

soil. The extent of the domains over which the Martins lived in almost regal state may be estimated by the fact that their gate lodge to the mansion was a journey of forty miles. Their power was that of feudal sovereigns, and their hospitality was boundless as their estates. But the time has passed away when a Martin, unquestioned, could hold a red-hot shoe upon the foot of a cruel furrier who had shod a horse with iron glowing from the forge. The most lamentable episode in modern Irish history is the exile of the ancient family of the Martins, with the circumstances which led to it. A London assurance company became possessed of a property equal in extent to many a German Principality, and these in turn now surrender possession to gentlemen of means and feeling, who hope to render these extensive tracts of territory as productive and prosperous as the most favoured portion of the Empire. It has been decided that the Midland Great Western Company shall extend their line to Roundstone, on the Atlantic. A new harbour has already been planned there, and two towns, one devoted to commerce, the other to health and pleasure, are to be constructed on either side of a river abounding with trout and salmon. In the commercial city seven steam factories are marked out. There will be co-operative stores, and all the institutions usual in a mercantile emporium. There are now on the property above 1,600 tenants and a large number of labourers. The co-operative stores, &c., will be so planned as to be capable of extension to meet the requirements of an increasing population. The city set apart for the residences of those who seek health, recreation and pleasure, will be built close to the beach, which is covered with silver sand. An hotel with ball-rooms, coffee-rooms, and 70 bed-chambers, will be raised amongst the first buildings. Piers, pleasure yachts, and all that can add to the comfort and pleasure of a residence by the sea will be provided. The estate contains over 230,000 acres of every variety of land. There are the rich alluvial soil, the short, crisp, sheep pasture, the mountain sward, and the peat moss, both black and yellow. To superintend the extensive agricultural and drainage works contemplated, Professor Baldwin has been engaged, and here he will possess an ample field for the display of that scientific skill and practical knowledge which rendered his services so extremely valuable to the Government. The estate is the largest in the British dominions held by individuals; the purchase money is enormous, the enterprise gigantic. The progress of this effort to improve and open up a magnificent but hitherto comparatively unknown region, should be the subject of national interest.

NEW MORTICE AND CORNER'S COURT FOR DUBLIN.—The ancient custom of removing the dead to a stable of the nearest public-house in order to hold the inquest, an enquiry as to the cause of death and attending circumstances in the ten-room, has given way to a more civilized institution in Dublin. The Corporation of Dublin have just provided a handsome and commodious Corner's Court for the city, which was handed over for public use on Monday last. The building, a substantial one of cut stone, is situated in Marlborough-street, a few yards from Eden Quay and in close proximity to the river, that faithful source of fatal accidents. The upper portion contains the court and jury room, tastefully and conveniently fitted up, whilst the basement is occupied by the hall, on one side of which is the mortuary room, and, on the other, a room for post-mortem examinations and a retiring room for the coroner. The mortuary room contains a number of polished black marble tables for the dead to rest on, and the adjacent walls are also lined with highly polished black marble; the slab for post-mortem examinations is composed of the same material. The entire establishment is an indication of a proper Christian respect for the dead and appreciation of the important duties appertaining to enquiries into the circumstances connected with death.

