them. Compare for a moment the respective treathem. Canada and Ireland. 40 years ago Canada was mentor command was the most loyal appanage of in repetition; how a substitution of the British crown. And why should she not? She is loaded with favors by the now affectionate and is loaded with favors by the now affectionate and is toward mother. Canada is to all intents and indulgent independent. The country was split up purposes independent and of which had its little into many provinces each of which had its little priliment and its separate laws and dominion. parliament the scattered state the whole But to receiped into a Federal Union, and have been stronger to decide upon and thus the nation made stronger to decide upon and thus the own destinies should it ever choose to make schange from the present system. Canada, though, is no such fool. The people of the country underis no such took interests too well to care to throw of a subjection which is nominal at the expense of on a subjective which are real. We do not by foreiting so much mean to indicate military protection which Canada does not want, or if she did would in all probability find inadequate, but gains of a much more tangible and ready nature. The great want which Canada feels is the means of internal communication. It is only by railways the sild districts can become accessible to the enterprise of the great cultivator, and the great natural wealth of the Dominion receive its fitting development. To construct great arterial lines has been very properly the first consideration of Canadian takesmen, but capital is wanted and difficult to find, But here comes the advantage of having a generous mother. Down comes the old lady, puts her name on the back of a bill, and the hardy offspring can negociate the ready with the utmost facility. The construction of the Grand Trunk was thus helped, and now there is passing through Parliament a Bill to gnarantee part of the cost of an Inter-Oceanic line-a line to link the Atlantic and Pacific. When the second reading of the measure came before the House of Commons there was a slight show of opposition, but of how trifling its consequence may be ndged from a note of the figures—for the second rading there were 117 against 15. Almost the only pretext for a debate was the charge made by e members of the Conservative party that it was a bribe to Canada for holding her tongue about the Geneva award. But this Mr. Gladstone denied, alleging if there was any reason for it at all, that it was for the loss suffered by Canada in the Fenian mid. The simple truth is, that neither was the cause, but the same that has caused Canadian rebels to be treated as Colonial statesmen, that has given complete legislative independence to the country without separation, and that has made the lightest wish of Canada always be listened to with the utmost deference. The cause is merely geographical. It is that there are two thousand miles of ocean between Great Britain and the Canadian Coast. But here are we unfortunate Ireland with only sixty to a hundred mile sea between us and our dear mother, step-sister shall we call her? and we feel the consequences of it in the total sacrifice of our independence and the stern denial (on principles of political economy, of course) of anything like a Govemment guarantee for means of inter-communication. We have neither the advantages of freedom nor of dependency. When we ask for help we are told to be self-reliant, when we demand to be allowed to aid ourselves by the regulation of our own affairs, we are told that we are looking for separation. In every possible way we are made to feel the disadvantages of proximity, and the immense benefit Canada possesses in being so far away. Unluckily we cannot slip our cable and drift a thousand miles or so. The foundations of this Old Ire-land lie too deep. We must only make the best of the situation, and insist that we be treated as if we were a thousand miles off. Perhaps it would be too much to expect quite as much as Canada has got, independence and help together. We should be content with one. If we were allowed to manage our own domestic affairs we believe we would never be compelled to sue for the help which is necessitated by the half-alive condition in which the present system leaves this country.—Cork Examiner.

From the statement of the plaintiff's counsel in the action against the Rev. Robert O'Keeffe, of Callan for assault, it appears that the plaintiff, Mr. Lewis Harkin, visited the Callan National School in the discharge of his duty as Inspector under the Board. of Education, and that while there the reverend ratty will be immediately placed under the providefendant entered, and having first exclaimed "Leave sions of the Peace Preservation Act, and that an to the door; but failing to do so, he called on one Five policemen have been sent from the Depot for of the male teachers to assist him, and by their united efforts they thrust him violently forth. The defence to the action was twofold—first, a denial of the assault, and next a justification on the ground that plaintiff was a trespasser and that defendant, as manager of the school, had a right to expel him; but counsel asserted that both defences were groundless, as the plaintiff had, by virtue of his office, at least as much right to enter the school as detendant. . Whether or not the latter was parish priest, ormanager of the school, or had been suspended or removed from either or both of those offices did not enter into the case. 'The further hearing of the case was adjourned to this morning .- Cork Examiner, June 26.

