

of the Society of Jesus. Except a few years at Clongowes College, and in connection with the church of St. Ignatius, in Gaiway, his work as a Jesuit was confined chiefly to the missions which he conducted in a great number of parishes in all parts of Ireland. His zeal and devotedness knew no bounds. He gave himself to all that concerned the interests of souls with the full ardour of his warm Irish heart, and with an utter forgetfulness of self, which certainly, strong as his constitution naturally was, helped to shorten his life. Very many who read these lines will feel his death like the loss of a personal friend, and will offer up many a fervent prayer for the soul of one whom they will remember affectionately as "poor Father Ryan."

The following letter has been addressed to the *Cork Examiner*:—"Cobna, 10th October, 1876. Dear Sir—In the list of contributions which are nobly flowing in from abroad and at home to our Clongowes Cathedral at Queenstown, I got the credit of a present of fifty splendid spars sent to the building for scaffolding. I sent fifty-four splendid spars, not fifty, as stated in the list on yesterday's *Examiner*. But this lot [which included twelve spars from our ever willing and worthy parishioner, Mr. Michael Cunningham, of Kilmacoon] was the gift and present of the generous and noble-hearted Major Bowles, of Ahera, a gentleman not of our creed, but ever foremost, and never wanting, in kindness and generosity. We required the scaffolding, but could not easily find what would suit us. Like a keen beggar I went where the right material could be found, both in wood and heart. I waited on the good Major of Ahera, and without hesitation he ordered his men to fell any suitable trees required. I must say that my friend, Mr. Cunningham, was equally prompt and willing.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, Pierce Greene, P.P."

THE IRISH HARVEST.—Anxious to ascertain the result of this year's harvest, on reliable authority, we commissioned our correspondents in every county of Ireland to send us accurate accounts of the crops, founded on their own personal observation. Their reports will be found in another portion of our paper. Here it will be sufficient to state the general results. The oat crop is below the average by from 15 to 20 per cent., the straw is short, but the grain in general is exceptionally good. Barley is also deficient in its yield, but not to any considerable extent. Where wheat has been planted it has proved a great success. The hay crop is better than was expected earlier in the season, but from many meadows a second crop unexpectedly heavy, has been gained. The pasture has not been so good at a similar period during the last twenty years, and if the winter continues open the cattle will have abundance of grass, and in this way fodder will be saved. Everywhere, except on damp moor land, turnips are a failure, and the same may be said of mangolds and carrots. But for the late rains the turnips would not have been one-tenth of a crop. In many places the farmers sowed rape over their turnip fields, and this will come in for the cattle in early spring. The potatoes are abundant, and what is better, of large size and excellent quality. Most of this crop has been dug out, and safely pitted. We regret to say that in one or two counties a good deal of the corn remains stacked in the open fields, and has not been brought in. On the whole, the farmers are content, for good prices will make up for any deficiencies in the crops, and it is most satisfactory to know that there is abundant food for all the cattle and sheep in the land.—*Dublin Irish Times*, Oct. 25.

At the late Ballina land sessions, J. H. Richards, Esq., chairman, heard the case of "Cork v. Bingham. The claimant, Mr. Patrick Hugh O'Connor, of Dundermact, in the county Roscommon, sought to recover £653, as compensation for improvements, from Messrs. Dennis and Henry Bingham, of Bingham Castle, in the county Mayo. The predecessors in title of the Messrs. Bingham leased 1840 to Captain Fagan, M. P., two holdings of land, containing in all about 12,000a., at the yearly rent of £92. The land consisted altogether of a wild mountain tract, yielding some scanty herbage, but mostly suited for sporting purposes. At the time of the demise there was only one house on the land which was used by the herd of a Mr. Cosgrave of Bangor-Eriss, who grazed the lands. Captain Fagan, when he came into possession, made certain improvements in the house, which he called Ardabrochy Lodge. After a time Fagan assigned his interest to Lord Talbot de Malahide, who made still further improvements. In 1862 Mr. O'Connor, the present claimant, came into possession, and he made several improvements, building out-offices, and adding considerably both to the size and comfort of the lodge. He built a house for a sportsman, which he afterwards turned into a herd's house; he made roads through the farm, and effected various other improvements on the lands, which he grazed, having at one time a hundred horned cattle, and a thousand sheep on them. Mr. McDermott (special), instructed by Mr. Bourke, appeared for Mr. O'Connor. Messrs. Charles O'Malley and L. B. Dillon, instructed by Mr. MacAndrew, appeared for the Messrs. Bingham, and contended that Mr. O'Connor had taken the lands more for sporting than for farming purposes, any improvements which he had effected upon the lodge, would go to make the lodge more comfortable, but would not add to the letting value of the lands as a pastoral holding within the meaning of the act. The chairman awarded £80 for the herd's house, for the making of the roads, and the closing up of the stick holes. This was the only land case at those sessions.

