

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

It has been estimated that the destruction of roads and bridges in counties down by the recent floods will entail a loss of about £20,000 to the ratepayers...

RECEPTION OF MR. BIGGAR, M.P.—Mr. Biggar left Killeshandra on Sept. 29 and proceeded on a visit to his constituents in the counties of Wick, Wexford, and Carlow...

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTORS.—The Earl of Gainsborough, the Lady Constance Bellingham and Lady Edith Gainsborough, have contributed splendid oil-painting, 3ft. by 3, and several other valuable prizes to the Bazaar for the new Dominican church, Drogheda.

On the evening of September 29 a fisherman named Long attempted suicide by drowning in the river which passes through Parsonstown. A man who happened to be passing at the time raised an alarm, and the police and some of the inhabitants succeeded in saving him. He was then placed under arrest.

On September 29, at the Presentation Convent, Maryborough, Miss O'Donnell, of Ballyneale, county Tipperary, (in religion Sister Mary Berchmans, was received into that community. Rev. John Doyle, P.P., Maryborough, presided at the reception; a large congregation being present. At the close of the interesting ceremonies, the nuns hospitably provided a splendid dejeuner.

Some newly discovered deposits of human and other bones, from the Cave of Dunmore, in co. Kilkenny, have recently been described by the Royal Irish Academy, by Mr. E. T. Hardman, of the Geological Survey of Ireland. The writer is inclined to assign them to a much earlier date than that to which other human remains from this locality have been referred.

CLERKS OF THE PEACE IN IRELAND.—A return has just been issued of the salaries paid to the Clerks of the Peace of the different counties in Ireland. The highest salary is that of the Clerk of the county of the city of Dublin, who receives £800 a year, and the other salaries range from £294 to £600. The salaries, however, in the majority of cases are between £250 and £350. One of the clerks, the clerk of the county Galway, is paid £400 Irish currency.

Another fatal accident has occurred at Cappan, near Kiltross, which has resulted in the instant death of a man named Martin Scanlan. The deceased, who with two others were going to Limerick with turf, and after getting out from the revenue pier were raising the sails, when Scanlan, who was at the mainsail, got struck on the body by the boom, caused in a jibing of the craft, and was swept into the sea.

The foot and mouth disease has disappeared from several districts in the King's county. No beasts are affected near Tullamore or Parsonstown, but in Frankfort and Banagher the distemper still lingers. About twenty cases have been reported from the former district. The type is mild there, but it is rather severe in Banagher, where people are afraid to drink milk lest they might get affected. No fatal cases have been reported.

FLOODS IN CORK.—The weather here (says a Cork correspondent, Oct. 2, has been dreadfully wet for the past few days, during which there has been a constant downpour of the heaviest rain witnessed in this district for a considerable time. All the rivers in the district are swollen by the mountain floods. The low-lying lands near the city are flooded, and there is a great rush of water through both channels of the river. It is reported that along the course of the Bandon river there has been considerable injury to the property of farmers.

An affair, which created a great deal of excitement in Charleville district, occurred on Oct. 2, at Newtownshannam, some five miles to the west of this town. It is stated that a laborer named Boyce, decoyed a beggar woman up a bye-road, and then attempted to ravish her for her money. A farmer named McAuliffe, who chanced to be passing, rescued the poor creature, and gave Boyce into custody.

IMPORTANT HOME RULE MEETING IN TUAM.—A Tuam correspondent of the Dublin Freeman says: "A Home Rule demonstration on a grand scale will take place in Tuam early next month. Capt. Nolan, M.P., and Mitchell Henry, Esq., M.P., the county members, are to address the meeting, which will be also addressed by some of the priests of the diocese of Tuam. Many members of the Home Rule League are to be invited to attend. The meeting will have more than the usual importance attending such meetings, and will, no doubt, be a fitting reply to the Mansion House circular, which has no favor in this part of the country."

A curious case of kidnapping recently occurred in Longford. Two young lads, named Mullen and Dooby, stole a child, three years of age, from Edgeworthstown, and were proceeding to Dublin under the impression, it is stated, of selling the child, but were overtaken near Mullingar by the mother, who succeeded in taking the child from them, and forthwith reported the matter to the police there, who, on the description given, shortly afterwards arrested the lads and had them conveyed to Longford and lodged in jail.

On Wednesday, September 29, Dr. O'Sullivan, dispensary doctor, of the City of Galway, was missing, under circumstances leading to apprehensions that he had met with an untimely end. At five o'clock, on Thursday, Sept. 30, his body was found in the canal, at a spot where many others have been drowned. The probability is that on his way home he accidentally fell into the water in consequence of the unprotected state of the canal, and the night was very dark at the time he reached the water. The deceased was highly and deservedly esteemed, and the lamentable occurrence is a source of regret to a large circle with whom the deceased gentleman was connected, professionally and privately.

