says, the death of a woman at the age of 115 years. She resided all her lifetime in a little thatched hovel. She was never married.

Arrangements are being made for pushing forward the design which has been for some time in contemplation of erecting a splendid Catholic church at Brompton in place of the one at present used by the Oratorians.

ENGLISH INHUMANITY.—Perhaps in the long and melancholy annals of human misery there are no more harrowing chapters than those which belong to the sad records of the deportation from Great Britain of natives of Ireland who had labored in this country for twenty years. It has often been proved that even death frequently resulted from the inhuman cruelties practiced in carrying unfortunate and aged people across the Irish Sea with far less care than cattle. They were exposed to wind and weather when they were shipped off to the Irish villages in which they had been born. But what cared the so-called "relieving officer" about the storm which pitilessly pelted around his drenched and half-starved charge, so long as the letter of the draconic law was fulfilled? And yet many of those who were thus cruelly flung away by England in the day of her want and sorrow had come to her shore in health, and had for long years toiled laboriously in those works which help to build up her national greatness. But when, in course of time, age had robbed them of their strength and bitter want prostrated their energies, the old story came again into action—Rattle his bones over the stones, It's only a pauper whom nobody owns. London Univers.

THE REPRISALS OF JUSTICE.—Franching on Sunday evening recently, in St. Francis Xavier's, Liverpool, Father T. Porter said he could not help but notice the changed tone of the newspapers of this country (England) on foreign affairs, and the views expressed by them only a few years ago on revolutions and depositions of then reigning sovereigns. Many of our journals of to-day were filled with holy horror and indignation at the revolt of the Christian populace against the rule of the Turk. But, though they hate tyranny in any shape, they cannot extend their sympathies to these people in their struggle against their rulers. When he called to mind that these very journals advocated a revolt prepared by foreign emissaries, which deposed the petty Italian sovereigns, and made a prisoner within his own city the holy Father, he found that the press condemned in the present the opinions they held in the days of the mis-named Italian revolution. Where was the indignation of Europe and the voice of the press against such an act of treachery and spoliation? He would venture to say that in the whole course of history we could not read of such a system of treachery and usurpation as that which marked the stages of the Italian revolution, culminating with the imprisonment of the Holy Father within the walls of the Vatican. Well might the diplomatic world be disturbed since that event, and Europe and this England of ours would never be at peace until this act of injustice was repaid. In the midst of immense diplomatic difficulties, such as the reward of hypocrisy and lies.

ST. MARY'S ASTON-UNDER-LYME.—The people of this parish crowded the spacious school hall on Monday evening, the 14th ult., to give a warm reception and a cordial welcome to their pastor, the Rev. D. S. Ramsay, on his return from a visit to his relations in Canada. The Rev. P. P. Wade having been called to the chair, the St. Mary's choir gave a musical treat of a very high order to an appreciative audience. After the appropriate and touching song, "Do they remember me at home?" the rev. chairman addressed the meeting and called upon Mr. Joseph Mills to speak on behalf of the congregation. While this gentleman was describing the virtue, the zeal, and the kind-heartedness of the Rev. Father Ramsay he elicited rounds of applause, which showed that his voice was but the echo of a thousand hearts burning with affection for the good priest who has devoted himself to the promotion of their welfare. The following address, beautifully illuminated and handsomely framed, was then read and presented by Mr. Michael Flood:—