MR. BUTT AND THE CORK CORPORATION.—At the meeting of the Cork Corporation, last week, Mr. McCarthy, town clerk, said that in pursuance of a resolution of the council at its last meeting, he had written a letter to Mr. Butt acquainting him of the fact that the council had elected him an honorary Burgess of the city, and that he had received the following in reply:—

Dublin, Oct. 21, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and of the engagement of the resolutions by which the Council of Cork has done me the high honor of electing me an honorary Burgess of that city. I have to regret that you will convey to the Mayor and Council my best and warmest thanks for the distinction which they have conferred upon me. I must, under any circumstances, have received with pride a resolution enrolling me among the citizens of your great and ancient city, I value it more highly as the testimony of the belief that I have accomplished some good for my country in obtaining a restoration to the Irish municipalities of some of their ancient privileges. I earnestly trust that we may regard the concession contained in the Act of last session on the subject of Irish municipal affairs will no longer be guided by a spirit of jealousy and of distrust of the Irish people, and that on a liberal and enlightened extension of popular privileges and rights Ireland may enjoy the full benefit of that municipal system which has everywhere been found to be the best safeguard of public liberty and the most effectual instrument for creating proper habits of energy and self-reliance. Conscious as I am that any efforts I have made in this cause do not deserve the great honor which you confer upon me, I am, nevertheless, proud to be numbered among the citizens of your city, and I have already proved their fitness to enjoy, with advantage to all classes, all the privileges which the old constitution attached to municipal bodies.—I remain, dear sir, yours very faithfully, ISAAC BUTT

On the motion of Alderman Dwyer, seconded by

Alderman Hegarty, it was ordered that the letter be inserted on the minutes.

THE BISHOP OF FERNS ON INTemperance.—The new Bishop of Ferns has issued the following circular to his clergy:—

Enniscorthy, October, 1876.

REV. DEAR SIR—You will please read to your people the following letter, and announce to them the usual Novena, commencing on the following day, the 23rd inst., and terminating on the eve of the Feast of All Saints. You will not fail to encourage the faithful to approach worthily the Holy Sacrament during these days, affording them at the same time every reasonable opportunity of doing so. You will be pleased also to announce that the Sunday and holiday discipline regarding the buying and selling of drink continues in full force in the diocese; and you will do your utmost to enforce its strict observance, as one of the most effectual means of repressing drunkenness and excessive drinking amongst our people. St. Cæsarius says to us priests: "How will priests have to render an account at the day of judgment for the people, if they leave them in ignorance of this vice (drunkenness), and do not frequently preach to them of its fearful consequences?" The prayers to be recited each day publicly in the church are the Litanies of the Saints. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament may be given each day wherever convenient. Those who cannot join in the public prayers will not fail to recite them privately at home.—I remain, rev. dear sir, your faithful servant,