Catholic and Protestant Irishmen are each day becoming better friends. Far away from home they are found on the best of terms, and there is really no reason why they should be otherwise at home. The Irish of one class and other have much in common to be proud of in their national character. Catholic and Protestant Irishmen are equally brave, hospitable and charitable; equally brilliant in the intellectual power and oratory that have brought distinction to the Irish name. Cannot all then endeavor to gather an idea of the present position of our national resources. There are some whose places or circumstances forbid, perhaps, the prominence that an independent position could only premote in them, in relation to their country—there are others the creatures of corruption or the slaves of prejudicebut there are none at all but could if they only would do a little for the country. Is it a gain to the Protestant to see his Catholic neighbour poor and struggling, and ultimately emigrating, or still worse the children emigrating every one and leaving the poor old parents behind them. This is now going on a long time. Of course prejudice nods to the Irish Protestant that it is all for his luck that the "papist" leaves Ireland. An interview with some of our early companions who have lived together in distant lands soon dissipates all this. We have been asked by such persons, not about religion, which they truly say is a holy thing not to be touched on as the things of this world. But they ask what has become of our industries, natural and mechanical, or by what form of Government have they been blighted, whilst the enormous magnitude of England's wealth and trade has been developed and accomplished one side of us by the same hands within the past hundred years to an extent unknown in any other nation. This is a question for Irishmen certainly. A few days ago the English Chief Secretary for Ireland, brought a bill on Irish Fisheries before the English Parliament, and made law of it for Ireland. Living on the Coast, as we do, we necessarily feel an interest in such legislation on the Fisheries. Living in a province where there is plenty of meat on land and fish in the waters, neither of which the population can cat, by want of being able to get them, we are Parliamentary without being in Parliament by saying a word on such matters. Lord Hartington never introduced a sentence favourable to the Irish Coast Fishermen. In our humble opinion, the noble Marquis is a very smart young man, accomplished and amiable, but a most unfit person to be Chief Secretary or first assistant in the Government of Ireland. No Irish gentleman in his office would so

families by one sudden calamity that gave five brave ment," and the London Nonconformist committee venturous fishermen a common watery grave. We might enumerate our mineral and other resources, our insular position so favourable to commerce, and yet we have participated in an inverse ratio with the development and progress of England's industries for the last hundred years. When are we to get a start? Never until we have Home Government. Never until the genius of Irishmen is engaged in the direction of the expenditure of our taxes towards realising the deposits of wealth that underlie our soil; in the extension of manufacture and foreign trade: never until our time is properly valued and our resources properly husbanded and used; until we shall become more than mere herdsmen and breeders of cattle, trusting to one single industry that may be suddenly destroyed by disease and then -If we go on for another twenty years as we have done in the past, our nation will be even worse; for instead of having a population not far beyond the reach of pauperism and destitution we shall have no Irish population at all. God has given our nation bountiful gifts. There are other gifts that involve the question of Home Government, upon which a people are largely and admittedly dependent. No reflective man can fail to see that it is on Home Government all countries largely rely for the manner in which their resources are extended and employed. If rightly used these will tend to a nation's elevation; but if misapplied they are sure to lead to demoralisation and ultimately to its downfall