REVEREND FATHER RAMSAY.—We, your devoted parishioners, avail ourselves of the opportune time of your happy return amongst us, to give free expression to the feelings of esteem and filial love which thrill our hearts with affectionate emotion, as we recall your many excellent qualities. In you we behold every virtue that adorns the priesthood, shedding a brilliant light upon our path. We are not unmindful of the innumerable proofs you have given of your zeal in promoting our welfare, the energy and perseverance with which you have laboured for the intellectual and moral training of our children, and your kindness in providing for our comforts in the house of God, have opened for you a passage to the heart of every true Catholic in this parish. No wonder then, that when in obedience to the promptings of filial duty, you tore yourself away from us, and braved the perils of the deep, our prayers should ascend to the throne of God, to plead for your safe and speedy return to be once again our guide and consoler. We thank the Almighty who has graciously heard our prayers. And now, Rev. Dear Father, knowing that you appreciate our good feelings more than the sordid treasures of the earth we assure you that our hearts are indissolubly united with yours by the golden bond of affection; in proof of which, we give you, from our inmost soul, such a welcome as Catholics alone can give to their faithful pastor." After the rev. pastor had returned thanks to his flock, in an eloquent and touching speech, the harmonious and friendly meeting closed, amid great enthusiasm, at 10.30 p.m.

UNITED STATES

WANT IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Between 300 and 400 laboring men apply daily to the San Francisco Immigration bureau for employment. The applicants are mostly immigrants, and are willing to work at anything that offers.

A SMART BOY.—A smart Brooklyn boy has taken to cleaning the kerosene lamps in the city stores, to earn some spending money. He offered to do it for ten cents a week for each lamp. He soon had so much business that he had to hire an assistant, and now he has two to help, while his weekly income, above their pay, is \$25.

REDUCTION OF PRINTERS' WAGES.—The Typographical Union, of Baltimore City, have decided to reduce the price of composition on morning newspapers from fifty to forty-five cents per 3,000 ems and to forty cents per 1,000 ems on afternoon papers. The reduction was to take place from the 1st of September. We learn that the decision of this matter was left principally to the newspaper compositors, and the vote was 100 yeas to 16 nays; the book and job printers refraining from voting.—Boston Pilot.

year and a half, the figures for last year being 173,899, against 241,041 in 1874, and 310,612 in 1875, and in the first six months of this the number of emigrants from Ireland was 10,491 less than for the same period of 1875. The population of the United Kingdom is increasing more rapidly than ever.—Boston Pilot.

His Grace Archbishop Blanchet has addressed to the clergy of Idaho a circular announcing that the resignation of Rt. Rev. L. Lootens has been accepted in Rome and that the Holy See has appointed the Archbishop of Oregon administrator of the vacant Vicariate Apostolic. The circular confirms the faculties both ordinary and extraordinary which the Priests have received from Bishop Lootens and also the Ordinances and Regulations already published in the country.

YELLOW FEVER IN BROOKLYN.—The Brooklyn Health authorities last week ascertained that a genuine case of yellow fever had terminated fatally at 71 Cranberry street. Dr. Jno. G. Johnson reported that on Thursday, the 24th ult., he visited James Hunt, aged 33 years, an engineer and fireman on the tugboat "Atlanta." He found that Hunt had marked symptoms of yellow jack. The extreme heat of his daily work rendered him sensitive to any atmospheric poison. On that day the tug went to Quarantine to a vessel infected with yellow fever. On his return to the city, Hunt began to feel a pain in his head. He vomited freely on Thursday night, but the black vomit did not appear until the following morning. His face rapidly turned yellow. He suffered the greatest agony, and once or twice wildly leaped from his bed. He died on Sunday afternoon. His body was on Monday taken out of the city. The health authorities tried to make a secret of the case, fearing a panic in the neighborhood.—N.Y. Irish American.

HOW THE HARD TIMES FIND.—The correspondent of the Springfield Republican at Hartford, Ct., writes as follows: Last night, an Irishman came to me and exhibited a "notice to quit" that had been served upon him: cause, non-payment of rent. Investigation showed that this man, who has a wife and 5 small children, has, for 5 months, sought work and found it not, either in city or country. He professes to be willing to do any work that will pay his board and that of his family. Another Irishman, who gives the best of references, and who has displayed fresh manly and generous qualities that put some of the detractors of the race to shame, narrates that, though in past years he has accumulated \$2,000 that is now in bank here, he can neither get work nor a chance to buy a place. When he goes to a farm house, either to seek work or to see about a purchase, he gets roughly treated and ordered away by the occupants, who fear that he is a tramp. An unobtrusive, manly fellow as he is (he is giving his son a good education out of his savings), he is, despite his rough clothes and uncouth language, a man who would be a real acquisition to any farming community.