THE IRISH TIMES contains the following account of Mr. Martin's lecture before the Catholic Young Men's Society of Dundalk. The subject was "The Quarrel between England and Ireland."—Having been introduced by the chairman, Mr. Martin rose, and was received with immense applause, renewed again and again. Silence having been restored, Mr. Martin proceeded to deliver his lecture upon "The Quarrel of Ireland with England." He said he found it exceedingly difficult to say anything new, as the subject had been so frequently treated by able and experienced men before him. Ireland, he asserted, wanted Home Rule, and it was the duty of every Irishman to use every effort to obtain it. Ireland was endowed by Providence with all the attributes and marks of an independent national existence. She was perfectly distinct, and lay at a considerable distance from England. Irishmen spoke the same language as Englishmen, and they were both under the same crown, and if something extraordinary were not the case it would seem to be the interest of the people of both countries to be on good terms with each other. But Englishmen were not content with being free themselves, but wanted to prevent Irishmen from being free, or to allow them to make their own laws, as Englishmen did, for themselves. From this vicious system, Ireland suffered much and long; but during the eighteen years of national prosperity which followed the Declaration of Independence, at the close of the last century, Ireland was in a fair way of healing her social wounds; but England then put a finishing stroke upon her career of robbery, and by force and fraud, destroyed the national existence of Ireland by the "accursed" Act of Union. Taxes were imposed upon Ireland without the consent of the people, and they were deprived of the power of making their own laws. But the people of Ireland were determined to submit to this state of things no longer. They had no wish to enforce their laws upon England, they simply wanted their own country for its inhabitants. Irishmen were willing to be good neighbours of England, but they would never be her willing subjects. After referring to the decrease of population in Ireland, which circumstance the lecturer attributed to British misrule, he said that England was receiving a direct tribute of over three millions of money, the surplus revenue from Ireland by way of profits on manufactures and commerce, making about twenty millions taken annually from Ireland, owing to her being subjected to foreign control. Having denounced the idea of some parties that if Home Rule existed in Ireland it would lead to Catholic ascendancy, he continued to say that after a trial of seven centuries, and the unparalyzing use of the sword, the scaffold, and the dungeon, England dare not leave Ireland without a powerful military force. The question remained, would England never be convinced that she had failed in Ireland? The only good law England might pass was one to repeal the act passed seventy years ago. Mr. Martin then reviewed acts specially passed for Ireland and denounced them all. The Irish Poor Law Act heavily taxed the people, and led to the importation of English officials. If they had Home Rule in Ireland there would be no necessity for Poor Laws. The working of the Encumbered Estates Act led to the land being taken from the old landlords but some under its value. These old landlords had some feeling for their tenants, but the new owners introduced by the act, had no consideration for the unfortunate tenants, who were evicted by thousands from their homes. The Corn Laws were repealed, but the effect of that measure was to put more rent into the pockets of the landlords. The Irish Church Act abolished ascendancy, but the people of Ireland are not materially benefited by that act to the extent of one penny. He regarded the Land Bill with scarcely more favor. It was true the bill contained a clause for compensation for disturbance of occupation, but politicians were of opinion

that it afforded an inducement to evictions, and would lead to the eviction of all tenants holding fifteen acres of land and under. All English acts of Parliament had a bad effect. English domination was the dark, baleful star that overhung Irish energy and Irish industry, and damped and stifled their talents and genius. May God in His mercy, said the lecturer, strike out that dark star. (Here the audience rose en masse and the applause was intense.) After some further observations in the same vein, the lecture came to a close amidst great cheering, again and again renewed.

The following is a translation of a letter received by the member for Westminster from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Versailles, 29th Aug., 1871.—Sir,—I have the honor to announce to you that anxious to recognise the part which you were pleased to take in the work of Irish societies created in favor of the French victims of the late war, the Chief of the Executive Power, President of the Council of Ministers, has, upon my proposition, conferred upon you, by decree bearing date this day, the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. It is truly agreeable to me to be called upon to congratulate you upon a distinction so well bestowed. Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

DE REMSAT, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Smyth, M.P.
It is said that the Government intends to run the risk of losing another Irish county by appointing Sir Patrick O'Brien, M.P. for King's County, to the office of clerk of the Hanaper, in the room of Mr. Cusack, who is to be made a Church Temporalities Commissioner, as Mr. Gladstone finds that the Act requires him to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hamilton.—*Standard.*

IRISH PRIZE BUTTER AT AN ENGLISH EXHIBITION.—The *York Herald* tells us that, at an exhibition of butter and cheese held at Frome, Mr. Thomas Jones, of Glountaine, Kingwilliamstown, Jurony of Duhallow, took first prize in butter; Thomas Forster, of Blarney, second; Mrs. Kennedy, of New Market, third. All these are, our contemporary says, tenants of Lord Cork. There were twenty-one competitors—English, Irish, and Scotch.