At about 12 o'clock, on Sunday morning, Sept. 26, while the fishermen of the Galway Bay were out a violent storm raged. They took shelter under the Clare mountains, but at three o'clock the wind changed to the north and hurried them about. One boat, with three of a crew, went down—a father and son named Flanagan, and a third named Connolly. The Flanagans were drowned, but Connolly, surprising to say, swam about three-quarters of a mile with the aid of a piece of an oar, which he met tossing about, and reached Hare Island. Some other boats are yet missing.

On Friday evening, September 23, an accident of a fearful character occurred at the Edward street railway station, Newry, by which Mr. Edward Cadley, aged about twenty-five years, and a resident of Ballybot, sustained fatal injuries. It appeared he had come from Belfast by a special train, which arrived at about eight o'clock. His sight being defective, Mr. Cadley, on leaving the carriage, walked down the north end of the platform and on the rails. He had not proceeded far when the engine, which was returning to the terminable, ran over him, one of the wheels completely severing the left leg from the body at the thigh. The sufferer was conveyed to one of the waiting-rooms of the station, but succumbed to his injuries at twelve o'clock.

THE SURPLUS FUNDS.—The Nation publishes the following statement: "When the public are debating what to do with the O'Connell Controversy surplus, while the 'Catholic' and 'Catholic' endowments have each and all

found advocates, astounding intelligence reaches us which throws a lurid light on the whole discussion. The surplus is gone. The 'Catholic' endowment of the 'Catholic' who are away on their holiday, quietly disposed of the surplus before they went off, disinterestedly dividing a great part of it amongst themselves in doctored portraits, gold medals and other rewards."

The poplin trade of Dublin has long been celebrated. Poplin has been, it is stated, manufactured in Dublin in the 17th century. The introduction of the article into this country were French refugees, who established themselves in the Dublin Liberties, where they carried on their trade for many years with great success. The Irish poplin is a fabric composed of worsted made from the finest description of wool and silk. "The surface shown being altogether pure silk, while the interior of the texture being of the finest wool, firmness is imparted to the material, which produces, at the same time, great richness of appearance, with a fulness of drapery so desirable in garments for ladies." The manufacture of poplin was much retarded early in the present century by the bad feeling which unfortunately existed between the employers and the employed. The trade has, of late years, revived; and now Dublin manufacturers receive as many orders as they can possibly execute. Nearly all the royal families of Europe patronize the Dublin makers, and their wares have become celebrated all over the world. One firm employs over four hundred hands, and these all receive remunerative wages. In the neighborhood of the Liberties there are several small manufacturers of poplin, and many families keep one or two looms, and earn a good livelihood by working for the large establishments.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE CHURCH.—VERY REV. DR. NEWMAN.—The following most interesting letter, written in reply to an invitation to be present at the ceremonial laying of the foundation stone of the new church of Maynooth College has been published: "THE ORATOR, Sept. 27, 1875.

"MY DEAR PRESIDENT: In thanking you for your very kind invitation of me to the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of your new church, I beg to accompany my regret at my inability to avail myself of it with my hearty congratulations to you, your professors, and your whole college, that your great day is at length granted to you which you have so long desired and had in prayer. You have now for many years had collegiate buildings suitable to the dignity of the largest and most important ecclesiastical seminary in Catholic Christendom suitable, as far as they went, for the chief part of the original design had yet to be brought into effect. The foremost inquiry which occurred to the many strangers visiting Maynooth has hitherto been, where was the church? The feeling which rested on your guests when admitted to that most touching spectacle, your ordinations, was one of sorrow that the sacred rite which sent out clergy all over Ireland was administered in a building which spoke of its past times of persecution rather than that of its triumphant present.

Now that, with the Divine blessing, this desideratum is to be supplied, it is natural that I, who with many others, have at various times met with such great civilities from your professors, and who have for more than thirty years had the blessing, first, of your charity toward me, and then of your friendship, should receive the announcement of it which you have made me with sincere and warm satisfaction. Be sure, my dear Dr. Russell, when the day comes, you and yours will be in my thoughts, and thus I shall take part in your auspicious act and its attendant festivities as if I were not so many miles away.

I am, ever yours affectionately, JOHN H. NEWMAN. The Very Rev. C. W. Russell, D. D., President St. Patrick's College, Maynooth."