HOW THE HARD TIMES STRIP.—Stripped of her wealth and I fear, growing poorer every year; crippled by the war, depressed in spirit, staggering under the weight of accumulated debt, the South looks and longs for peace as anxiously as ever the mariner looked for the star, by which he might guide his wandering bark aright, when "night and the tempest had gathered around him." If any one section of this country has a deeper interest than another in the restoration of fraternal peace and the stability of good government, the South is that section. If the Northern people cannot bring themselves to the point of trusting the honor and relying on the pledges of the South, they certainly cannot be unmindful of the fact that her interest in keeping the peace is fully equalled by her inability to break it. But we have no desire to break it. If the flag that floats over this capital is not our flag, we have none; if this is not our country, we have none; we are aliens in the land of our birth, and exiles in the homes of our childhood. Here the bones of our ancestors are buried, and here we expect our dust to sleep when our weary feet stand still upon the thorny road we have travelled. This country must be the home of our children; they will have no other home, no other country but this; here they must live, here die, and here be buried. For party purposes, our loyalty may be doubted, and our names sought to be dishonored and detested; but if the time should ever come when a foreign enemy shall invade these shores and this country needs stout hearts and true to defend it, all will then see, in that hour of trial and national danger—

Whose dripping blade and stalwart arm Will hew a red circle in the line, And fence their country's flag from harm.—Hon. John F. House, M.C., Tennessee.

CANADA

The barley crop of Belleville is very light and deliveries do not average 45 lbs. to the bushel. Bears are quite numerous in some parts of Nova Scotia, and many sheep are being carried off.

The Kinkora congregation have presented Rev. Father O'Neil with a handsome set of harness.

The Almonte Gazette says that the crops of a farmer in that locality were in danger of being destroyed by grasshoppers, when a flock of crows alighted on his fields and held a protracted picnic in which grasshoppers in their various stages of growth were partaken of very freely. When the supply of "hoppers" began to run short, the friendly crows, went to seek for them elsewhere, leaving the prospects for good crops much improved by their visit.

DEATH FROM AN ASSAULT.—A SINGULAR POINT OF LAW.—WALKERTON, Sept 5.—About ten days ago two young men named Arnold and Green, living in this neighbourhood, quarrelled about some trifling matter and from words came to blows, in which Arnold got worsted. He then picked up a stone and struck Green on the head, knocking him down and kicking him after he fell. Green brought Arnold before a magistrate, who fined him one dollar and costs. The effect of the blow, however, soon developed such serious symptoms that Green became unconscious, in which state he remained until this morning when he died. An inquest is to be held, but in the meantime Arnold is at large, and the lawyers say that nothing can be done to him on account of his having already been tried and punished for the offence.

By a majority of six to one, the School Board of Halifax has conceded the right to the Catholics to have Catholic teachers in the public schools. The following are the resolutions adopted:—

- Resolved. That the practice with reference to the appointment and employment of teachers to the public schools of the city of Halifax shall henceforth be in accordance with the following scheme:— 1. None but Roman Catholic teachers shall be appointed to, or employed in, the schools where the pupils are now exclusively of that denomination. 2. No Roman Catholic teacher shall be appointed to, or employed in, any other of the existing public schools than those referred to in the preceding paragraph. 3. The Roman Catholic teachers shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Roman Catholic members of the Board, and all other teachers upon the recommendation of the members of the Board not belonging to that denomination. 4. All teachers after their appointment, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions, be under the control and management of the whole Board. 5. This scheme shall not apply to the proposed High School. The Halifax Chronicle (Protestant), says: "If the practical results are satisfactory, we suppose no more sentiment will be permitted to weigh against the new plan."