HOME RULE.—MR. GLADSTONE'S CHALLENGE.—A host of able Irishmen have started up to tell Mr. Gladstone what we want. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, amongst others, answered Mr. Gladstone's queries in a brilliant speech at the last meeting of the Home Rule Association. He observed that it had become most important for Mr. Gladstone to seize some topic outside English questions which might rally his numerous followers, and he endeavored to do so in his speech at Aberdeen, which Mr. Sullivan characterized as "perilous, illogical, evasive, and tricky." For an answer to Mr. Sullivan refers him to Canada, Nova Scotia, Victoria, Australia, Tasmania, New South Wales; and said, surely a nation, a race, the descendants of scholars, of civilizers, of heroes, and of sages, might be trusted with equal franchises of freeman with the communities born of the outpouring of the jails of England. Mr. Gladstone's objection, on the score of breaking up Imperial institutions, was met by the fact that he had, in disestablishing the Protestant Church from a sense of justice, torn up and trampled under foot an Imperial institution, whatever were its merits. Mr. Sullivan went on to say, it was not the Home Rule party who desired to break up Imperial institutions; it was rather advisers of the Sovereign, who told her to spurn the professed hand of Ireland put forward sincerely, and in good faith as a cheerful compromise between a disaffected population and a subjugating power. Let that hand be spurned, and like Emancipation, some day when passion had been too far embittered, when hates had been too much inflamed, and when all over the world an infuriated people had risen in their might—some day, such a day as that might come, when, all too late, an English statesman might rue the day when by refusing the peaceable and constitutional demand made here, he had not maintained, but dismembered, the British Empire.—*Dublin Correspondent of London Tablet.*

THE ORDER OF S. GREGORY.—His Holiness the Pope has been pleased to confer upon Arthur Moore, Esq., of Moorsfort, Tipperary, son of the late esteemed member for that county, the decoration of Knight of the Order of St. Gregory, with the appointment of Private Chamberlain of Honor to His Holiness. We believe that Mr. Moore is the first Irishman who has received this high distinction.—*Freeman's Journal.*

CATTLE VERUS PEOPLE IN IRELAND.—From the abstracts published by the Registrar-General of the acreage under the several crops in Ireland in 1871, it appears that there has been a net decrease of 29,314 acres in the area under cultivation. The estimated value of live stock shows an increase of £1,240,988.

THE IRISHMAN'S MILITARY SCHOOL.—The improper dismissal of the Rev. Mr. Leonard, the Catholic chaplain, has led to the issue of a new Charter to this institution. The board of military officers is broken up, and a more civil one substituted. It is stated that the new governors will include the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Kildare, Judge Longfield, Dr. Ball, and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.

THE PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAICH ON DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.—In his last charge to his clergy the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh says that in the altered circumstances of their Church, Protestants cannot provide the necessary education for their youth. If they are to educate their children it must be by a public grant—the saw no other available means.

A proof of restored confidence in the maintenance of peace and order among the people of the County Tipperary is afforded in the fact that at a meeting of magistrates, under the presidency of Lord Lismore, it was resolved to recommend that the extra police force of 70 men be reduced to 20.—Another meeting will be held to consider the points from which the constables may be withdrawn.

INCREASED FOREIGN TRADE OF BELFAST PORT.—The *Northern Whig* states that the number of foreign vessels discharging cargoes in Belfast at present exceeds that of any former season. The cargoes chiefly consist of flax, breadstuffs, and timber. The rate of laborer's wages averages from 5s to 7s 6d a day, and even at these high figures it is difficult to obtain the required number of hands.

The Dublin Correspondent of the *New York Tablet* says:—The most eloquent Irish pulpit orator of the day—the Very Rev. Thomas Burke, O.P.—is about to visit America. He will preach his last sermon in the city, previous to his departure, in the Church of St. Saviour, St. Dominic Street, in aid of the funds of the Denmark St. Orphan charity.