and decay.—Mayo Examiner. CURIOUS WILL CASE - DUBLIN, June 25 .- In the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, before Lord Chief Justice Whiteside and a special jury, an issue directed by the Court was tried as to the validity of the will of Robert Stapland Byrne, who died in the Wexford Union workhouse in the course of last year. The question involved was as to the guardianship and consequent religious instruction of two of the testator's children. The will which was stated to be in testator's own handwriting, contained the following clause:-"Being most unxious as to the future welfare of my younger children, it is my last and most anxious wish and desire that they be brought up and instructed according to the faith and precepts of the Roman Catholic Church." And he accordingly nominated two Roman Catholic clergyman guardians, entrusting to them all the re-ligious power and rights that he possessed over them. The testator was originally a Protestant, was educated in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic College. Wexford, and in August, 1848, married Charlotte Power, a Protestant, before a Protestant minister. He was unsuccessful in worldly affairs, and in the year 1858 he entered the Wexford militia, and subsequently became an inmate of the union workhouse. The two children who entered with him were registered as Roman Catholics, but the elder of them was so ignorant that he knew nothing whatever of his catechism, and he was afterwards registered as a Protestant. Two children were born at later periods during an interval of the father's absence from the workhouse. After the births the testator, his wife and children, were re-After the births admitted to the workhouse, where the father died. The allegation now was, that the will in dispute was a concection of various parties, who acted upon the father when mental condition was weak and unable to resist their influence. The case is at hear

DEATH OF JOHN DUMAS, ESQ., KILLARNEY.-We regret to have to announce the death of John Dumas, Esq., of Fort William, Killarney, which took place at his residence on the 20th ult., at the advanced age of 83 years. He was for over 30 years a guardian of the Killarney Union, and was much esteemed by his private friends for his many estimable qualities, and his loss will be much felt and universally regretted by the poor of the neighbourhood, as he was always known amongst them as the " poor man's

THE PEACE PLESERVATION ACT FOR CLARE.-It is understood that in consequence of the recent attempt to assassinate Mr. Joseph Hall, J.P., Clooney, and other agrarian outrages of a similar character having occurred in that district, the barony of Upper Bunundrel," attempted to drag plaintiff additional police station will be added to the district. this purpose, who will be located at Clooney, convenient to Mr Hall's residence.

The route has arrived for the 1st Battalion, 12th Regiment, to proceed from Athlone to the Curragh Camp on the 8th proximo, there to occupy the lines vacated by the 34th Regiment. It is surmised that the Depot of the 2nd Battalion, 12th Regiment, will remain at Athlone till the conclusion of the English Autumn Manœuvres, when it will be replaced by the 35th Regiment. It is rumoured that there will be no Irish Manœuvres.

REPRESENTATION OF WATERPORD.-Mr. De la Poer. M.P. for the county of Waterford, has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds and a new writ for the election of his successor was moved for in the House of Commons. The Hon Mr. Villiers Stuart, son of Lord Stuart de Decies, has already addressed the electors, avowing Home Rule principles.

Another labourers' strike has taken place in one of the large concerns in Limerick, arising out of a demand for higher wages, and some men who were brought in from Waterford to replace those on strike were attacked by the latter and their windows broken.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL .- The scheme of amendments to the Education Act which Mr. Forster introduced as we were about to go to press last week has by no means satisfied the adherents of the Birmingham League. He has gone, however, to the utmost limit which respect for individual liberty of conscience would permit. He abolishes the 25th clause which enables School Boards to pay to such school as the parent may prefer the fees which that parent is too poor himself to pay. He leaves the School Boards in possession of the power of exercising compulsion, and is, therefore, obliged to provide some method by which the fees of schools other than State schools are to be paid. It would be monstrous, as everybody except Mr. Dixon and his friends appears ready to acknowledge, that a poor man should be subjected to fine or imprisonment because, though he is ready to send his children to school, he will not send them to a school to which he conscientiously objects. Mr. Forster has, we think, made every concession that anybody could reasonably expect to the Nonconformist agitation by proposing to enact that the guardians of the poor shall in the first place refuse out-door relief in cases when the children are not sent to school, and shall, when the parents are too poor to pay the fees, or all the fees, make them such allowance as enable them to do so. The parents may then send the children to any public elementary school they may choose, provided always that it be an efficient one. It is not as yet clear what proof of efficiency is to be demanded, but this, as the Times justly observes, is one of those details which will have to be settled in committee. And in order to meet the possible objection that the payment made by the guardians covers more than secular instruction, it is provided that this allowance shall in no case amount to more than the ordinary fee payable at the school selected, or to more than one furthing for each attendance. The guardians in short are to refuse relief to a man unless he has his children deal with the Irish Coast Fisheries after this manner, refuse reflet to a man united the use of every form of beverage when he shows that he cannot pay for symptoms as these. The most heartrending phase keep out of his way; but when he does drunk, he goes the use of every form of beverage when he shows that he cannot pay for symptoms as these. The most heartrending phase keep out of his way; but when he does drunk, he goes the use of every form of beverage when he educated; and if he shows that he cannot pay for symptoms as these. The most heartrending phase keep out of his way; but when he does drunk, he goes the use of every form of beverage when he educated; and if he shows that he cannot pay for symptoms as these. The most heartrending phase keep out of his way; but when he does drunk, he goes the use of every form of beverage when he educated; and if he shows that he cannot pay for symptoms as these. The most heartrending phase keep out of his way; but when he does drunk, he goes the use of every form of beverage when he educated; and if he shows that he cannot pay for symptoms as these. The most heartrending phase keep out of his way; but when he does drunk, he goes the use of every form of beverage when he educated; and if he shows that he cannot pay for symptoms as these. The most heartrending phase keep out of his way; but when he does drunk, he goes the use of every form of beverage when he educated; and if he shows that he cannot pay for symptoms as these. The most heartrending phase keep out of his way; but when he does drunk, he goes the use of every form of beverage when he does drunk, he goes the use of every form of beverage when he does drunk, he goes the use of every form of beverage when he does drunk, he goes the use of every form of beverage when he does drunk, he goes the use of every form of beverage when he does drunk he d