A CHAPTER OF IRISH HISTORY.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, a few days ago, had the following little editorial: "The greenback has not had a fair chance. The Government will not receive it for Custom-house dues. Let it take it for all debts, and take nothing else, and we shall soon see gold commanding no premium." Now Lealand claims, in his "History of Ireland," volume iv, page 265, that the issuing of base coin and establishing it as a tender, was one of the principal means of finally overthrowing the power of the Stuart family in Ireland. The article bears such a resemblance to the Democratic cry of to-day for more money, and paper money at that, that it is well worth reciting. Lealand says: "Brass and copper, of the basest kind, old canon, broken bells and household utensils were assiduously collected, and from every pound weight of such vile materials, valued at four pence, pieces were coined and circulated to the amount of five pounds—nominal value. By the first proclamation they were made current in all payments to and from the King and all the subjects of the realm, except in duties on the importation of foreign goods, money left in trust or due by mortgage, bills or bonds, and James promised that when the money should be decreed he would receive it on all payments or make full satisfaction in gold or silver. The nominal value was afterwards raised by subsequent proclamations, the original restrictions removed, and this base money was ordered to be received in all kinds of payments. As brass and copper grew scarce it was made of still viler materials—of tin and pewter—and old debts of one thousand pounds were discharged by pieces of vile metal, amounting to thirty shillings of intrinsic value."

This King James must have been a great ignoramus, for had he only thought of paper he need not to have been at the trouble and expense of collecting brass and copper, broken bells and household utensils.

A PRIEST ON HOME RULE.—At the late Home Rule meeting in Dublin the Rev. John Nolan, P.P., Kildare, who was received with loud cheers, said: "I am satisfied we will carry this question, perhaps very soon, if we only act with patience, moderation, unity, and wisdom. It is only a branch of a very old and very wide question (cheers). It began, in my mind, when the United States of America refused to be governed at the dictation of England, and fought for their independence sooner than submit (cheers). It again came to the front when Canada rebelled, if I remember right, about the year 1840, and it kept in the foreground until that colony was permitted by England to govern itself (cheers). Once more the Home Rule question came up in the murmurings and dissatisfactions of the Australian colonies. Nor were these colonies contented until they had Home Rule conceded to them (cheers). In short, we see only India and Ireland imperially governed, and co-existent with the government of England in both countries, we have ever seen, and now see, discontent, decay, famine, and all other incidents and indications of misery. I look forward to no distant day when the Nationalists of Scotland and Wales, equally with Ireland, will demand Home Rule. At present there is a dead lock in the business of the Imperial Parliament. The urgent business of the country is therefore greatly in arrears (hear, hear). Home Rule for Ireland, for Scotland, for Wales, and for England is therefore sooner or later to become the cry. Parliaments will be demanded for the transaction of home affairs by each of these nationalities with an Imperial Parliament, after each national body has transacted the Imperial business of the Empire. It appears clear to my mind from the colonial history of the Empire, that England are incapable of governing Scotland, England, and consequently that we should never relax our efforts until we obtain the management of our own business (great applause)."