J. M. WARREN.

The following are the principal passages of the pastoral referred to by his lordship:—"The object which we seek to obtain by the devotions of our Novena is indeed a good and holy one, and one which cannot fail to be well pleasing and acceptable to the Divine Majesty. We ask Almighty God to do what no one else can perform—to give what no one else can bestow, to grant to our humble prayers the conversion of the most miserable and helpless sinners—the victims and slaves amongst our people of the detestable and soul destroying vice of intemperance. But not alone for the helpless drunkard do we pray, but also for those yet moderate drinkers of intoxicating liquors, who have placed themselves on an inclined plane, down which they shall not fail to descend until they reach the lowest level—the state of habitual drunkenness. But why my dearly beloved people, do we ask you to come and to offer special prayers for the victims of intemperance rather than for other sinners who grievously transgress the laws of God? It is because this degrading iniquity is at once the most crying sin of our day—the most common—the most wide-spread. Because it is the most difficult vice to be cured, stupefying, as it does, the minds of its victims, rendering them insensible to all that is good, unfit for prayer, and slaves of sensuality in fine, we do so, because being, as St. Chrysostom says, "the mother and nurse of all other vices," it places most souls "on the broadway which leadeth through the wide gate into destruction," where their punishment will be the everlasting torments of hell. "Woe to you," says the Holy Ghost, "who are mighty to drink wine, and stout men at drunkenness." Yet, notwithstanding those denunciations by the Holy Ghost, how common is it to hear this detestable vice—the cause of evils without number, both spiritual and temporal—spoken of as only a human infirmity, a natural weakness, a youthful frailty. For, what is drunkenness in reality? What is it in the sight of God? It is a "wilful frenzy, a voluntary demon, a state worse than madness," answers St. John Chrysostom. It is a grievous sin which "excludes its victims for ever from the kingdom of God," says St. Paul. "Do not err. Neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor thieves, nor drunkards, shall possess the kingdom of God." "Behold," says St. Chrysostom, "amongst what companions St. Paul places the drunkard! Amongst the impure the idolaters, misers, and plunderers! You ask me," continues the saint, "is a drunkard as bad as an idolater, as wicked as an adulterer, a thief, or a robber? Do not ask me; ask St. Paul, and he will tell you they are all shut out from the kingdom of God! Since, then, the drunkard stands outside the gates; since he is excluded from salvation; since he is consigned to eternal torments, do not ask me to take the scales of Divine justice into my hands to weigh which shall descend lowest into the place of eternal torments." "But I do not intend to go too far; I am determined not to become a drunkard," says the incontinent lover of drink. Be assured, my dear people, the love of drink and the pleasure of drink are most deceptive and dangerous. In these respects they resemble the seductive woman mentioned by St. John in the Apocalypse, who gives her abominations to drink, but presented to her victims in a cup of gold. You say you do not intend to lose your soul through the love of drink—that you do not intend to become a drunkard. True you do not; but neither did any of the victims of intoxication who are now in the unquenchable fire, intend to bring themselves into that place of torment; nor did any of the victims of drink, men or women, with whom you are acquainted, or of whom you have heard, intend to reduce themselves to that state of misery, degradation, and hardness of heart. Yet they reached that state in due time. Their unhappy career had its small, imperceptible beginning; its perhaps slow, but steady, progress; its fatal termination! Warned by the sad fate of so many others, let those who begin to feel a growing fondness for drink be on their guard in time.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM AND THE PEOPLE OF BALLINASLOE.—The address recently read to his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, in Ballinasloe, on behalf of the people in that town, was, on the 25th of October, presented, illuminated and framed, at the residence of the archbishop, by a deputation. The *Freeman* gives the following account of the interesting proceedings:—

The Tuam band were at the station to meet them, and played from the station to the archbishop's palace. The town, as they passed, appeared, even at the hour of twelve o'clock, to be awakening to a feeling of freshness after the fatigue consequent on the great fair of October, which has lasted, it may be said, since the little town was crowded the day before the fair the fields were white with buyers and sellers, and the fields were white with flocks. The members who composed the deputation were John Joseph O'Shaughnessy, J. P., Broughgrove, Ballinasloe; Messrs. John Ward, Martin Gilmore, Patrick Madden, James Good, Martin Brutin, and the artist from Dublin, Mr. Lynch. In presenting the address,

Mr. O'Shaughnessy said—May it please your Grace, we have been deputed by the people of Ballinasloe to present to you Grace, in an illuminated form, the address which you so kindly received from them in June last. The gift of itself is of little intrinsic value, but we know your heart, and we feel assured that when we tell you that it is completely Irish—Irish in design—Irish in execution—Irish in composition—it will be more costly production of any other land were it set in jewels worth a prince's ransom. The border around the address, we are proud to say, has been designed and sketched by a gifted townsman, Miss Carrigan, of Ballinasloe. The execution of the illumination was intrusted to Mr. Lynch, of Dublin—an artist who bids high to reach the top of his profession. The address itself has been composed by a young, talented, and energetic clergyman, the Rev. R. J. Maloney, and the sentiments of love and veneration which it embodies find an echo in the breast of every Irishman from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear. What do I say? From the Giant's Causeway to the Rocky Mountains—in every land where Canseway to the antipodes. In every land where a son of Ireland has set foot [and what land is

there so distant that "a poor exile of Erin has not wandered to it?], in every place, in every clime the name of John, Archbishop of Tuam, is revered, as a household word. I will not weary you Grace with any further observations, except to add that it is our most fervent prayer that you may be spared to us and to religion—to that religion of which you have always been the champion—and that the end may not come until you, who love Ireland so well, may be able to cry out after the manner of Simeon, "Now, O Lord, Thou dost dismiss Thy servant in peace, for my eyes have seen the regeneration of my country."