cally manifest far away, is witheld from Boffin and just so much as will enable him to do so, leaving from the Shannon where the flood and the stormy him the choice of the school. Mr. Dixon and Mr. cean swept over Irish homesteads and bereaved Richard at once expressed their "bitter disappointwhich met on Monday passed resolutions that the Government plan is "conceived in the interests of denominationalism, is calculated to disappoint the just expectations of Nonconformists," gives subsidies to sectarian schools out of the public rates, makes the objectionable payment, which was optional with School Boards, obligatory on Boards of Guardians; and "virtually involves the creation of a new Church Establishment," because the few pence allowed by the guardians may find their way into a Catholic or an Anglican school. To be decently consistent, these fiery objectors should first move heaven and earth for the abolition of workhouse chaplaincies; and the only possible explanation of their inconsistency is that they are really actuated, not so much by a sense that there is a principle at stake, as by the desire to achieve a particular result -namely, to wrest the education of the country, particularly of the rural districts, out of the hands of those who have now the management of it. They therefore, forsaking all their carlier traditions, avowedly insist on a scheme which would systematically violate the rights of conscience, and announce their uncompromising opposition to the present Bill "at every stage," and their intention of putting the screw on Members of Parliament through the constituencies. We hope sincerely that they may fail, and that the tyranny of State interference with consciences may be kept out of this country at all events for some time longer.—Tablet.

LORD SALISBURY ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—But that the tendency of the age is in this direction no one who watches the course of affairs upon the Continent of Europe can doubt, and we are glad to see that Lord Salisbury has just called attention to the fact in a speech which he made on Monday at Hitchin. The one object at which "a powerful, numerous, and active party is striving, is the overthrow of the Christian religion, and the one thing they are trying to accomplish first is the establishment of secular instead of religious education. Therefore, said Lord Salisbury, let no one "listen to the delusive advice proffered by well-meaning, or at least well-spoken, counsellors, who try to represent to us that religious education in schools is so much trouble thrown away by taking out of the hands of the clergy a duty which they ought to perform." The answer to this, he truly said, is to be found "in the attitude of the two classes of minds throughout the world." "Every effort of religious men is directed to the maintenance ot religious teaching in schools, and those to whom religious teaching is detestable are trying to drive it out of them." That there are those in this country who value it, but yet would exclude it from the schools, only proves their inability to appreciate or their disinclination to take into account the wider bearings of the question.—Ib.

