

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel John Southcote Mansergh, of Greenane House, Tipperary, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

Lieut. Colonel Charles George Tottenham, of Ballycurry, Ashford, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County Wexford.

A pilgrimage was to have been made to the grave of Wolfe Tone, in Bodenstown Churchyard, on Sunday, the 13th August, by the Nationalists of Kildare, Dublin, and the adjoining districts.

On the 28th ult., Mr. John O'Meara, auctioneer, Templemore, sold a large quantity of meadow hay by public auction, some of which fetched the high figure of £14 per acre with auction fees. The remainder averaged £11 per acre.

The trial of the man Edward Eagney, charged with the murder of Sister M. de Sales Fitzpatrick, at the Presentation Convent, Maryborough, on the 7th June, was postponed to the next Assizes, owing to the great excitement against the prisoner.

We have much pleasure (says the Kilkenny Journal) in announcing that our present worthy Mayor, Right Worshipful F. McDermott, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the city of Kilkenny.

At the Queen's County Assizes on the 24th ult., Baron Dowse opened the Commission, and addressing the Grand Jury, said he was happy to say their duties would be very light. He alluded to the great increase in intoxication, and regretted the shelving of the Sunday Closing Bill.

At the last meeting of the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association thanks were voted to the grand jurors who supported the reduction of the cess collectors' poundage at the last assizes, and a committee was appointed to take further steps for the reduction of county taxation preparatory to next assizes.

The schools hitherto conducted by the Vincentian Fathers at St. Patrick's-place in Cork, have just passed into the management of the diocesan clergy, under the immediate patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Lord Bishop of the diocese, who intends to convert them into a diocesan seminary.

The Most Rev. Dr. Warren, Bishop of the diocese of Ferns, has made the following changes:—Rev. Nicholas Hore, P. F., Tintern, to Newbawn; Rev. Andrew O'Farrell, C. C., Marshaldown, to be parish priest of Tintern; Rev. Michael Keating, C. C., Taghmon, to Kilmore; Rev. William Fortune, C. C. Kilmore, to Ennisceorty.

Between 60,000 and 70,000 gallons of whiskey (says the Limerick Reporter) are believed to have been stolen by degreaves from the bonded stores of the Thomond Gate distillery, Limerick. The discovery has led to the dismissal of a number of old hands, and an investigation is taking place with a view of discovering the parties who purchased the stolen property, for it is known that without the assistance of a receiver the thief or thieves could never have effected their object.

In opening the Tyrone assizes, Dr. Battersby, addressing the grand jury, said he congratulated them on the peaceful state of their county, that was common to the whole country. Ireland was now as peaceful as any country could well be. There seemed to be a sort of truce between the law breakers and those who vindicated it; yet they, having the guardianship of the peace, should not relax anything, for in Ireland these truces were only very hollow.

A branch of a Polish conventual order has been formed at Carrigtwohill, County Cork. The idea of the originator of the sisterhood, M. Bojanowska, was that each little village might have a branch, as the religious should provide her own maintenance by the work of her own hands. Father Seymour, of Carrigtwohill, has erected a small building, and installed three sisters in it. This furniture was so scant as to cause a reporter of the Cork Examiner to laugh, but the good ladies are content. They earn a livelihood by flower-making and the teaching of a small day school.

On the 21st ult., a pretty and comfortable cottage, to which was attached some seven acres of good land, known by the name of Anfield, and situated in the immediate neighborhood of Maryborough, was put up for public sale by auction. The sale was at the suit of the mortgagees of Mr. Patrick Dowling, late proprietor of the Leitrim Independent newspaper. There are twelve years of an unexpired lease to run of the place, and the yearly rent is £24. The Rev. John Doyle, P. P., was the purchaser at £245, with auction fees, &c.

The splendid fox covert of Ballyadams, one of the very best in the Queen's County, has been consumed by fire. On the night of the occurrence the country was illuminated for a considerable distance round, and the people were under the impression that it was some atmospheric phenomena which was occurring. When the police at Ballylinan station got intimation of the fact, they hurried to the spot, and at length succeeded, without assistance, in extinguishing the fire. The impression is entertained by some that the burning was a malicious one.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—Nothing could be more satisfactory than the accounts of the state of the country to be gleaned from the remarks of the judges now in circuit. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, who has now traversed nearly the whole of Ulster, has found nothing but peace and prosperity in that province, and the crime with which he has had to deal present no features of an exceptional character. In Armagh he warmly congratulated the Grand Jury on the peaceful manner in which the Orange anniversary had passed over. From Monaghan the reports are of the same tenor, and in Connaught also the judges have little or nothing to do in the shape of criminal business.