Mr. O'Shaughnessy then presented the address, which is splendidly illuminated by the artist, Mr. Lynch, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

His Grace the Archbishop said—You will not estimate the depth of my gratitude by the poverty of the language in which it is conveyed. Seldom it happens that heartfelt emotions find outward corresponding expressions. Grief is often displayed in bursts of loud and passionate language; yet the patience of Job, sitting in lonely and melancholy silence, on which his friends had not the courage to intrude with their unreasonable sympathy, conveys an image of sorrow more eloquent than the most classic rhetoric ever drew. Suffice it, then, to assure you, gentlemen, that I am grateful beyond expression for this valued testimony of your kindness. You have given me credit for all my real or imaginary Irish attributes or qualities. You remind me of the report of a secretary of the Propaganda—now no more—who, condescending to mention me to some of his friends, was not content with representing me as a genuine Irishman, but that I possessed those qualities of my country in doubly dyed colours. For this generous representation, so creditable to his candour, I did not hesitate to thank him. And I must own that I liked to retain all the ruggedness of a genuine love of country, and that I never ambitioned hitherto, and I hope I never will, that sort of polish which, like an old coin, has lost by friction its genuine stamp, without any mark to show to what country or government it belonged.

The deputation then withdrew, and they were shown through the spacious new buildings of St. Jarlath's College, which is so worthily presided over by the Very Rev. Ulick J. Canon Bourke, M.R.I.A. The priests of the college and town also showed them the Mercy Convent and Presentation Convent, and also the Christian Brothers' School. At two o'clock they partook of a *recherche* luncheon at St. Jarlath's provided for them by his Grace.

The Archbishop proposed "The Health of the Holy Father the Pope," and said, in prosperity as well as in adversity, there was no name dearer to Irish and Catholic hearts than that of his Holiness.

His Grace next proposed the toast of his many friends from Ballinasloe, and coupled with it the name of Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy replied in grateful acknowledgments of the complimentary way in which his Grace alluded to the people of Ballinasloe.

Canon Bourke proposed "The health of his Grace the Archbishop."

The Archbishop then thanked Father Bourke for the flattering way in which he had proposed his health. His Grace then referred to Mr. Lynch, the artist, and spoke in high terms of the execution of the illuminated address.

Mr. Lynch, artist, replied in an eloquent speech. When luncheon had been over the deputation withdrew, well pleased at how the grand old man had received them. The Tuam band played some very fine national airs. The Very Rev. Ulick J. Canon Bourke, M.R.I.A.; Rev. Patrick Kilkenny, Rev. Peter J. MacPhillip, Rev. Joseph Canton, Rev. Richard Prendergast, C.A.; Rev. Michael Heany, and Rev. James Killeen, accompanied the members of the deputation to the railway terminus. They left by the 3.45 p.m. for Ballinasloe, highly delighted with their visit to Tuam.

GREAT BRITAIN

On Thursday of last week the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre administered the sacrament of Confirmation to 194 persons in St. Joseph's Church, Kilmarnock. A mission conducted in this locality by Fathers Johnson, Lombard and Porazzo, Redemptorist, from Kinnoull, Perth, and which lasted three weeks was brought to a close on Sunday last.—*Catholic Times*, Oct. 27th.

A mission conducted by three Jesuit Fathers, under the direction of Very Rev. Father Clare, S.J., was given at Govan, near Glasgow, during the past fortnight. Not only the church, but also the schools attached to the mission, were crowded at all the services. We learn that the pastor of the mission, Rev. W. Dixon, intends at once to put on foot a subscription towards building a new church to replace the present one which is quite inadequate.—*ib.*

THE BRITISH NAVY.—England, including those on the stocks, has 62 iron-clads; France has 63 while Russia has 20, the United States Government has 27, Turkey has 20, and Germany has 11. Do not these figures show that the British Government should not give its main strength to turning out a large number of small vessels? This policy, like that of tinkering old ships, has one advantage, it is true—it gives the appearance of remarkable activity; and with Mr. Ward Hunt at the Admiralty, appearance is everything.—*Scotsman*.

