## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The following letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, was received by Sic John Gray, M.P., during his visit to New Portacarron, to restore Captain Nolan's evicted tenantry to the Irish soil: "St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Oct. 28.

"My dear Sir John,—Although the severity of the weather prevents my personal presence. I will be with you in spirit, sharing the joyful feelings inspired by your kind visit on this auspicious occasion. It must be a source of gratification to you to find your sanguine anticipations regarding tensut-right partly realized, and yourself an efficient agent in reducing your benevolent and equitable theories to practice, The hopes of the restoration of the evicted tenantry of Portacarron to the independence and happiness of a fixed home cannot henceforth be deemed visionary or delusive. And the odium which the conduct of Captain Nolan has excited in the breasts of a certain class of people is not because he had evicted but because, under wiser and more virtuous influences, he repented of conduct no less injurious to his own character than disastrous to the public weal, and proved the sincerity of his laudable regret by making the evicted tenants adequate atonement.

nals, and the comparative control will, it is to be suffrage. In Ireland the laws of rating are so conproceedings have been presented to follow up the trived that there is scarcely a town in Ireland in which wise policy which he has inaugurated, and perfect one householder in four has a vote. I am happy to the work of national justice and conciliation. Halfmeasures or miserable instalments of justice, with which our people have been so long amused and insulted, will no longer do. For centuries have our people been deprived of the sacred rights of education in conformity with their religious convictions. All Dissenters, of whatever creeds or conventicles, were sure of having schools-nay, Colleges and Universities-established for their beneut, and sometimes extravagantly endowed, with the wealth of which the Catholic Church in Ireland was plundered. It is high time to make restitution by giving the from a borough to a county is a transfer of electoral Catholics schools and a University exclusively Catholic and endowed with a portion of their unjustly confiscated revenues. Such contrivances as your antiquated charter schools and Kildare-street Schools, and your Queen's Colleges, though more modern, equally noxious, cannot satisfy the just demand of a people conscious of their religious rights, and resolved to persevere in their assertion. By the stubborn perseverance of our rulers in their refusal or even for great towns. If borough representation they are only swelling the tide of emigration from our shores, and augmenting the aggressive power of justified by absolute necessity. I undertook to show America, already sufficiently formidable. It is in and I still think I have conclusively shown, that in vain to strive to arrest the dangerous exodus until Ireland no such necessity exists. I have suggested the people are practically assured that their children are blessed with perfect freedom of unmixed Catholic education at home. Some English statesmen-if narrowminded bigots can be deserving of the name-indulge rather unreasonably in wanton those of 1832, and transferring to the most populous merriment at the notion of the repeal of the Union, or Home Rule, or a fair legislative independence of Ireland, by whatever name it may be called. It is to Derry and a third to Dublin) 31 represented not the first time that religious hate became blind to the dangers which its injustice and intolerance had provoked. Such men are themselves the most active and efficient agents in maturing for execution the projects which they so compassionately deprecate. By denying us Catholics-forming, as we do, with comparatively few Protestants, the nationthat religious autonomy to which every nation is entitled, they give an impulse to the advocates of Home Rule and the legislative independence of Ire- this body of Irish towns is perfectly entitled to this land. More than three centuries of unheard-of share of a representation distributed in the manner in privations for the faith are a sufficient pledge that which that of the United Kingdom now is. It is they prize its purity beyond any political boon, and that for no political benefit will they compromise the precious treasure. Let not the foes of our country fancy that they will succeed in propagating their political system of education by detaching the people from their pastors. If they were so inexperienced as to entertain such a notion, the recent magnificent demonstration from every part of Ireland, regarding the Galway petition, springing as if impulsively from the fervent faith of the people, and unexampled in its spontaneous generosity, will | 000, and 60,000 electors (according to the last parliateach them that it is in vain they kick against the goad, and that neither priests nor people will at Commons. All the Irish boroughs, with just double their bidding resign their hereditary attachment to their number of electors, would send only 39. Comthe faith of Rome. The Holy Father, for such brief time as the Almighty wills, may be tried, as several there is not one of them which was not be set of of his predecessors have been tried,-he may be abandoned by princes and statesmen, as Popes before him have been abandoned; he may be immured in prison and bound in chains, as his great prototype, St. Peter, has been bound; still he will be as great in prison as on the throne; and, whether free or in chains, he will continue to be the guide of the education of Ireland and of its united hierarchy and people. You may perceive how your auspicious visit has given occasion to touch on those important topics of vital interest to our people, and which it may be well to put forward to the public in time, in order that, under the pretence of ignoring the unalterable resolve of our nation not to mix itself up with sectarian schools, our statesmen may not waste their time with impracticable and abortive projects, but shape their counsels in accordance with the religious convictions of those for whom they are chosen to legislate.-Believe me, my dear Sir John, your faithful servant,

" Jour, Archbishop of Tuam. " Sir John Gray, M.P."