The Freeman's Journal of the 27th ult., says:—"After a remarkable drought of more than five weeks' duration, the rain has come down in a copious torrent. For a period of ten years there has not been a greater drought than that from which we have been timely relieved. For the last five years the summer has been of the most uncertain nature, and the lamentations for a May like the Mays of old have been on every lip. This year proved a singular exception, indeed the weather was too fine, and grave fears were entertained for the ultimate bounty of the harvest. It is pleasant to be able to add that our country notes show that the rain has been general and sustained, and that on all hands it is regarded as likely to produce a benefit—comparing the prospect with the retrospect—worth from a third to half a million."

Baron Dowse opened the Assizes at Carlow on the 28th ult., and in addressing the Grand Jury he congratulated them on the peaceful state of the country, and said that he was very glad to be in a position to inform them that on the present occasion their duties would be absolutely nil. There was nothing in the shape of criminal business to go before them, there not being a single bill to be sent up, although there was a case to be tried by a petty jury, but this case stood over from the last assizes, the party not being amenable, and, besides, the offence had been perpetrated in December, 1875, so that virtually there was not a single offence committed in the year 1876 to go before the Grand Jury of this county.

We (Chronicle) learn with pleasure that the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford was entirely ignorant of the eviction which recently took place in Dungarvan. Immediately upon hearing of the measures which had been adopted towards the

poor people, this nobleman's esteemed agents, Mr. Edward Roberts, J. P., of Weston, and Captain Ganby were instructed to proceed to Dungarvan, and, upon their arrival, speedily concluded arrangements with Mr. Richard Kiely for purchasing the property. On Monday evening last the tenants were re-admitted into the houses which they formerly occupied, and the inconvenience which they suffered in the interim was quite forgotten in the gratification they felt at so satisfactory a termination of the matter. All classes are loud in the noble marquis's praise for his thoughtful consideration and kind-heartedness.

A public meeting of the electors and people of Moycarra, county Roscommon, was held on the 23rd ult., in the chapel of Creagh to protest against and condemn the action of the O'Connor Don, and the Hon. Charles French. Amongst those present were—Rev. Father Walsh, P. P., Taughmacconell; James Kilmartin, P. L. C.; Matthew Harris, Michael Mahony O'Sullivan, Bartholomew Ward, P. O'Connor, River street; William Ivers, Lewis Ward, M. Killen, M. Fanning, B. Finn, B. Mitchell, John Carr. The chair was occupied by William Ivers, Esq., Ballinasloe. After an introductory speech by the chairman, Rev. Father Walsh addressed the assembly. He was followed by Mr. Kilmartin, who proposed "That we, the electors and people of the Barony of Moycarra and adjacent parishes, in public meeting assembled, do hereby emphatically condemn the action of our representatives, the O'Connor Don and the Hon. Charles French, in voting against Mr. Butt's Land Bill." The Rev. Mr. Walsh, P. P., seconded the resolution. Mr. Harris proposed—"That the necessity of Tenant's Defence Associations is made manifest by the action of the O'Connor Don and the Hon. Charles French, who, in defiance of the wishes of the electors and the people of the county Roscommon, voted against Mr. Butt's Land Bill, a course we believe they would have hesitated to adopt had the tenants of the county been properly organized." The meeting then adjourned.

Consequent (says the Irish Times) on the late excitement caused by the visit of the Omagh Home Rule and Protestant bands to Enniskillen it will be remembered that some arrests were made by the constabulary, and, at a special petty sessions held next day, Francis Devane, of Omagh, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for assaulting the county inspector of constabulary, J. C. Hill, Esq., while in the discharge of his duty. Thomas Corry was fined 10s, or seven days' for being drunk and disorderly, and for assaulting sub-constable Casey and tearing his tunic, got an additional 14 day's hard labour; and Samuel Birney, for assaulting the police, one calendar month's hard labour, and for being drunk and disorderly was fined £1, or 14 days' additional hard labour. As the excitement was but of short continuance, owing to the admirable arrangements which were made to prevent the rival bands from getting into the town, and to dissipate as much as possible the growth of any bad feeling, the magistrate, on further consideration of the cases, thought the interests of justice sufficiently satisfied by the imprisonment already undergone, and represented the whole circumstances of the affair to the lords justices, with a view to a remission of the remainder of the sentences to entertain, which their lordships have been pleased to entertain, and two of the parties whose sentences were longest have been discharged from custody; the third, Thomas Corry, to be discharged on the completion of one term of the sentence recorded against him.