ISAAC BURR ON THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.—At the late Home Rule meeting in Dublin, Mr. Butt, M.P., moving a resolution asking for the release of the Irish political prisoners, said: "Let me in the first instance call your attention to the number of persons who are now enduring punishment for acts committed in connection with the political disturbances which agitated Ireland in the year 1865 and the following years (hear, hear). Some time since I moved for and obtained a return, which accurately gives us the number of persons now enduring punishment for such offences. They number in all eighteen. Two of them are men who were convicted at the Central Criminal Court in London, in 1867, of treason-felony, of conspiring to depose the Queen. That these two are political convicts I apprehend there can be no dispute. Three more are suffering penal servitude for their complicity in the Manchester rescue, and the remaining thirteen are soldiers convicted; by courts-martial, nominally of offences against the articles of war, but in reality of high treason, for having joined the Fenian confederacy (hear, hear). I will leave aside for the moment the case of the first five prisoners—their case rests upon considerations somewhat different from those of the soldiers. It is to the case of the latter that I now propose to direct your attention (hear, hear). I have stated accurately the number of prisoners now enduring the punishment. There is some misapprehension in the public mind upon this subject. There is a general belief that the number is larger. I have traced this misapprehension to its source. Some time since the Amnesty Association published a list of imprisoned soldiers, which represented their number as more than forty. At the same time it was published that list was correct, but a large number of those whose names appeared in it were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding seven years. Their sentences have since expired, and they are no longer in confinement, I wish, sir, that this should be distinctly understood by the relatives of the men whose sentences have so expired. I have no doubt whatever that the return which I hold in my hand contains a complete list of all the military prisoners now undergoing their sentences. Some of the others it would seem have been sent to Australia and discharged there. I have no doubt that on an application to the Amnesty Association every effort will be made to obtain authentic information for their relatives as to their present position. I will, of course, be ready to aid those inquiries by every means in my power. But, sir, this return brings the question of amnesty to prison our rulers are setting themselves against the opinion—I may, I think, say the unanimous opinion—of the Irish nation (applause). They are keeping alive an embittered source of exasperation and discontent, and they are going far to neutralise the conciliatory effects of the pardon which was granted generally to the participants in a suppressed rebellion (hear, hear). All the leaders of that rebellion have been set free. Men condemned to death for high treason are now at large. Those who planned and plotted the conspiracy have been released. The whole vengeance of the government is wreaked upon these thirteen very subordinate offenders, whose offence is said to be inexcusable because they were soldiers. I will not spend many words upon an examination of this plea; for my purpose it is enough to say that the soldier who violates his duty is not beyond the range of the royal mercy more than the civilian. It will be remembered that we are not called on now to argue in support of the policy or the justice of the general amnesty; that argument is closed. Rightly or wrongly, the general amnesty is conceded; but with a perverseness which, I confess, appears to be unaccountable, both the late and the present ministers have persevered in excepting from that amnesty the thirteen men whose names are in this return (hear, hear). I will candidly ask of any man who knows the popular feeling in Ireland whether the continued imprisonment of those thirteen men is not creating throughout the length and breadth of this island an amount of discontent and exasperation—ay, and disaffection, which no man will say it is wise to provoke (hear). Their crime was entering into a treasonable conspiracy which was never carried into effect or action. Was it necessary that the offence of a soldier should be unpardonable? If it were not, surely even military law had been sufficiently vindicated in the ten years' torture which these men had endured. It would be an evil day for England when it was proclaimed that the discipline of the army could only be maintained by inhuman and inexorable severity (hear, hear, and applause). He then referred to the general subject of the meeting, and having referred to the progress which the Home Rule cause was making in England, he said there was nothing to mar its success but division. He cared not under what plausible pretext, under what cloak, the demon of dissension tried to find his way into their ranks, the worst enemy of the Irish nation was the man who on any subject—he cared not whether it be—God forgive him, he was going to say religion—but he cared not under what pretence, whether nationality, sectarianism, or any other pretence, under which a man attempted to sow dissensions in the ranks of the people, he was a traitor as base as Corydon (loud applause). Let them exercise from Ireland that fiend of dissension that had so often marked the past, and made the most apparently successful efforts of Ireland vain (loud cheers). The destinies of the nation were in the hands of the people, and he would say curse the man who divided them (loud and prolonged cheering and waving of hats, which lasted several minutes, and amid which the hon. and learned gentleman resumed the seat.)

Professor Galbraith, of Trinity College, who was very enthusiastically received, seconded the resolution, and made a speech that was heartily applauded.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.—The last Supreme Court of Judicature Act, which was to "amend and extend" the Statute passed in 1873, only delays three sections in the former Act, abolishing appeals to the House of Lords and providing for the removal of appeals before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to the Supreme Court. The words are—"Sections 20, 21 and 55 of the principal Act shall not commence or come into operation until the first of November, 1876; and until the said sections come into operation an appeal may be brought to the House of Lords from any judgment or order of the Court of Appeal hereinafter mentioned, in any case in which an appeal or error might now be brought to the House of Lords or to our Majesty in Council from a similar judgment, decree, or order of any Court or Judge whose jurisdiction is by the principal Act transferred to the High Court of Justice or the Court of Appeal, or in any case in which leave to appeal shall be given by the Court of Appeal."

POOR LAW UNIONS.—From a Parliamentary paper just issued extending to 21 pages, it appears that of 608 Unions in England and Wales the valuation lists had been completed in 606. The amount of the gross estimated value in 1873 was £113,249,566, and £116,807,845 as settled by the Assessment Committee in the valuation list last approved in 1874. In the two years the difference in the rateable value on which the contribution, to the common fund was calculated at Lady Day, 1873, and the rateable value as settlement by the Assessment Committee in 1874 was—increase £2,809,122, and decrease £32,993. The amount of remuneration allowed to the clerks and approved by the Local Government Board and paid by the Guardians during the year ended April 15, 1874, was £19,235,198. 2d.; the amount of expenses incurred by the Committee and paid by the Boards of Guardians from the 25th of March, 1873, to the 25th of March, 1874, was £27,209,198. 9d. The amount of costs incurred by the Guardians in appeals against the Poor-rate in the period was £5,580 6s. 8d.

VITRIOL THROWING.—A blacksmith named Joseph McDermot was brought before Mr. H. C. Greenwood, stipendiary magistrate, at Tunstall (Staffordshire), on Thursday, on a charge of throwing oil of vitriol over several persons at Tunstall on Saturday week, with intent to do them grievous bodily harm. The evidence showed that on the night of Saturday week a number of persons were quietly standing at the corner of a street, when the prisoner came up, took a bottle of vitriol from his pocket, and indiscriminately threw the liquid over the crowd. One man in consequence had the sight of one eye nearly destroyed, and four or five persons were very severely injured in the face. As soon as the prisoner had done this he ran away and concealed himself, but was discovered the same night by the police. His object in perpetrating the atrocity is believed to have been a desire to be revenged upon a man whom he supposed to be among the crowd. When he was first brought before the magistrates none of the injured persons were able to attend; but all were sufficiently recovered to appear yesterday. One of them was the man who so nearly lost his sight. Another man had a bandage across his face, and had been burnt in both cheeks and in the right eye. Some of the clothes worn by the injured persons were also produced, and showed the terrible burning strength of the liquid as well as the force with which it had been thrown. The magistrates committed the prisoner for trial.—Times, 27th Sept.