PENSION TO DR. LIVINGSTONE.-The Daily News thinks the granting of a pension to Dr. Livingstone vill be received with signal approval. The impulse is generous which will greet the re-appearance of the mysterious traveller out of the depths of his long silence and exile, but the announcement of a formal national recognition and reward of his heroic services and career ought to be made.

For the benefit of those who won't read the evidence in the trial of the Claimant a brief statement of how much and what kind of work has been done may be interesting. The prosecution has lasted altogether forty days; and there have been about 112 witnesses called in addition to several who have given merely formal evidence. Ten witnesses have positively sworn to the fact that Roger Tichborne was tattooed, besides Major Bott, who expressed an impression that he was. Thirty-nine have testified a positive belief that he is Arthur Orton. Eleven who knew Roger Tichcorne at Stoneyhurst have denied the Claimant's identity with the schoolboy they remember. Twelve officers and ten others of the Carbineers repudiate the allegation that he is their old comrade. Eight persons who accidentally knew Roger Tichborne, or were distantly connected with him, and one member of his family-namely, Mr. Alfred Seymour-make up, with the French witnesses, a total of 50 who have positively refused to recognise and absolutely denied the alleged identity. There are still some military witnesses to be called, and there is every prospect of the case for the prosecution lasting two or three weeks longer.

UNITED STATES.

Sr. Louis, July 9 .- A despatch from Laurence, Ks., says that half a mile of the Missouri Pacific Railway track, near Kickapoo station, dropped into the Missouri River last evening. It sunk out of sight in the flooded stream in one lurch and without any warning. The water where the track was situated is now forty forty feet deep. Railroad men say it is a most fearful rent.

QUEBR ORIGIN OF A FIRE.—The Cleveland Leade. office came " within one" of burning, a few weeks since, the origin of which would have most probably baffied all investigation. A hardwood plug had been put into a hole in a gas-pipe that ran along the ceiling in the job-rooms, several feet from any burner, and in a position where no one could ever suppose it would catch fire. About 6 inches below it passed a belt, running from one pulley to another, and in operation during the day. About four days after the plug had been driven into the pipe, it was noticed to be on fire, and a bright jet of light, as if from a burner, burst from the side of the plug, which was already charred and being rapidly burned up. How the plug caught fire, how a steady flame of light could suddenly burst out from the side of it. was, of course, a subject of anxious inquiry. No one had lighted it, and no fire had been used near it. The only conclusion possible was, that it was caused by electricity from the belt, and a full investigation confirmed this conclusion. Had it happened in the night-time, it might have enkindled an extensive conflagration, and its, origin would never have been known. Many destructive fires may have started in this manner, their cause remaining for ever in the dark. It is an incident worth bearing in mind, and proves that too much care cannot be taken in guarding against fire.

The Keene Sentinel says that in a fork of a large elm tree in Walpole, N. H., about 15 feet from the ground, may be seen two flourishing cureant bushes that have been growing for the past twelve years, and annually yield both red and white On another elm just across the street, at considerable distance from the ground, may be seen a raspherry bush in a flourishing condition. These current and raspherry bushes, finding that their fruit was picked every year no doubt crawled up the trees in order to put themselves out of the way of attack, thus proving that, in the struggle for existence, on the principale of natural selection, bushes can climb trees. We cannot account for it on any other grounds.

A very touching case of mental alienation in a charming young lady is described by a careful observer. Not long ago her mother found her in her room energetically darning stockings, and soon after she appeared in the kitchen and assisted that wondering dame in making and baking bread and pastry. Alarmed by these fearful signs of intellectual disorder, her fond parents immediately sent I have come seven miles on foot to see the man for a skillful physician, who watched her through a keyhole while she sewed buttons on her father's garments and mended those of her little brother. Much affected, the venerable man remarked that never during a medical practice of twenty-five years had he known any young person to manifest such

kind father, with a faint hope of rousing her from her sad state, gave her \$200 and told her to buy a new dress. Alas! 'twas useless. She instantly observed that she didn't need a new dress, and if he would let her keep \$25 to pay a poor widow's rent she'd much rather he would take the rest of the money for himself. For a few moments that grief stricken old gentleman gazed upon his hapless child, then hiding his face, muttered between his sobs, "Her mind is gone!"