AN IRISH NATIONAL MUSEUM.—In the British House of Commons, recently, Mr. A. M. Sullivan asked the Vice-President of the Council of Education if it is the fact that another year has been lost without effecting the promised establishment of a National Museum and Institute of Science and Art for Ireland, and whether the failure of the Government has not, in this instance, resulted from an attempt to establish a scheme essentially different from the promise of the Government through the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1868, and from the terms of the resolution brought before this house by the honorable member for Louth, and the honorable member for Dublin, in 1875? Lord Sandon replied as follows:—"No one has a better right than the honorable gentleman to ask a question on the subject of science and art for Ireland, as he has for a long time taken a most useful interest in this subject. The Government regrets that probably another year must elapse before carrying out their proposal to establish a Science and Art Museum in Dublin. But when it is remembered that the establishment implies an expenditure of something like £100,000 from the Imperial Exchequer in aid of this large undertaking, which we hope will be an important addition to the scientific and artistic advantages of Dublin, it can hardly be expected that a matter of this magnitude should be settled very rapidly. A good deal of misapprehension has existed on this subject, but I believe that these misapprehensions have been removed by the speech made by the Lord President in another place. The plan is undoubtedly different from the proposal of Her Majesty's Government in 1868. It only varies in a minor degree from the plan proposed by the honorable member for Louth in 1875, and is in keeping, in my opinion, with the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the same subject, in consequence of which the resolution of the honorable member for Louth was withdrawn. I have a good hope that by further communications with different parties concerned, in Dublin, we shall be able to confer what we believe will be a great benefit upon that city. But we should not be justified in making the proposed large expenditure of public money which, I need hardly say, the Exchequer will not readily defray, unless we are quite satisfied that we had a thoroughly satisfactory scheme. I may, however, say that it is the intention of the Government to bring in a bill next session to provide for the site of a new institution.

THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS.—Mr. Dion Boucault's Aid for their Families.—The annexed correspondence, which does justice to the goodness of heart of our talented countryman, Dion Boucault, proves likewise that his proffer of aid for the families of the Irish State prisoners was of that practical kind that does not content itself with mere professions, but finds expression in direct action:—

(From the Dublin Nation, July 29.)

We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter, a perusal of which, we feel sure, will afford much gratification to all our readers:—

THE DUBLIN FUND. 316 REGENT ST., W. LANGRISH } PLACE, July 24, 1876.

Dear Sir.—The performances given in the North of England and in Scotland during the past Spring, the proceeds of which have been devoted to the relief of the families of the Irish political prisoners, have realized £397 10s. 9d.

To distinguish this subscription from another having a like object, I have called it "The Dublin Fund." It may be gratifying to you and others to learn it has already done good service. It has raised heads that drooped and hearts that failed. Sincere thanks are due to the gentlemen who have kindly assisted in its bestowal.

There is plenty left. And this plenty will be made more plentiful, during the next Autumn and Winter, when we appeal to our friends in the United States. Meanwhile, accounts will be kept, and in due course submitted to proper audit and approval.

I leave Liverpool next Saturday in the Russia to revisit America. It is a strange reflection that I shall find over there a new Ireland, prosperous, welcomed, and happy, made out of a population ex-

truded from old Ireland because England considered them poor, despised, superstitious, and miserable. I shall find a useful, thrifty, laborious people, thrust out from home because they were regarded as useless, thriftless and idle.

When England reckons up her great battles, she takes no account of what share Ireland has had in those glorious results. And when English statesmen are deputed to visit America this year, to join in celebrating a successful rebellion that liberated the United States from an intolerable oppression—when they congratulate the American people on their prosperity—they will not remember how much the despised and exiled people of Ireland have contributed to that glorious result.