As "UNPLEASANT OCCURRENCE" AT A CLUB-HOUSE.—We have heard with much regret that an unpleasant difference took place at the Gaiety Club-house some few days ago, the parties concerned being Mr. Hyacinth d'Arcy, New Forest, and Mr. John Martin Sheridan, Phoenix-hill, Castlebar. It appears that the dispute arose from the fact of Mr. d'Arcy impugning the accuracy of certain charges brought against him as a landlord, by Father Lavelle, through the columns of one of our Galway contemporaries. As it was Mr. Sheridan who furnished Father Lavelle with the statistics upon which the charges were grounded, he, having heard that their truth was contradicted, at once proceeded to the Club-house, met Mr. d'Arcy there, asked him to retract his statements, but, having got a refusal, a slight "scene" took place, in which Mr. Sheridan (to use his own words) acted "the only part which, as a gentleman, was left open to him under the circumstances."—*Tuan Herald.*

SAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A most melancholy

accident, by which two deserving men have lost their lives, has just taken place at Roslare, near Wexford. It appears that the consignments of the station were on the look-out for one of the cutters which visit the place, and observing a vessel outside put off to meet her, believing it to be the expected one. After some time the boat put back, and when near the station she upset. Six of the crew had life-belts and were saved, but, unfortunately, one had not his belt, and was lost. The chief boatman, on being brought ashore, was found to be in a very weak condition. Restoratives were used, but were of no avail, as he died on Monday morning, leaving a large family to mourn his loss.

ARCHBISHOP TAHERY'S LITTLE COMPENSATION.—The Protestant rector of St. Bride's, Dublin, in a letter to the Press, contrasts the position of a poor, though much respected and hard-working Protestant clergyman who has just died, leaving a large family unprovided for, with that of the Archbishop of the Diocese. This poor gentleman laboured as a curate for 26 years, and was respected and beloved by his Catholic neighbours as well as by the poor of his own flock. He died a few days ago, unable to make the smallest provision for his family, who are now forced to appeal to the public. On the other hand, the Archbishop had demanded the modest annuity for life of £11,000 from the Church Commissioners; his income from his see being only £7,887 11s. 10d. Truly, as the rector says, the contrast is "edifying and encouraging."

REPRESENTATION OF GALWAY.—There will be no vacancy in Galway at present as the departure of Mr. Gregory for Ceylon is postponed. It has been decided, it is said, that the present governor of that island shall remain for some time longer. There is an ugly rumour that the real cause of postponement is that Government are afraid to make any vacancy in the representation that can be avoided in the present temper of the constituencies. They hope for better times, and the chance of being able to give a sop to the popular party in the meantime.—*Holborn Cur. of London Tablet.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLISH FACTORY FIRMS.—Last week a great outcry was made by the English press about the backward state of Irish civilization, as evinced by a recent faction fight in Dublin. At the very period of this outbreak of indignation, a faction fight was being fought with fierce fury in a district of Bolton, in Lancashire. The local papers tell us that for some time past disturbances of a rather serious nature have occurred in a district known as Slaterfield, between some bricklayers and their laborers and the foremen employed at the works of the Mayor (Mr. T. Walmsley). Several fights have taken place, and in one or two instances serious injuries have been inflicted. Two men were nearly kicked to death on one occasion. Some half-dozen of the men have been brought before the magistrates and bound over for two months. The Mayor said a complete "reign of terror" existed in the neighborhood.—*Northern Press.*