SEESIBLE TALK ABOUT HYDROPHOBIA. - The New York Post says: Many people think they are bitten by a mad dog when they are not, and often diesolely in consequence of the strength of this opinion. An English physician, who has made hydrophobia the subject of special study, recently read a paper before a branch meeting of the British Medical Association, in which he asserted that there were two distinct forms of canine madness, the one true hydrophobia, very rare and easily communicable to man; the other distemper madness, very frequent but non-communicable. The symptoms of the two diseases differ. A dog which has true hydrophobia lies sullenly as if "out of sorts," and becomes violently insane at the sight of water. A deg with the distemper madness snaps and bites at everything; has fits, foams at the mouth, is intensely thirsty, and howls and barks. A dog with true hydrophobia always dies, generally without much change in his condition, while a dog often recovers from distemper madness, and, if he dies, dies in a fit. Probably nine-tenths of the mad dog cases which appear in the newspapers are due to distemper madness, and nineteen twentieths of those persons who die from hydrophobia die in consequence of the belief they have the disease itself. The only remedy for hydrophobia is in cutting out the injured fiesh and burning out the wound. For true hydrophobia there is no other cure known, but so rare is the disease that one should never suppose himself. to have it. Distemper madness in dogs may be prevented by vaccination, and cauterization is nearly certain to effect a cure where one bitten by an animal affected with it is supposed to have or be liable to hydrophobia. It should also be borne in mind that dog-days and mad dogs are not synonymous terms. A general register of cases is said to exhibit hydrophobia, so-called, occurring pretty uniformly through every range of temperature and every sea son of the year.

With sadness we read of the unmerited fate of the Taunton boy who lately perused for the first time the story of Putnam and the wolf. Fired by the tale, this glorious boy seized his grandmother's aucient and most amiable cat, and thrust her into the cellar. Then armed with a torch and a bunch of deadly fire-crackers, he bravely entered the darkness to meet the fearful animal. Hearing a howling, a yowling, a popping, etc., the kind grandmother of that true-hearted lad pounced down the cellar stairs and returned with her hero. Would that we might record a scene of pathetic tenderness and gratitude! -but, no. Suffice it to say that three distinct and unpleasant switches were cut that afternoon from the plum-tree in the venerable lady's garden.

The thriftiness of Mrs. Weller, whose first hus band's garments so fortunately fitted the elder Samivel is equalled, if not surpassed, by that of a widow of Portland, in the canny State of Maine. Perceiving that her adored departed's silver coffin plate was lying about generally in the way, and desiring very much a pair of handsome new gold-bowed spectacles she invited a passing peddler to a barter of the same Leaving the room for an instant she was shocked on returning to find that lovely coffin plate and the merchant alike gone. Her frantic grief was some thing too sacred to dwell upon. The police, however, recovered the silver treasure, and her calmness, if not her happiness, is restored.

In Arizona editors are treated by the public with great consideration and liberality. The conductor of the Record, published there, has received two invitations to act as second in a duel, another to an Indian hunting raid, a pair of bear skin pantaloons, a three pound nugget of silver, two lottery tickets, a free pass on a stage route, three Apache scalps, a call to act as postmaster and justice of the peace, and \$27 worth of faro checks! "Here's richness, as Mr. Squeers observed.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Seven deaths from cholera were reported at the health office to-day.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—There were twenty-two interments to day only three of which were from cholera. cholera. The total number of deaths to-day was four, none of which were from cholcra.

A special despatch from Chattanooga reports thirty deaths there during the last forty-eight hours, fifteen of which were from cholera.

AN INQUIRING SUBSCRIBER IN DANBURY A MAN VISITS THE EDITOR TO PIND " WHO PRINTED THAT PIECE."