THE IRON TRADE.—BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 30.—As usual towards the quarter end business in the local iron-market is now very restricted, but prices are upheld, and in some cases even strengthened, by the prospects of the coal market. The flooding of mines in some parts of the district, combined with the agitation of the workpeople for an advance of wages, lends a certain support to the rumours before alluded to of an impending rise in coal. Excepting in slack, which in the Dudley district is quoted 6d. per ton higher, no change has yet been made, nor is any warranted by the state of demand; but if the men should succeed in carrying their point, an advance in coal would inevitably follow. Under these circumstances prices of iron are very firm. For some descriptions of common iron which have been abnormally low, a fractional advance was demanded to-day for early delivery; but, even on the part of producers, there was no great eagerness for business, in view of a possible rise in coal next quarter. Very little is doing for export as the Northern shipping season must now close in a few weeks, but the home demand for best iron for dockyard and railway purposes is tolerably good, and the orders for medium and common iron for local manufacturing purposes is of fair average extent. Sheets, hoops, bars, and nail rods are still in leading request. The pig market is quiet. For the better native brands, however, quotations are very strong, hot blast native all-mine realizing £4 10s. and mixed qualities £3 10s. Cinder pig continues easy at £2 18s. to £2 17s. 8d.

WHERE WE DEAL.—In the year 1874 we imported foreign and colonial merchandise, for consumption or resale, of the value of above 370 millions sterling, and we exported produce of the United Kingdom of the value of nearly 240 millions, making a total of nearly 610 millions. The bulk of this vast trade—above 500 millions of it—was with 16 countries:—with the United States, 102 millions; with France 63 millions; with British India, above 55 millions; with Germany, nearly 45 millions; with Australia, nearly 38 millions; with Russia, nearly 30 millions; with Holland, 29 millions; with British North America, above 21 millions; with Belgium, 21 millions; with China, above 20 millions; with Brazil, nearly 15 millions; with Egypt, 14 millions; with Spain and Canary Islands, above 13 millions; with Turkey, nearly 13 millions; with Sweden, nearly 12 millions; with Italy, 10 millions; Holland and Belgium next in importance, at 9 millions each; and the 16 countries above named do not stand in the same order in the amount of

Imports and exports. In 1874, we imported merchandise from the United States of the value of not quite 250 millions. Our imports from France exceeded 463 millions, but our own exports thither were not very much over 163 millions. Our imports from British India exceeded 31 millions; our exports thither were a little over 24 millions. On the other hand, our imports from Germany were below 40 millions, but our exports thither were rather over 19 millions. Our imports from Russia reached nearly 21 millions; our exports thither not 9 millions. Our imports from and exports to Holland were nearly equal, both exceeding 14 millions. Our imports from British North America reached nearly 12 millions, our exports thither not 9 millions. Our imports from Belgium exceeded 15 millions, our exports thither were below 6 millions. Our imports from China were nearly 12 millions, our exports thither were less than 8 millions. Our imports from Brazil amounted to 7 millions; our exports thither were larger by nearly £700,000. Our imports from Egypt were 10½ millions, our exports thither little more than 3½ millions. Our imports from Spain exceeded nine millions, our exports thither were less than half that amount. Our imports from Turkey were below six millions; our exports thither exceeded seven millions. Our imports from Sweden were 8½ millions; our exports thither were less than 3½ millions. Our imports from Italy exceeded 31 millions; our exports thither were nearly 6½ millions. Our imports from these 16 countries in 1874 amounted to nearly 300 millions sterling, and our exports thither of our own produce exceeded 191 millions, without including our exports of foreign and colonial goods.—Times.