THE MARCH OF CHOLERA.—As the facts accumulate which throw light upon the present epidemic of cholera we are better able to appreciate the remarkable character of the outbreak, and the probabilities of a renewed invasion of Great Britain by the disease. It would be inappreciable with the facts yet at command (the more important of which have been published in the *Letter* from time to time as they have become known) to write a connected history of the outbreak, and it is sufficient for our present purpose briefly to sketch the diffusion of the epidemic during the past four months. This we propose to do, and the facts we are about to state will show the danger to this kingdom of a renewed invasion of cholera has been rather underrated than overstated. From the middle of June last cholera has been unceasingly active in many localities along the course of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and it has been widely prevalent in the central, northern, and north-western provinces of Persia. Within this period, also, the epidemic has visited with considerable severity several parts of the trans-Asian provinces of Russia. The diffusion of the disease in these provinces links the epidemic in Persia with the epidemic in Europe; and it is not improbable that, as the history of the epidemic becomes more clearly understood, it will be found that the recent diffusion of cholera in Europe is an extension of the disease from Persia, where the malarial has probably been constantly prevalent in an epidemic form since 1867. But while a doubt must for the present rest upon the mode of origin of the existing diffusion of cholera in northern Europe, no question can arise as to the extension of the epidemic now in progress in Arabia—an extension which seriously threatens Egypt, and through Egypt southern Europe, in the manner and by the tracks first traversed by the disease in 1867. Starting from Meshed Hussein, in the pashalik of Bagdad, a few weeks ago, the epidemic has spread to Hayal, in the Jabel Siamanna, and thence to Klayber, a village only three days' journey from Medina, and situated on an important route to that town. The time of the Meccan pilgrimage for this year is, we believe, close at hand, and we understand that considerable anxiety is manifested by the Ottoman authorities in view of the probable introduction of cholera among the pilgrims. About the time, apparently, when this extension of cholera from the pashalik of Bagdad into Arabia began, the epidemic, already widely spread in Russia in Europe, became increasingly diffusive there. It reappeared in several of the Russian ports of the Sea of Azof and of the Black Sea, especially in Taganrog, Rostov, and Kherson—all ports affected in the previous year, and earlier in the present year. In South Russia and Great Russia, where the epidemic had been decreasing it began to spread with greater activity than it had hitherto shown, extending widely into the provinces of Poltava and Kostrov, and reappearing at Ekaterinoslav, Kief, and Nicolaief. The epidemic now also appeared in the north at Archangel, and on the northern shore of the Gulf of Finland at Helsingfors. It began to spread also with the greatest rapidity in the north-western provinces, particularly in the government of Vittebsk. In the Baltic provinces, Riga, Pernau, Wolmar, and Mitau became infected, and the disease showed itself in several other localities; and in Poland the epidemic appeared in Suwalki and elsewhere. The disease, in fact, within the period under consideration, spread into all the principal divisions of Russia in Europe, and it is now practically distributed over the whole area of this portion of the Russian empire. While this greater extension of the epidemic was going on in Russia, cholera was steadily spreading along the coast districts of the German provinces of the Baltic, from Königsberg to Swinemünde, the latter town being attacked on August 22. The western ports of the Continent were now also attacked, cholera appearing in Altona about the 19th, and in Hamburg about August 23. About the same period that cholera broke out at Altona and Hamburg it appeared also on the south-eastern extremity of Europe, at Constantinople, spreading there, doubtless, from the infected ports of the Black Sea. At the present time epidemic cholera is prevalent in the pashalik of Bagdad, in the central and north-western provinces of Persia, in the trans-Caucasian provinces of Russia, in several of the Russian ports of the Black Sea and Sea of Azof throughout Russia in Europe, and in the provinces of Germany on the Baltic and North Sea. The disease is extending from the pashalik of Bagdad into the Hedjaz, from the Black Sea to the Bosphorus, and from the seaboard provinces of Germany to the central provinces of the empire. In presence of a widely-spread extending epidemic of cholera, which has effected a lodgment in the westernmost ports of Europe, and is increasing there, the danger

of the epidemic invading Great Britain can hardly be held to be remote, and the precautionary measures premature which are now being so strongly urged upon local authorities.—*Lancet.*