He came in with an interrogation in one eye, and with a stick in one hand. One eye was covered with a handkerchief and one arm was in a sling. His bearing was that of a man with a settled purpose in

" It was to see," said he, " the man that puts things into this paper." We intimated that several of us earned a frugal

livelihood in that way. "Well, I want to see the man which cribs things

out of the other papers. The fellow who writes mostly with shears, you understand."
We explained to him that there were seasons when

the gifted among us driven to frenzy by the scarcity of ideas and events, and by the clamorous demands of an insatiable public, in moments of emotional insanity plunged the glittering shears into our exchanges. He went on calmly, but in a voice tremulous with suppressed feeling, and indistinct through the recent loss of half a dozen or so of his front teeth. "Just so. I presume so. I don't know much

about the business, but I want to see a man, a man that printed that little piece about pouring water down a drunken man's spine of his back and making him instantly sober. If you please, I want to see that man. I would like to talk with him."

Then he leaned his stick against our desk, and spit on his serviceable hand, and resumed his hold on the stick, as though he was weighing it. After studying the stick a minute, he added in a somewhat

"Mister, I came here to see that 'ere man. I want to see him bad."

We told him that particular man was not in. "Just so. I presume so. They told me before I came that the man I wanted to see wouldn't be anywhere. I'll wait for him. I live up north, and I've walked seven miles to converse with that man. I

guess I'll sit down and wait." He sat down by the door and reflectively pounded the floor with his stick, but his feeling would not allow him to keep still.

"I suppose none of you didn't ever pour much cold water down any drunken man's back to make him instantly sober, perhaps."

None of us in the office had ever tried the experiment.

"Just so. I thought just as like as not you had not. Well, Mister, I have. I tried it yesterday, and that printed that piece. It wasn't much of a piece, I don't think: but I want to see the man who printed it, just a few minutes. You see, John Smith, he lives next door to my house, when I'm to

and throws the hardware around, and makes it inconvenient for his wife, and sometimes he gets his gun and goes out calling on his neighbors, and it ain't pleasant.

" Not that I want to say anything about Smith; but me and my wife don't think he ought to do so. He came home drunk yesterday and broke all the kitchen windows out of his house, and followed his wife around with the carving-knife talking about her liver, and after a while he lay down by my fence and went to sleep. I had been reading that little piece, it wan't much of a piece, and I thought if I could pour some cold water down the spine on his back, and make him sober, it would be more comfortable for his wife, and a square thing all around. So I poured a bucket of spring water down John Smith's spine on his back."

"Well," said we, as our visitor paused, "did it make him sober?" Our visitor took a firmer hold of his stick and replied with increased emotion:

"Just so. I suppose it did make him soher as a judge in less time than you could say Jack Robinson; but, mister, it made him mad. It made him the madest man I ever see, and Mister John Smith is a bigger man than me, and stouter. He is a great deal stouter. Bla-bless him, I never knew he was half so stout till yesterday, and he's handy with his fists, too. I should suppose he is the handlest man with his fists I ever saw."

Then he went for you, did he ?" we asked innocent-

ly.
"Just so. Exactly. I suppose he went for me about the best he knew, but I don't hold no grudge against John Smith; I suppose he ain't a good man to hold a grudge against. I want to see the man who printed that piece. I want to see him bad. 1 feel as though it would soothe me to see that man. I want to show him how a drunken man feels when you pour water down the spine of his back. 'That's what I come for."

Our visitor, who had poured water down the spine of a drunken man's back, remained until 6 p m., and then went up street to find the man who printed that little piece. The man he is looking for started for Alaska last evening, for a summer vacation, and will not be back before September, 1873.—Danbury News.

REMINISCENCES OF KILCULLEN.

To the Editor of the Leinster Independent :

Sin-Would you be good enough to give a history of Old Kilcullen in your valuable paper, and to say who was the Patron Saint of the Parish.