Surely our national motto should be, "Sic vos non vobis."

Yours truly, DION BOUCAULT. We heartily wish the patriotic and warm-hearted writer of the foregoing letter a pleasant and prosperous time during his American tour. The good wishes of all his countrymen on this side of the Atlantic with him and from his countrymen on the other side he is certain to experience an enthusiastic welcome.

The following letters having reference to this subject have also reached us:—

THE GROVE FALLOWFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, July 25, 1876.

To the Editor of the Nation: Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the sum of £20, handed to me by Mr. Dion Boucault for the sisters of the late Edward Duffy, political prisoner, who died in prison shortly after his conviction. Accompanied by Mr. James Fox, of Leeds, I handed over the sum above mentioned to Miss M. A. Duffy, in Bradford, on Friday last, who received it with the warmest expression of thanks to Mr. Boucault for his generous assistance.

I am, yours faithfully, JOHN BARRY. BRADFORD, July 24, 1876.

To the Editor of the Nation:

Sir,—Will you have the kindness to acknowledge in the columns of your paper the generous gift of £20, sent by Dion Boucault to the sisters of Edward Duffy, who died at Millbank Prison, through their good and kind friend Mr. Barry, of Manchester.

I am, yours truly, ANNIE DUFFY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

But Beattie has sold to the Duke of Manchester for 3,000 guineas a bull calf, just eight weeks old.

The Catholic vote of London is about being thoroughly organized, for the purpose of securing a proper representation of Catholic interests on the various school boards. The Duke of Norfolk heads the subscription list with a donation of £50.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Herefordshire, Lord Bateman, has issued an address to his tenants, stating that in consequence of the bad season, and the general unfavorable farming prospects this year, he has determined to make a reduction in all his rents, which exceed £20 a year, equivalent to 10 per cent. on the gross amount.

An influential meeting has been held in London to express indignation at the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, and the strong desire of the British public that no support whatever should be given to Turkey. Lord Shaftesbury presided, and among the Irish members of Parliament present were Messrs. Biggar and Cullinan.

William Fish was tried at the Liverpool assizes, a few days ago, before Mr. Justice Lindley, for the murder of Emily Holland, at Blackburn, on the 28th March last. The prisoner was further indicted for outraging the deceased, and for a third offence of an abominable kind. The evidence was overwhelming against the prisoner, who did not deny his guilt, but said he did not know what he was doing. The plea of insanity was set up, but the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to death.

On Wednesday 19th ult., the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre administered the sacrament of Confirmation at Fort Augustus. On Sunday 30th ult., his Grace held a Confirmation service at Bracarra, North Morar. This is one of those districts in the Highlands of Scotland whose inhabitants are almost exclusively Catholic, their forefathers having clung steadfastly to the faith through the dark days of persecution, even when deprived of the spiritual guidance of their priests. Another of those districts is contiguous to Morar, viz., Arisaig, where the influence of the Chiefs of Clanronald and the fact of their having an almost unbroken succession of native clergy, kept the spark of faith alive and bright, whilst it was being dimmed or entirely extinguished in districts not far removed from them.

The Grocer says that the evil of unwholesome tea is as great as ever, and no one has the courage or the power to enforce its removal. Putrid teas are still to be seen lying in the bonded warehouses at the port of London, in defiance of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Abhorrent and stinking teas have within the last week been "cleared" from load on payment of duty, in spite of their having been condemned by official authority; and certain rubbish which it was impossible to dispose of in the back slums of London has been exported for transhipment to the country, again "restored" by villainous manipulations and infamous blinding, so that the persons to whose hard lot it finally falls to drink the abominable concoctions will narrowly escape being poisoned, while the law of the land is torn up and cast aside as a dead letter.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.—The following extract from the report of the British Government School Inspector for 1875, refers to the Catholic schools in the middle and lower wards of Lanarkshire, and is of interest as showing the vigorous condition of Catholic education and progress in Scotland:—"Six or seven non-public schools are at present being erected in the district, chiefly by the Roman Catholics, who have shown very great energy of late in providing schools for the children belonging to their Church. By the kindness of Archbishop Eyre I am furnished with the authorized statistics from his Secretary, Mr. McFarlane. The number of the Catholic population in my district is about 422,700. The following table summarizes the progress of Catholic school building during the past four years: Twenty new Catholic schools have been erected at a cost of £62,912 9s 9d, the number of children being 7,584; and four more new schools are being built at a total cost of £8,810; the number of children being 865—making a total cost of £71,722 9s 9d with 8,449 children. It thus appears that the average cost of these twenty-four schools is £2,571 15s 4d each, and that the average number of children they (according to regulation) can each contain is 362. These schools are fitted up and furnished with all the modern desks and apparatus, and, indeed, so far as fabrics are concerned, they will bear comparison with any school under my inspection. The above facts attest the extraordinary efforts the Roman Catholic Church is making for the education of her children, while Catholics, like all others, are rated for the public schools, and five will soon be added. Numbers of the Arabs of the street are pouring into the Catholic schools, and it is wonderful to see how they get tamed into habits of civility, obedience, and attention to lessons. These schools afford the best of accommodation, a very important fact in con-