The first of a course of lectures on the Seven Sacraments of the Church, which are to be delivered in St. Alphonsus's Church, Great Hamilton street, Glasgow, was given last Sunday evening. After Vespers the Rev. Father Bergemann (a German) commenced his discourse by asking what was necessary for our salvation? and who gave the sacrament of Baptism to us? He then went on to explain, in a clear and explicit manner, the doctrine of Baptism which the Church proposes to our belief as being necessary for our salvation. He quoted several passages of Scripture in sustenance of the position. From these facts (said the rev. preacher) we see that Baptism is necessary for our salvation; therefore every one must be baptised before he can enter into the kingdom of God. Our Lord has said "Unless a man be born again of water and the Holy Ghost, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." (John iii. 5.) We should therefore be baptised that we may be able to partake of the graces of the sacrament but no one can partake of the graces of the sacrament unless he be a member of the Catholic Church—the Church of Christ. So that all must be members of the Catholic Church before they can receive the graces of this sacrament. He then went into a minute detail of the administration of the sacrament, the pouring of natural water on the head of the person being baptised—the words pronounced by the priest—and the various other ceremonies connected with it—which he supported at great length, quoting numerous passages of Scripture, the Father of the early Church, and the different Councils which expressed their opinions on this subject; and concluded by exhorting his hearers to be thankful to Jesus Christ for this great grace.—*Catholic Times*, Oct. 27th.

ENGLAND'S EASTERN POLICY.—WHAT DEBARELI SAYS ABOUT IT.—The Cable telegraph brings the account of the installation, on the 9th inst., of Sir Thos. White as Lord Mayor of London, with the usual ceremonies and "float" street parade. The golden coach and the gilded footmen made the customary journey from the City to Westminster and back. For several years past a doubt has been dawdling upon the metropolitan Englishman as to whether the silly

ceremonials which attend the inauguration of a Lord Mayor are really perpetuated for the purpose of displaying a golden coach and its generally illiterate occupant, or with the object of affording the Premiers, in or out of office, an opportunity to indulge in grandiloquent platitudes in defence of their past policy. If the morning performance is to be called "Lord Mayor's Show," the evening's entertainment ought to be dubbed "The Prime Minister's Frolic." At the usual banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on the evening of the 9th, the usual programme was followed. Lord Beaconsfield (Disraeli) was on hand, and, in response to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," made an elaborate speech, in which he explained the efforts the government had made for the maintenance of peace during the past year. He said in these efforts the government had been guided by the principle of maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, which were guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris. He upheld this principle as best adapted to secure the peace of the world. He emphatically repudiated the doctrine that the Treaty of Paris ought to be considered obsolete. He recapitulated the events of the past year and stated that the government had refused its assent to the Berlin memorandum and also refused to give its sanction to the proposal contained in Soumarokoff's letter because it felt that the occupation of Turkish territory would be a violation of the most solemn treaties. The sending of the fleet to Besika Bay insured the tranquillity of Constantinople and showed that the interests of England were not to be trifled with. He continued—Trying as events have been during the past year, the independence and integrity of Turkey have not been violated and general peace has been upheld. So much for the great purposes which the government proposed to itself. Another leading object of the government's policy has been to secure such improvement in the condition of the subjects of Turkey as would remove all cause for disturbance, whether produced by absolute suffering or partly fostered by selfish agitators. Reviewing the government's efforts in this direction, Lord Beaconsfield spoke of his hopefulness in the prospects of peace when Servia first showed signs of exaltation and appealed to the good offices of England to procure an armistice. He testified to the cordiality and readiness with which Russia acceded to the proposal made by England on that occasion. The hopes existing were, however, frustrated by the outbreak of feeling in England, which persuaded not only the Servians but the friends of the Servians in other countries, that England had suddenly determined to abandon her traditional policy. With regard to the last proposal for an armistice, as England has proposed a month as the minimum of armistice and as Russia had herself proposed three months, the English government considered the Porte had completely and adequately met its proposal by granting five months, and therefore withdrew from the negotiation when the Porte's offer was refused, and was greatly gratified that an armistice had been at last obtained. He considered the Russian ultimatum unnecessary. Immediately the armistice was agreed to, the English government proposed a conference. He thought this conference should not merely consist of the Ambassadors at Constantinople, but should be participated in by statesmen who would be likely to have broader and less local views. Lord Beaconsfield concluded with the following words:—"I think I am correct in saying that all the Powers have now agreed to attend the conference. The Marquis of Salisbury will doubtless do his best for the permanent peace of Europe, which all statesmen are agreed can best be secured by adhering to existing treaties. He knows that the independence and integrity of Turkey will vanish unless the people are placed under a government which studies their welfare. I am hopeful that in the present temper of Europe we shall be able to accomplish these results without those terrible appeals to war, of which we have heard so much. We have nothing to gain by war. We covet no cities nor provinces. Our proudest boast is that the British Empire subsists as much upon sympathy as force. But if a struggle should come it must be remembered that there is no country so prepared for war as England, because there is none whose resources are so great in a righteous cause, and, I trust, England will never embark in war except in such a cause—cause which concerns her liberty or empire. England is not a country which will have to inquire whether she shall enter into a second or third campaign. If she commences she will not finish until right is done."