To Aspul, near Bolton, in Lancashire, belongs the disgraceful distinction of having produced the Champion wife-batterer of the world. A collier named Bradley is the ruffian who enjoys this bad preeminence. Some weeks ago this miscreant, returning from his work, shut and barred his door and then coolly told his wife that he was going to murder her. The instrument which his devilish malice prompted him to use for his nefarious purpose was a bull dog, whose ferocious instincts had been highly cultivated by his more brutal master. He set the animal on the poor helpless woman, who in her panic took refuge in a cupboard. But the dog soon dragged her from this shelter and bit and worried her till she was one mass of ugly wounds, her right arm which she had used to defend her self being terribly mutilated. The dog, whether from fear or disgust at his work, having desisted, the human brute (called a husband) came to his assistance. With blows and kicks he soon made his wretched wife insensible, and then left her to recover as best she could. The neighbors sought medical help, and the physician, on arriving, found her in a very precarious state. Bradley was arrested and tried for the murderous assault. And what do our readers think was the penalty inflicted? Six months imprisonment! Pity there is no Sexton in Aspul to mete out justice to Bradley & Co. Indeed, in such a case as this, even Mr. Justice Lyndal's presence might well be excused.—*Montreal Gazette.*

IS THERE TO BE A DISSOLUTION?—The probability of a dissolution of Parliament is seriously discussed in London. It is believed on high authority that Mr. Gladstone favors an appeal to the country, being confident that a general election would be decisively in his favour, whereas at present public opinion shows itself in isolated defeat. It is not thought probable that any defensive movement will be adopted at present, but two or three more defeats would undoubtedly turn the scale in favour of a general election.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—In nearly every part of north and east Yorkshire extensive inquiries made during the past week show the disease to be widespread and of most serious proportions. The crops have gone rapidly leading during the last week fortnight. It is quite common to hear of crops half bad, and it is not unusual to hear it said the potatoes are not worth the cost of digging up. It seems certain that one-half the crop is diseased.

Mr. George Melly, M.P., of Stoke-upon-Trent, and one of the leading Liberals of Liverpool, and an enthusiastic advocate for providing gymnasia for the people, has generously given a splendid gymnasium, completely fitted up with all the latest appliances, to the Liverpool Boys' Refuge, where it has been set up in the spacious playground, and is greatly appreciated by Father Nugent's proteges.

A pretty persecution of Catholics is still being carried on by English noblemen or their agents, by the enforcement of a sort of exceptional church-rate. Lord Sefton and Lord Derby seem equally liable to the charge. The former had promised to build a church at Kirby; it is nearly completed, an elaborate stone building. The Catholic farmers in common with the Protestant, were required by the agent to cart the stone, when wanted, without any pay. Secondly; they are about to place a new organ in Knowsley church, and a tax of forcement in the pound is to be levied on Lord Derby's tenants, Catholics included!

Mr. George Potter, the trades unionist, writes to the *Times* on Monarchy, Republicanism, and Democracy. He states that while a great number are in favour of a Republic, he believes that if certain broad measures were passed it would save of the necessity of a change of Government. The first is a re-arrangement in the civil list. Secondly, a thorough reform of the Upper House. Next comes the restriction of the electoral suffrage, to depend to a great extent on the success of the ballot; than a complete disestablishment and disendowment of the English Church, his two last points being headed, "The Land Question" and "The Claim of the People."

Mr. Potter contends that the American Republic is cheaper than English Monarchy, and speaking of the Land Question, he insists that true justice will never be done until every man is bound at his death to divide what he has with his wife and children. In conclusion the writer believes that the just claims of the people will never be understood until in Parliament they may be explained, advocated, and defended, with the assistance of representatives from among themselves. The *Times* thinks the letter on the whole will be read with satisfaction, as reflecting a point of view widely remote from that of contumacious anarchists.

FROM SEVERAL TO CHARITIES.—The *Times*, under this appropriate heading, prints the following letter from the Rev. B. W. Wilson, curate, of Liverpool:—In your article of to-day upon the Registrar-General's report, you mention Lancashire among the counties showing a lack of elementary education, as evidenced by the number of persons signing their marks instead of signing their names in the marriage registers. In the parish churches of Liverpool there are annually about 1,500 marriages, but we do not find that, as a rule, the people mark their mark because they cannot write. I believe I am by no means exaggerating when I state that about one in every five is more or less under the influence of intoxicating drink. It is this, combined with the nervousness of a trying ordeal, which causes so many marks to be made, and not, as you state, the want of elementary education.

UNITED STATES.