sidering discipline; but they also show a systematized and regularity in all school things—a fact not less important.

THE SCOTCH FISHERIES.—The Commissioners of the Fishery Board (Scotland) have issued their annual report in reference to the Scotch herring fisheries for 1875. They state that the number of barrels cured was nearly a million, of which the number stamped with the Government brand under the grant was 523,789. For branding these the fees received amounted to £8,729, being more than half the amount of the annual State bounty to Scotch herrings. The national profits of this vast concern are shown by the fact that in 1875 there were 660,000 barrels of the cured herrings exported being considerably more than the quantity stamped with the Government brand. Under the stimulus of the bounty system as against free trade, the trade in Scotch cured herrings grew steadily from 90,000 barrels in 1810 to 943,000 last year. Up to 1859 the herrings were branded free under the grant of £15,000 a year. Since that time a small fee has been charged of 3s. for the branding of each barrel, and 1s. for each half barrel. Singular to say, the Act of Parliament passed in 1858 imposed a fee of 4d. for branding each barrel and 2d. for brand each half barrel, but the rule of arithmetic applied to the Commissioners' returns shows that the brand fees charged have been precisely 3d. and 1d. With the cautious encouragement and expansion of the trade, the amount of brand fees has increased from £2,844 in 1859 to £8,729 last year, and probably in 20 or 30 years more the trade will have become so strong as to be independent of the State bounty, and be in a position to adopt the principles of free trade. A very curious fact shown by the commissioners' returns is that up to 1846 Scotland exported to Ireland about one-third each year of the total amount of cured herrings, but since that time the great bulk of the export trade has been with the Continent, the amount of herrings sent to Ireland steadily dwindling until last year it was only 33,000 barrels, being scarcely more than one-thirtieth of the entire quantity. Under the encouragement of the grant a large trade has also grown up in cured cod and ling, of which the Commissioners give ample details. It having been noticed that the fishing on the west coast was declining, the Marquis of Lorne, Mr. Dalrymple, M. P., and Sir W. Cunningham, M. P., patriotically undertook the task of instituting an inquiry on the subject, and collecting voluntary evidence. They made a report on the subject, with recommendations which they presented to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, by whom it was submitted to the Commissioners for their report upon it, and the Commissioners under the sanction of the Lord Advocate published their report in the newspapers. The Meteorological Society of Scotland, under the presidency of the Marquis of Tweeddale, have for several years past, with the view of forwarding the National trade, been investigating the apparent capriciousness in the movements of herrings on the coast, and daily registers being kept, important information has been thus obtained. The number of applications to register fishing boats made to the Board's officers in 1875 by their owners or masters was 736. The number of registers issued was 726, and the number examined and endorsed was 6,474, being an increase upon each head over the return of the previous year. The Commissioners refer to the kind interest taken in the promotion of the Scotch fishing trade by R. H. Scott, Esq., Director of the Government Meteorological Department London, who forwarded barometers on loan to various places on the Scotch coast, where they were badly wanted for the fishing. Two gun boats were as usual put by the Admiralty in communication with the Board, on behalf of the herring fishery, and these were effective in the protection of the trade by preventing the intrusion of foreigners.

UNITED STATES.