CONFIRMATION.—On Oct. 10, at St. Philip's church, Philadelphia, Pa., the Rt. Rev. Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile, Ala., confirmed 350 girls, 350 boys, and 50 more adults and converts, over 700 in all. Reports from all parts of Tennessee show great demoralization among the laborers, and great danger of a large portion of the cotton crop being lost for want of hands to pick it. The census of Charleston, S.C., just completed, shows 56,540 souls, against 48,956 in 1870, an increase of 7584 in 5 years. The colored population is 32,012, and the white 24,528, the increase of the former having been much the greater. The Redemptorist Fathers, Freltag and Oates, gave a mission in Exeter, N. H., commencing on the 3rd of October, and ending on the 10th. The mission was well attended, the employers granting to the people all the time they required. There were between nine and ten hundred confessions. A temperance society was formed, a large number pledging themselves to total abstinence. The Springfield (Mass.) Union says the Wason Car Company's dull season seems to be about over, and it will increase its present force of upwards of 100 workmen to about 300 Nov. 1. It has hopes of receiving subsequent orders enough to work a force of 450 workmen during the winter. A GOOD WORKMAN.—An employe in one of our large factories was at work, the other day, stripping some old chairs which were to be upholstered anew, and he found it no easy job. "These are well-made chairs," said he, and when he got the covering off and looked at a name on the back of the frame, he read: P. A. Collins, 1863. "That accounts for it," said the manufacturer, "he was one of the smartest workmen I ever had, and whatever he did was well done." The P. A. Collins thus complimented the man who has since shown abilities which have given him a place on the Massachusetts Democratic State ticket, and when he is elected people may be sure that whatever he has to do will be well done.—Boston Pilot.

UTAH.—The Mormon women vote, but very few understand why, for the Mormon dare not vote against the Mormon ticket, and hence all freedom of franchise is blotted out. It is a fact that many Mormons have been cut off from the church for voting the Gentile ticket. Every ticket is numbered, and the voter's name bears the same number, which effectually reveals just how he votes. When the polls close, the ballots are not counted by the inspectors of elections, but are sent sealed to the probate judge, who, with the county clerk counts them at his leisure, and in some weeks announces the result. Of course, under such a system, the church can always win. A gentleman who saw it tells me that, a few years ago, at Parowan, he saw John D. Lee cast 350 votes, standing at the polls over an hour to do it. He voted for all his wives, his 64 children, his 100 grand children (124 now), and all his known and possible relations. Another man, last year, voted the ballots of his three wives and six children, and for two then unborn, but soon expected.—Correspondence Sacramento Record.

CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Bulletin says: "Cutting up the great ranchos has been the policy of their owners for the past year or two. During that time half a dozen or more of the largest ranchos in the southern counties, where most of those reserves exist, have been divided into small lots convenient for settlements and thrown upon the market. The Stearns Ranchos, Cintelena, Lompoc, San Fernando and Cucamongo are among the number that have been thus subdivided, representing nearly a million acres of the very best arable land in the southern part of the State. The new departure has done more to encourage immigration and bona fide settlement than any other attraction the State has been able to present. The landowners have realized more money than they possibly could any other way. Immense tracts which previous to subdivision, would not have brought more than \$5 to \$10 per acre, have been sold in small lots under the auctioneer's hammer at from \$25 to \$100 per acre. Committees have sprung into existence in the very midst of solitude, and the virgin soil is made to yield up its treasures under the magic touch of the ploughshare. The good work of cutting up the great ranchos is still going on."

A "SWAMP MONSTER."—A "swamp monster" has been causing a painful sensation in North Carolina. The monster, who haunts the neighbourhood of Kite's Swamp, is described as being in appearance quite similar to that of the wendigo; though from the knees downwards its feet and limbs are in shape and form precisely human. In height it measures about 5ft., while its volume round the chest, would eclipse the Whitefield giant. For several weeks past it has been preying upon poultry, garden vegetables, and green corn to an alarming extent. The other day a coloured man named Asa Grady was at work in a field, while his little child five years old was playing in a corn crib with a neighbour's child. Suddenly he heard the children screaming, the dog barking, and his wife shrieking for assistance. Rushing to the edge of the cornfield, whence the cries proceeded, Asa found himself face to face with the "swamp monster." The intelligent but eccentric being with a child in each paw was making towards the woods. On mistaking Asa's pause for a moment and appeared to hesitate as to the course it would take. Asa, with all the strength of an energetic parent, immediately snatched it head over heels by a well-directed blow on the forehead. The child fell to the ground happily uninjured, and the monster, regarding its fate, took to its heels, and with lightning rapidity, plunged into the recesses of a neighbouring wood. Its condition has it is stated, aroused much indignation among the mothers of Kite's Swamp.

from grapes trained against walls, and has even contrived to drink some of it. One hopes that Lord Bute's wine may not resemble the vin de Suresne, of which it is said that it takes three men to drink it—one to hold the victim while the other pours the wine down his throat.—World.

The Bishop of Shrewsbury held ordinations recently at St. Bueno's college, North Wales. The following twenty-five were ordained priests:—Rev. Peter Deny for the diocese of Shrewsbury, James Loneragan, Francis Scoles, Thomas Rigby, Robert Cardwell, Peter Prestage, Martin Bischoff, John Fischer, John Hughes, Ferdinand Hermes, Aloysius Caduff, Edward Steffin, Benedict Jost, Henry Haan, Conrad Kaelin, Joseph Hoene, Louis Bodoano, Charles Peter de Lapasture, Ernest Lund, Bernard Henke, Francis Ryan, Henry Kerr, Francis Bacon, William Kerr, James Purbrick. Five also received the tonsure and minor orders; viz., the Revs. William Duberley, Michael Gavin, Joseph Kellett, James Daly, and William Spaine.