Two WAYS OF SPENDING \$50,000.—It is proposed to devote \$50,000 to the expenses of Evangelist Moody's revival exercises in Boston. At Newton Falls, Mass., there is an Episcopal minister, Rev. Mr. Mackay, who thinks the money could be better spent thus:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Total: \$50,000.

"Which is better," he asks, "to allow fifty of these poor to die for want of sufficient food and clothing, or to get five hundred to attend the churches through this movement?" Mr. Mackay emphatically does not believe in the gospel of show.—*Irish World*.

CANADA

One hundred and forty-eight new buildings have been erected in Guelph during this year.

The subscriptions in aid of the new Mechanics' Hall in Belleville now amount to about \$1,100.

The *Clinton New Era* records the departure of one of Huron's oldest settlers, in the decease of Wm. May, who died on the 25th of Oct., aged 70 years and 10 months. When deceased was about 30 years of age he enlisted, and was at once sent to the continent and became one of Wellington's soldiers, with whom he stayed until after the battle of Waterloo. Being somewhat of a business man, he was soon made sergeant and attached to the Commissariat department, whereby he escaped the sufferings and dangers of the battle-field. At the close of the war he was discharged, and then commenced business in London, and continued till 1832, when he emigrated to this country and settled on the lot on the Huron road upon which he resided till a few years ago. He was the oldest settler of that road, and leaves behind few that have passed through the hardships that he was compelled to undergo in the early settlement of this country. He leaves two sons and three daughters to mourn his demise.

THE OIL TRADE.—CANADA INFLUENCING THE FOREIGN MARKET.—The oil trade in New York is again firmer, and 20c. per gallon is more easily got. The shipments from the oil region of Pennsylvania is also on the increase, with a brisk demand. Our local market continues steady, and the new wells are being fast opened. We understand, however, that the yield is not nearly so plentiful as expected, and unless better success be obtained, in a few weeks the price of the article is sure to rise. It seems that the plentiful supply of oil for export from this city has something to do with the stagnation at New York, for the *Titusville Herald* says:—"A good deal of anxiety has been expressed among dealers on account of the brisk export demanded for refined which has sprung up in Canada. A party who used to work in a refinery in this city writes from London, Canada, that the shipments from that point alone average 3,000 barrels of refined daily, which is the product of seven refineries. This is the secret of European dealers being able to hold out so long against our refiners' combination. When the limited supply in Canada is gone their only resource will be to concede the 25c. for all they require in future.—*London Free Press*.

One of the oldest residents of the Township of Stanley, named William Hall, a farmer who lived about a mile from Bayfield, met with a horrible accident on Sunday 5th inst., by being gored by a bull. The *Signal* gives particulars of the affair, saying that having a sick cow, he went into the field to give her some milk, there being a three-year old Durham bull in the same field. He threw some salt to the animal when the bull made a run at him. Mr. Hall got between the horns of the animal when the bull threw him in the air, and caught him in the left groin with one of his horns as he was coming down. He then gored him fiercely—one of the horns entered his left lung in the region of the heart to the depth of four or five inches. The infuriated brute kept on going him, breaking three ribs over the heart, and other three towards the base of the lung, crushing the broken ends in on the lungs, and also injuring him about the head and face. He then pushed him through a board fence, breaking two of the boards, which undoubtedly saved his life for the time. Dr. Standberry, of Bayfield, was sent for and pronounced it a very dangerous case, and advised a consultation, when Dr. Campbell, of Seaforth, was telegraphed for, and both doctors, after a thorough examination, were of opinion that the old man would die, as the internal injuries were of a very grave nature. At last accounts he was still alive, but is in a very precarious condition. His death may be expected at any moment. Mr. Hall has a wife and large family.