Financially the Centennial Exposition is so far a failure, although as a grand international display it is a grand success. The calculations originally made were that the number of visitors would reach at least 10,000,000. Half the time has passed and the number admitted has been but 2,545,000. Expectations are indulged in that September and October will witness a great influx, and we hope they will be realized. Still the deficiency is at present so large that the prospect is not a hopeful one. One reason for this is the hard times, and another is the fact that the railroad companies have not yet showed much liberality. There is yet time for a change of policy in this respect.

In the New York Times of the 29th ult., is an article on the "cost of high life." In this article the writer compares the expenses of such life in England and the United States. He comes to the conclusion that it is hard to devise methods of spending such immense sums in this country, as are constantly reported as the cost of living in England. The writer of the article referred to says: "We give below a careful estimate of the annual expenses of a man of first class fortune and of jovial and convivial habits in New York." Excluding all reference to articles of art and of luxury, which would have swelled the account to much larger dimensions. The list of expenses makes up a grand total of \$95,200 a year.

The Hartford Post of July 18, says:—"The 'drive' of six million feet of logs, cut on the banks of the Indian River, which flows into the Connecticut near its source, has arrived at Holyoke dam on the way to the Dutch Point saw mill. These logs were started with the spring freshet with the 'drives' of three other owners, which together have required the services of two hundred lumbermen to guide them over the shoals and rocks and keep them steadily moving on their downward course. It is not yet decided how the logs for Dutch Point will be sent down from Holyoke, but if the river rises they will be made up into rafts, as more convenient to manage than when separate, and decidedly more easy to get together. It is probable that a large number of the logs will be floated down to Wethersfield Cove where there is more room for them than along the river bank adjoining the mill here. The owner of the mill had contemplated building a place for confining the logs in the river near Enfield Dam, but this has not yet been done, and may not be until next season. In whatever way the logs come down separately instead of in rafts.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.—The New York Express of the 11th inst., noticing the dedication of the new Catholic Charity Hospital, in Brooklyn says:—"St. Catherine's Hospital was opened in Brooklyn yesterday by Bishop Loughlin. It is unsectarian, and in charge of the Sisters of St. Dominic." Our contemporary overlooks the fact that all Catholic charities are, from their very nature, "unsectarian." It is sufficient that any number of the human family is in need of their ministrations to entitle him to receive them, whether he be Infidel, sinner or saint. It has been left to our political "Christian statesmen" to introduce into these United States the only real "sectarianism" known here—that which would place over the door of every public institution the old shibboleth of Dandon bigotry:—"Turk, Jew or Atheist. May enter here—but not a Papist!"—Irish American.

A BLASPHEMOR STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—THE WORD "GOD" BRANDED ON HIS BODY.—The Lynchburg (Va.) News says:—"Some of our contemporaries seem dis-

posed to question the truth of our statement, that a negro man who was killed by lightning, a few days ago, in Campbell county, had the letters "God" on his body. Dr. Thomas Mooreman, whose post-office address is Mt. Zion, Campbell county, has furnished the Richmond Christian Advocate an account of the circumstances, from which we extract the following: On the evening of the 6th inst., Perry Jones and George Brown, colored men, notoriously the most profane, wicked persons in the whole community, with three other colored persons, took refuge, during the rain, accompanied by a good deal of lightning and thunder, in a tobacco barn on the land of Mr. George Creasey. From their several positions one would have thought that two of the others were in more and the third in as much danger, as Jones and Brown were. They, as their custom was, were engaged in cursing and swearing. Suddenly the lightning descended upon them, while the other three were comparatively unimpaired. Jones was killed and Brown was stricken down senseless and almost lifeless for a time. He revived after a few minutes, and soon seemed to have regained all of his strength, but was dumb and bereft of his mind for several hours. And was burned on his chest and left side and arm, before the fire was extinguished. In his maniacal efforts to free himself from those who were restraining him, the skin was rubbed from the burned flesh and presented the following characters, "God,"—very close representations, to say the least of them, of the capital letters used in printing the name of deity, while around and between them the skin was unremoved, and apparently not burned. The above characters occupied the angles of an equilateral triangle, which, as you are doubtless aware, was in ancient days the symbol of deity. This man then appears to have been branded with the name of his creator, in the symbolic language. It may be, of his forefathers, three thousand years ago, and in the printed language of the nation to which he belongs.

CANADA.