ASSAULT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—Two miners named Robert Wallace and George Chapman, were charged on Thursday at Sherborne Petty Sessions with committing a serious assault upon Mr. Alfred Webster, cigar dealer, of Sheffield. The three men were travelling between York and Millford Junction, when the defendants asked Mr. Webster to drink out of a ginger-beer bottle. He refused, and they at once attacked him, throwing him on the floor, and several times jumping upon him. They searched his pockets, and threatened, if he called out, to throw him out of the window. He, however, managed to raise an alarm. Both the men were sentenced to a month's imprisonment, without the option of a fine.—Times, Sept. 29th.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.—The last Supreme Court of Judicature Act, which was to "amend and extend" the Statute passed in 1873, only delays three sections in the former Act, abolishing appeals to the House of Lords and providing for the removal of appeals before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to the Supreme Court. The words are—"Sections 20, 21 and 55 of the principal Act shall not commence or come into operation until the first of November, 1876; and until the said sections come into operation an appeal may be brought to the House of Lords from any judgment or order of the Court of Appeal hereinafter mentioned, in any case in which an appeal or error might now be brought to the House of Lords or to our Majesty in Council from a similar judgment, decree, or order of any Court or Judge whose jurisdiction is by the principal Act transferred to the High Court of Justice or the Court of Appeal, or in any case in which leave to appeal shall be given by the Court of Appeal."

POOR LAW UNIONS.—From a Parliamentary paper just issued extending to 21 pages, it appears that of 608 Unions in England and Wales the valuation lists had been completed in 606. The amount of the gross estimated value in 1873 was £113,249,566, and £116,807,845 as settled by the Assessment Committee in the valuation list last approved in 1874. In the two years the difference in the rateable value on which the contribution, to the common fund was calculated at Lady Day, 1873, and the rateable value as settlement by the Assessment Committee in 1874 was—increase £2,809,122, and decrease £32,993. The amount of remuneration allowed to the clerks and approved by the Local Government Board and paid by the Guardians during the year ended April 15, 1874, was £19,235,198. 2d.; the amount of expenses incurred by the Committee and paid by the Boards of Guardians from the 25th of March, 1873, to the 25th of March, 1874, was £27,209,198. 9d. The amount of costs incurred by the Guardians in appeals against the Poor-rate in the period was £5,580 6s. 8d.

VITRIOL THROWING.—A blacksmith named Joseph McDermot was brought before Mr. H. C. Greenwood, stipendiary magistrate, at Tunstall (Staffordshire), on Thursday, on a charge of throwing oil of vitriol over several persons at Tunstall on Saturday week, with intent to do them grievous bodily harm. The evidence showed that on the night of Saturday week a number of persons were quietly standing at the corner of a street, when the prisoner came up, took a bottle of vitriol from his pocket, and indiscriminately threw the liquid over the crowd. One man in consequence had the sight of one eye nearly destroyed, and four or five persons were very severely injured in the face. As soon as the prisoner had done this he ran away and concealed himself, but was discovered the same night by the police. His object in perpetrating the atrocity is believed to have been a desire to be revenged upon a man whom he supposed to be among the crowd. When he was first brought before the magistrates none of the injured persons were able to attend; but all were sufficiently recovered to appear yesterday. One of them was the man who so nearly lost his sight. Another man had a bandage across his face, and had been burnt in both cheeks and in the right eye. Some of the clothes worn by the injured persons were also produced, and showed the terrible burning strength of the liquid as well as the force with which it had been thrown. The magistrates committed the prisoner for trial.—Times, 27th Sept.

THE IRON TRADE.—BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 30.—As usual towards the quarter end business in the local iron-market is now very restricted, but prices are upheld, and in some cases even strengthened, by the prospects of the coal market. The flooding of mines in some parts of the district, combined with the agitation of the workpeople for an advance of wages, lends a certain support to the rumours before alluded to of an impending rise in coal. Excepting in slack, which in the Dudley district is quoted 6d. per ton higher, no change has yet been made, nor is any warranted by the state of demand; but if the men should succeed in carrying their point, an advance in coal would inevitably follow. Under these circumstances prices of iron are very firm. For some descriptions of common iron which have been abnormally low, a fractional advance was demanded to-day for early delivery; but, even on the part of producers, there was no great eagerness for business, in view of a possible rise in coal next quarter. Very little is doing for export as the Northern shipping season must now close in a few weeks, but the home demand for best iron for dockyard and railway purposes is tolerably good, and the orders for medium and common iron for local manufacturing purposes is of fair average extent. Sheets, hoops, bars, and nail rods are still in leading request. The pig market is quiet. For the better native brands, however, quotations are very strong, hot blast native all-mine realizing £4 10s. and mixed qualities £3 10s. Cinder pig continues easy at £2 18s. to £2 17s. 8d.