I am in a position to give a few particulars respecting it myself. The original name of the place was Pencoyle; and it appears in former ages that it was a city of some extent, and its records extend to, perhaps, two thousand years ago. There is no trace of its original greatness now remaining. There are at present only a few peasant's houses on the edge of the fair green, or Commons of Old Kilcullen, where there are two fairs held in the year, on the 23rd of June and 2nd of October. The name has been changed several times. It was first called the City of Pencoyle, then Pencullen, then Clencullen and now Old Kilcullen. In the old churchyard there was formerly a church, which existed up to the year 1815. It is believed that St. Patrick once officiated in this old church. It was thrown down in the year 1815 by one of the Burroughs family, who owns the estate of Giltown. That vandal desecrator was a minister of the Protestant Church, and after its destruction he got a new church built in the Yellow Bog, convenient to his own residence. In the middle of the churchyard there is a round tower, and also, at little distance, two square granite stones, one about 12 feet high, and the other about 6 feet, both carved in relief. There is also square granite stone, about 3 feet, with a square hole in the top, about 12 inches each way, and about 6 inches deep, which is full of water in wet weather. There was formerly a stone effigy of Reland Fitz Eustace in the churchyard, which was removed by a family claiming relationship with him. The churchyard at present occupies about three roods of land. but appears to have been formerly of much larger extent, reaching from the vale on the north side down to the road, about 14 or 15 perches, in the form of a triangle, as the bones at present testify. This was bought by a gentleman's steward about 50 years ago, and removed by him for top-dressing on land. About a quarter of a mile northwest of Kilcullen lies the Hill of Knockavlin, on the top of which there is an embankment of about 20 acres, in NASHVILLE, July 7 .- The total number of deaths | the form of a ring, faced with stone. It is supposed Sunday was twelve, of which seven were from to have defended the City of Pencoyle. There are a number of small bits of land around Kilcullen called Bell Grounds. It is believed that when the Catholics were put out of Kilcullen Church at the time of the Reformation, they built a Chapel on the ruins of the Old Abbey, in New Abbey, which stands at the present time, and is used as a place of worship until the new church is finished in Kilcullen Bridge. About a mile from Old Kilcullen is Kilgowan, on the top of a hill, where there is a long stone set upright on the breast of the hill; about 10 perches from this stone, and about 4 perches in length by the same in breadth, there lie a great number of human bones. It is not known whether the place was used as a churchyard, or whether the bones are the unburied remains of persons slain in battle. By giving a history of both Kilcullens and Kilgowan in your excellent journal you will oblige,

Yours, &c., ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS INJUNE THE BRAIN -No matter whether drunk in large quantities, or small, if drunk habitually the effect is ruinous in proportion to the quantity taken. Not a teaspoonful, nor half a teaspoonful, can be taken once a week, regularly and habitually without impairing the healthful condition and the functional action of the brain. One spoonful taken into the calculation can so hurt the brain that it may not recover from the harm for weeks, though thereafter none be taken. And when alcohol is taken, though in very small quantities, quite frequently and at regular intervals, the brain soon becomes dependent upon it, and will not act without it. Then the process of organic ruin begins. In what way the injury will show itself is not always to be predicted. In many instances it comes in the loss of bodily health. In as many and per-haps more instances it comes in the perversion of mental faculties. Who drinks alcohol, though in the smallest quantity, till it becomes addicted to it, is hurt in his intellect. His mind can never reason with clearness, nor can his moral sense back up and endorse the decision of his intellect, with anything like the certainty that would be shown, other things being equal, were the subject abstinent from liquor. The intellectual, moral and spiritual faculties of man really constitute those parts of him which ennoble him. To have a body as huge as a giant's without a heart or mind to appreciate how to put its vast powers to use, would be very unfortunate for any one. Only as the body can be made to execute high purpose which the mind and spiritual faculties of man have to conceive, can there be any personal benefit of public good arising from having such body. To drink liquor, therefore, so as to lessen the clearness of one's perceptions, the profoundness of one's reflections, the comprehensive insight into things which his spiritual faculties alone can confer is to be very unhappily related to life and its large and useful results. The use of alcoholic liquors, even in moderate quantities, is, therefore, very much to be deplored because of the ruinous effects which are observable upon all persons who are addicted to the habit. Will all the young men who desire to have large capa ity for business, clear insight into the truth, a degree of self-respect which shall induce home, and he gets how come-you-so every little from their fellows a power to:-take in truth and period. New, when he's sober, he's all right, if you work it out into practical forms, but away for ever