Towards the Canadas, and the other British Dominions on our Northern border, the wise and far-seeing policy of the United States, would be to prove ourselves their best, and most generous friends. The wisest and ablest statesman that ever held the place of Secretary of State in our Federal Government, was William L. Marcy, of New York. He was the author of the Reciprocity Treaty with regard to Canada and the Maritime Provinces on our North-Eastern border. That Treaty did the people of the United States much more good than harm; and was a great benefit to Canada. It was doing much to smooth the way towards everything valuable in a Federal alliance, if not, at length, Union. It lasted till another New Yorker became Secretary of State for the United States—one as narrow in mind as Marcy had been broad—one as mean as Marcy was magnanimous; one as decrepit as Marcy was powerful—need we say that we mean the whiskey-guzzling, fox-wiggled, tripping and cheating William H. Seward. So we are experiencing the fruits of the narrow-minded mistakes of Mr. Seward. When Marcy held the Diplomatic seat, we scolded the English Government, and were generous to her Colonies, which were our neighbors! Under the results of Seward's doings we are fawning and cringing to England; and are making ugly mouths at the American Colonies of British origin—like our own—to which we ought to show the disposition of an older and stronger brother.

We throw out these expressions, before speaking of two trifling events that have happened within a week. One relates to the fishermen of Gloucester, Massachusetts. As Massachusetts is rapidly getting rid of the Puritans, and filling up with Irish Catholics, we take the more interest in its interests. The fishermen of the New England coast are suffering a real hardship. They had rights of fishing all along most of the northern coasts, from Colonial times. In all the early treaties of the United States with Great Britain, these fishing rights formed an important, and

a contested, part. It is only of late years that, out of deference to the English Government, the rights of our fisheries have been ignored. But the true solution of this question is in re-establishing a generous system of "reciprocity" with our Northern neighbors. The other little incident of an unpleasant character is of another sort. A few days ago, the intelligent telegraph, manipulated by the Associated Press, informed us that "General O'Neil, a Southern General," had broken out, somewhere near Pembina, but on the Canadian side, in another Fenian raid on British Possessions. Now, this "General" O'Neil, having been a nuisance before now, is becoming, at present, an intolerable nuisance. Some time before the war, he was a humble resident of Richmond; and, thence, for his health, or his pecuniary convenience, or for no matter what, left and went out to the Northwest. When our civil war broke out, he attained the position of Major in some kind or other, in a *United States* Regiment, of some kind or other, in a *Confederate* Regiment, of some kind or other, in a *Confederate* Regiment, all came from an improvised appointment from one or other "wing" or "tail" of the Fenian Brotherhood. Mr. O'Neil showed the character of his "generalship" in a former atrocious attack on the peaceable people over the Canadian border. He was left off, then, with a great amount of lenity. In his escapade of a few days ago, he is plainly having anything to do with the Fenians. He seems to have been making war on the poor, honest people of the River City of the North, all on his own hook—with the connivance of some two dozen of gallows-birds assisting. It is really time to be done with this nuisance.—"This Mr. O'Neil ought to have a sheriff's jury to pass on whether he needs the straight-jacket of a lunatic asylum, or the striped garments of a criminal prison. He is, in any way, no fit person to be left running loose except he can find responsible parties to go his bail in a sufficient sum, for his future good behavior."

The sum of it is this. Our national policy is contemptible, because it tends to the strong, and is unjust to the weak. Towards the British Possessions, on our northern border, our wise, as well as generous policy, should be that of showing that we are their better friends. Then, in due time, by one or other disturbance of politics, or of war, those Provinces will, *actually*, such a closer, and federal, alliance with the United States. The day may come, too, and that before very long, when the sincere goodwill, and sense of benefit conferred, of these neighboring Provinces may be of great value to us, politically. For we have not seen the end of the troubles that are going to torment us. He is a wise man, and it is a wise people, that strives to make neighbors good friends.—*New York Freeman's Journal.*

The Archbishop has taken steps for the erection of a new and Grand Cathedral in Baltimore to be dedicated under the patronage of St. Pius, the Patron Saint of the Pope. It is to be erected as a memorial of the present Pontificate.