WHERE WE DEAL.—In the year 1874 we imported foreign and colonial merchandise, for consumption or resale, of the value of above 370 millions sterling, and we exported produce of the United Kingdom of the value of nearly 240 millions, making a total of nearly 610 millions. The bulk of this vast trade—above 500 millions of it—was with 16 countries:—with the United States, 102 millions; with France 63 millions; with British India, above 55 millions; with Germany, nearly 45 millions; with Australia, nearly 38 millions; with Russia, nearly 30 millions; with Holland, 29 millions; with British North America, above 21 millions; with Belgium, 21 millions; with China, above 20 millions; with Brazil, nearly 15 millions; with Egypt, 14 millions; with Spain and Canary Islands, above 13 millions; with Turkey, nearly 13 millions; with Sweden, nearly 12 millions; with Italy, 10 millions; Holland and Belgium next in importance, at 9 millions each; and the 16 countries above named do not stand in the same order in the amount of

Imports and exports. In 1874, we imported merchandise from the United States of the value of not quite 250 millions. Our imports from France exceeded 463 millions, but our own exports thither were not very much over 163 millions. Our imports from British India exceeded 31 millions; our exports thither were a little over 24 millions. On the other hand, our imports from Germany were below 40 millions, but our exports thither were rather over 19 millions. Our imports from Russia reached nearly 21 millions; our exports thither not 9 millions. Our imports from Belgium exceeded 15 millions, our exports thither were below 6 millions. Our imports from China were nearly 12 millions, our exports thither were less than 8 millions. Our imports from Brazil amounted to 7 millions; our exports thither were larger by nearly £700,000. Our imports from Egypt were 10½ millions, our exports thither little more than 3½ millions. Our imports from Spain exceeded nine millions, our exports thither were less than half that amount. Our imports from Turkey were below six millions; our exports thither exceeded seven millions. Our imports from Sweden were 8½ millions; our exports thither were less than 3½ millions. Our imports from Italy exceeded 31 millions; our exports thither were nearly 6½ millions. Our imports from these 16 countries in 1874 amounted to nearly 300 millions sterling, and our exports thither of our own produce exceeded 191 millions, without including our exports of foreign and colonial goods.—Times.

CONFIRMATION.—On Oct. 10, at St. Philip's church, Philadelphia, Pa., the Rt. Rev. Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile, Ala., confirmed 350 girls, 350 boys, and 50 more adults and converts, over 700 in all. Reports from all parts of Tennessee show great demoralization among the laborers, and great danger of a large portion of the cotton crop being lost for want of hands to pick it. The census of Charleston, S.C., just completed, shows 56,540 souls, against 48,956 in 1870, an increase of 7584 in 5 years. The colored population is 32,012, and the white 24,528, the increase of the former having been much the greater. The Redemptorist Fathers, Freltag and Oates, gave a mission in Exeter, N. H., commencing on the 3rd of October, and ending on the 10th. The mission was well attended, the employers granting to the people all the time they required. There were between nine and ten hundred confessions. A temperance society was formed, a large number pledging themselves to total abstinence. The Springfield (Mass.) Union says the Wason Car Company's dull season seems to be about over, and it will increase its present force of upwards of 100 workmen to about 300 Nov. 1. It has hopes of receiving subsequent orders enough to work a force of 450 workmen during the winter. A GOOD WORKMAN.—An employe in one of our large factories was at work, the other day, stripping some old chairs which were to be upholstered anew, and he found it no easy job. "These are well-made chairs," said he, and when he got the covering off and looked at a name on the back of the frame, he read: P. A. Collins, 1863. "That accounts for it," said the manufacturer, "he was one of the smartest workmen I ever had, and whatever he did was well done." The P. A. Collins thus complimented the man who has since shown abilities which have given him a place on the Massachusetts Democratic State ticket, and when he is elected people may be sure that whatever he has to do will be well done.—Boston Pilot.

UTAH.—The Mormon women vote, but very few understand why, for the Mormon dare not vote against the Mormon ticket, and hence all freedom of franchise is blotted out. It is a fact that many Mormons have been cut off from the church for voting the Gentile ticket. Every ticket is numbered, and the voter's name bears the same number, which effectually reveals just how he votes. When the polls close, the ballots are not counted by the inspectors of elections, but are sent sealed to the probate judge, who, with the county clerk counts them at his leisure, and in some weeks announces the result. Of course, under