The licensed victuallers of Huron are circulating the following petition through that county, addressed to the County Council:—"Whereas it is understood that a petition has been, or is about to be presented to your honourable Council to inaugurate what is known as the Dunkin Bill, we humbly pray that the petition be not granted for the following and other reasons:—It would be most unjust to those persons who have invested all their means in erecting and furnishing comfortable and commodious houses of public entertainment, giving every accommodation at reasonable rates. Such houses could not possibly be maintained with a prohibitory law in force without additional charges for such accommodation, unless by the sale of liquor in an unlawful manner. These houses now contribute, under the present license system, at least \$10,000 yearly for local purposes, besides a much larger sum, by the way of excise, to the Dominion. We furthermore submit that these temperance men are not sincere in their advocacy of the cause, as they ask that a reform, as they style it, should be made, not with any sacrifice on their part, but solely at the expense and destruction of those engaged in the liquor business. We also respectfully maintain that the public houses of this country are, as a general rule, orderly and well kept; that the cost of administration of justice is not increased by them; that no way can be devised whereby so large a revenue can be raised less burdensome. We also believe, should this bill be passed, secret intemperance, more debasing to society, would prevail. We furthermore ask your honourable Council to consider the large expense which would be entailed on the county by the submission of this bill, amounting to a cash outlay of at least \$1,000, besides the loss of time to individuals."

UNITED STATES

OCTOBER IMMIGRATION.—Official information received at the Bureau of Statistics shows that during the month of October, 1876, there arrived at the port of New York 6,550 immigrants, of whom 3,628 were males and 2,922 females. Nationalities: From England, 1,347; Ireland, 910; Scotland, 210; Wales and the Isle of Man, 20; Germany, 2,016; Austria, 289; Sweden, 204; Norway, 120; Denmark, 43; France, 328; Switzerland, 155; Spain, 29; Italy, 223; Holland, 1,347; Belgium, 14; Russia, 187; Poland, 6; Hungary, 20; Turkey, Guatemala, Venezuela, Persia, Madeira, and Australia, 1 each; Greece, Nova Scotia, and Haiti, 5 each; Japan, 3; Canada, 24; Mexico, 12; Chili and Africa, 2 each; Cuba, 16; Bermuda, 8; Sicily, 10; Gibraltar, 4; born at sea, 4. In addition to the above 3,200 passengers arrived during the month of October. Of this number 2,800 were citizens of the United States and 344 temporary sojourners.

KNOW NOTHINGISM INTERFERING WITH THE COURTESY OF JUSTICE.—A curious fact was developed in the Sullivan trial. A special bailiff was appointed by Judge McAlister to summon an additional venire, with instructions to select the men from all classes, fairly. This special bailiff brought in thirty-four persons, and in the lot there was not one citizen of Irish birth or parentage. It was manifest that if his jury were drawn according to the law and just letter of the law, "from the body of the people," it would be impossible, in a cosmopolitan city whose population is one-third Irish, to obtain a special venire of thirty-four without one Irishman in the lot.—*Chicago Times*.

REV. W. R. KENNY.—The Rev. William R. Kenny, the patriotic pastor of Dewsbury, lectured in South Boston, on the evening of Sunday, the 5th inst. The *Boston Traveller*, of the 6th inst., says of the lecture:—"Rev. Wm. R. Kenny, of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, lectured last evening in the basement of St. Vincent's church, South Boston, on 'The Irish People in England.' The lecturer spoke glowingly of distinguished Irishmen, embracing historic and popular names from 1691 up to the present, who had made a home in England. He gave statistics of the increase of the Irish population, houses of worship, and schools. The love God and country were prominent features of the Irishman, with energy, zeal and piety combined. The lecture was interspersed with choice poetic selections."—*Irish American*.

YELLOW FEVER.—SAVANNAH, Nov. 6, 1876.—To the Editors of the *Irish American*.—Gentlemen—For the month of October the number of deaths from yellow fever of Catholics—in proportion to the total number of deaths from the same cause—was not near as large as it had been in September; this I expected for reasons given in a previous letter. Up to the 1st instant there were 378 interments in the Catholic cemetery to 456 in the other two, all from yellow fever. From other causes, Catholics, 115; all others, 324; making a total number of deaths