New York is adopting precautionary measures against a visitation of cholera.

A Western paper describes Divine worship as it was recently witnessed in a certain town in Southern Kansas. The service was held in a gambling room, and the preacher expounded the parable of the lost sheep, while some of the audience listened and others quarrelled and shouted over their cards. One individual ventured to remark that the speaker was paying altogether too much attention to a mere sheep, and added petulantly, "Why don't the old fellow tell us something about Texas steers?" As the preacher descended from his elevation and was passing through the crowd, he was approvingly accosted by several of his rough auditors, and one, more demonstrative than the rest, insisted upon the preacher drinking with him. This demand was assented to, and the man of God took a benediction, while his out-throw indulged in a cock-tail.

OUR AUNT.—Beautiful old age—beautiful as the slow-dropping mellow autumn of a rich glorious summer. In the old man nature has fulfilled her work; she leads him with her blessings; she fills him with the fruits of a well-spent life; and, surrounded by his children and his wife's children, she rocks him softly to a grave, to which he is followed with blessings. God forbid we should not call it beautiful. There is another life—hard, rough and thorny; trodden with bleeding feet and aching brain; the life of which the cross is the symbol; a battle which no peace follows, this soil of the grave; which the grave grasses to finish by the victory is won; and, strange that it should be so, this is the highest life of man. Look back along the graves of history; there is none whose life has been other than this.

TO CURE A WINDY PILE.—A Coldwater, Mich., farmer sends the following to the *Good New Yorker*, in answer to an inquiry of a correspondent for a cure for a windy horse:—"Cut all of the hay that you feed in a box that will run it about one and a quarter inches long. Moisten the 'chop' (one-half bushel is enough) with pure water, and let it stand from one feeding time until the next. Have some feed mixed as follows: One part (by weight) of Indian corn, to two of oats ground together. To this meal add an equal measure of coarse middlings, and mix well. When ready to feed, make your chop-ped hay very wet, and stir with it from two to four quarts of your mixed meal and throw on about a teaspoonful of salt. Leave off bran mashes and flaxseed until she is sick (which will not be very soon if she has regular exercise, or even hard work, and an airy dry stable). If driving, or working very hard, give at noon a feed of clean, wet oats, and the chopped feed only night and morning. If the above-described feeding does not prevent the annoyance add half a teaspoonful of saturated solution of carbonic acid to each pail of water for her drink. Do not drive fast immediately after a full meal or large draught of water. It is better to keep a pail of water where horses can sip as they choose when they are not hoarse."

The following method of storing potatoes recommended by Dr. F. Moigno, is a simple and sure way of preserving them from rot. When mature the potatoes are dug and allowed to dry, and are then put into pits that are lined with straw. As they are deposited in the pit, either chanced powder, gypsum, or the ashes of coal or wood, should be freely scattered among them in quantity sufficient to fill up all interstices. They should then be protected from the action of direct sunlight, and, after a few days, covered with two, or what is better, four feet of soil; care being taken that the ground about the pits is effectually drained.

FALL PLOWING FOR CORN.—The *Practical Farmer*, in answer to an inquiry of a correspondent as to how fall plowing will do for corn next spring, and what treatment, if any, will be necessary in the spring before planting, says—"Excellent crops of corn have been raised on prairie soil, trench plowed in the fall with a double Michigan plow, and harrowed in the spring. Seed turned to the ordinary depth would be likely to produce a good crop of grass and a very poor crop of corn. A good farmer, who has had extensive experience on a variety of soils in Illinois, says that, taking one year with another, he has averaged better crops from old land plowed in the spring. His course has been to plow when the land is in the best condition in the fall, and to go over it just before planting with a harrow. He thinks spring plowing of old ground for corn would be preferable to fall plowing, if the farmer was moderately sure that the ground would be in good condition in relation to dryness. But as so much of the land is water-soaked in the spring, and in no condition to be turned with the plow, he thinks the chances of a good crop are best on fall plowing.—A strong argument in favor of fall plowing is that you help along the spring work amazingly."