The Canada Southern Railway has cut the time of their employes in the machine shops down to nine hours and the wages to \$1.50 per day.

NEW BELLS.—The parish of Beauport has lately received three bells, one of 1,500, one of 1,200 and one 2,000 lbs., from the celebrated London foundry of Mears.

GRASSHOPPERS.—We are informed that the plague of grasshoppers is doing considerable damage in the parish and neighborhood of St. Catharines near this city.—Quebec Budget

There has been less water in the Grand River this summer than for the last ten years. This is hard to account for, as the water is four feet higher in Lake Ontario than in 1875.

A traveller through Hastings, Northumberland and Peterboro reports that the crops are unusually good, especially the hay crop, which has been the heaviest for many years.

Chatham, N. B., exported to Great Britain in the month of June, 839 tons of timber, 26,452,000 feet of deals and 865,817 palings, besides nearly 2,000,000 feet of deals to continental ports.

The directors of the Bank of Nova Scotia have discharged the two tellers, who were in charge of the money at the time of the late robbery, and the acting cashier has resigned.

The annual fair of the Algoma Electoral District Agricultural Society will be held at Sault Ste. Marie on October 5. This will be the seventh exhibition made by the Society, and no doubt will show the same gratifying progress as has been shown by each of its predecessors.

CORNWALL CANAL.—The Ottawa Citizen says: "It is understood that the firm of Gordon & Co., of Sherbrooke, of which Mr. Brooks, the well known contractor, is a member, has been awarded the Cornwall canal contract, their figures slightly exceeding \$400,000."

BELLEVILLE CHEESE MARKET.—Shipments this week amounted to about 2,300 boxes, the price paid ranging from 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Although the quantity forwarded this week is large the greater part is forwarded on consignment, as holders are not desirous of disposing of this commodity at the prices now paid.—Intelligencer.

Work on the Sarnia, Chatham, and Erie Railway will be commenced on the 1st of October. Operations will be begun at Sarnia, Dresden, Chatham, and Blenheim simultaneously. The delay has been caused by Chatham trying to make more favourable terms with the Canada Southern, but Mr. Muir's letter has finally decided the matter.

An exchange says a new horse disease has made its appearance and threatens to spread over the country. It is not at all dangerous, and resembles the epizootic of 1872. The symptoms are swelling of the legs, slight running at the nostrils, swelling of the eye-lids, and pinkish colouring of the eyes. The disease is variously described by horsemen, but the term generally applied to it is "pink-eyed distemper."

The Leamington Post records the melancholy death, in that village of a man named Lyckman, from the effects of systematically imbibing too much liquor. He had not been free from its influence for weeks prior to his death. Only about a year ago he came to this township in good circumstances, and began the erection of a mill near Blytheswood, but sold out before it was completed. Since that he has done little else but drink, with the above result.

TOO MUCH HEAT.—A St. Catharines paper says that the great heat of the past two or three weeks, added to the absence of rain, in that section of the province, is having a very injurious effect upon the root crops in that section. Potatoes, and almost all other vegetables show signs of withering under the fervent heat. The wheat crop is now pretty well harvested, and promises to be a very fair yield in both quantity and quality, though in some places it is very short in straw, and a good deal has been winter killed on high lands.

TURNIP INSECT.—The Guelph Mercury learns that a new and destructive pest has attacked the turnip crop in some sections of the Province. It is not the fly or flea hopper, which only attacks the plant in its early rudimentary stage, which is now past. A farmer in the township of Blenheim states that as he proceeded to single out his crop lately, he found large patches, several yards in length cut down in drills apparently as if the root had been eaten across by a cut worm. These plants are entirely destroyed, and the same effect has been noticed on several other farms.

SCOTTISH GAMES.—From all appearances Tuesday, September 12th, will be a gala day among Caledonian societies, and St. Andrew's societies and clubs in the western section of the Province. On that day the first annual games of the Guelph Caledonian Society will be held, and the arrangements are confidently expected that, from the arrangements already made, success will crown their efforts; and the thistle be in the ascendant on that day. The rules of the North American Caledonian United Association will govern the conduct of the games. All throughout Canada and the United States belonging to the Society will be eligible to enter the lists on showing their certificate of membership. A brass band and pipers will furnish the music, and it is expected that many from Hamilton will participate in the festivities of the occasion.—Times