The Irish correspondent of the London Time gives the following obituary notice of the late iamented Mr. Maguire :- "The death of Mr. Maguire the popular and distinguished member for the city of Cork, which occurred rather unexpectedly on the night of the 1st inst., in this city, will excite a feeling of deep regret throughout the country. He had been for some time in very delicate health, having suffered a stroke of paralysis some weeks ago which gave very much concern to his friends. It was recommended, however, that he should be re-moved to Dublin for medical advice, and he arrived here on Monday evening from Dr. Barker's estallishment at Blarney, County Cork, where he had been staying under the directions of Dr. Savin .-Dr. Adams was called in to see him on his arrival in Dublin, and immediately pronounced his case hopeless. He seemed, however, to rally a little, and was thought to be better on Thursday, when he was visited by his relative the Master of the Rolls : but yesterday morning he was again seized and gradually succumbed. He died at 8 o'clock last evening, in the 57th year of his age. He was the son of a respectable merchant of Cork, and from an early age evinced the possession of qualities which attracted the affection of a wide circle of friends and won for him the highest distinction in professional life. As a journalist and a politician, his career was marked by the bighest consistency, carnestness, and ability. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1843, and entered public'life in 1848, when, as a Repealer, he contested Dungarvan with the late Richard Lalor Sheil, the then Master of the Mint under the Russell Cabinet. His triumph then, though he was a young man and Sheil had a great reputation and high influence to back his claim, was signal and complete. He represented the borough for 18 years, successfully resisting every combination to dislodge him. For the last six years he represented his native city, which was justly proud of him. In 1841 he founded the Cork Examiner, one of the ablest and most successful journals in the kingdom; and although engaged in arduous duties of a journalist and a leading representative in Parliament, he found time to produce some works

literary world, Among these may be mentioned

the Life of Father Matthew, which was issued in 1863; our towns. It may be that we are approaching a and the Next Generation, which was suggested by a period when we must recast our whole system of revisit to America. He was engaged in a history of the Jesuits when he died,"

INISH REPRESENTATION .- To the Editor of the Times -Str.—The moment you tutimate a wish that the discussion on the subject of the Irish representation should close, I have not the slightest right to claim to be permitted to trespass further on your space. I might, perhaps, find something to complain of in your last article, but no man is a fair judge of criticism upon himself, and I prefer to acknowledge with thanks the indulgence you have shown me, and to admit that if I have failed in placing my views clearly before your renders the fault has not been yours. Still I hope that you will not think me unreasonable in asking for a few last words-which your last observations call for as a matter of justice to myself. I cannot think I have so entirely failed in making out the case I undertook to make as those observations would lead your readers to suppose. At tain class of people is all some industrious tenants. Limerick 1 had complained of the miserable state of and thrown on the world some industrious tenants. Limerick 1 had complained of the miserable state of our town constituencies, and the wretchedly small number of persons in the country who are admitted to the enjoyment of the town franchise, and I attribute this to be the fact that Parliament had never found time to apply to Ircland the principles which "This 29th day of October, the auspicious Feast had been enacted for England in 1867 and 1869. of St. Colman, will be memorable in the Irish an- In England the town franchise conceded in 1867 of St. Colman, with the memorative contentment of which its established that which is substantially household see that the restriction of the Irish franchise is not defended in the Times, but it is contended that even with an enlarged franchise it is impossible to find urban constituencies, and that, therefore, the only remedy is a sweeping disfranchisement of the Irish boroughs and a transfer of their members to the counties. But in this suggestion it appears to be forgotten that the county franchise and that of the boroughs are in Ireland, as in England, essentially different. The county qualification is a far higher one. Every member, therefore, who is transferred power given to a constituency framed on a less popular basis. There are other objections to an an-nihilation of the borough representation of the country which must occur to every mind. From the earliest period the "burgesses" have been an essential element of our Parliament. They represent a class and an interest different from those which have their representation in the members for counties is to be destroyed, that destruction can only be a plan by which, adopting literally the English precedent of the last Reform Bill, establishing the English franchise, slightly extending boundaries wherever towns have outgrown in any direction of our towns a few members taken from the smallest, we might have in Ireland (giving a second member towns returning 39 members. These 31 towns would have an aggregate population exceeding 900,000, and an aggregate number of electors of more than 120,000. None of them in population would be below 5,000. All of them would have, on the lowest estimate, constituencies of more than 600. In very few of them would the electors be less in number than 1,000. Tried by any fair test, collectively or individually,

> quite true that we have not the same town populations in Ireland that there are in England, and therefore we cannot have the same urban constituencies. But is not the difference more than represented by the proportions, which show in England 198 town constituencies returning 300 members, and in Ireland 31 constituencies returning 39? Compare them with the aggregate of the 61 English boroughs to which I referred in my former letter, these 61 boroughs, with a population of a little more than 400,mentary paper), send 61 members to the House of against some English represented town. Comparing the constituencies with those of the Irish counties they would be more entitled to the present proportion of town members. The whole county constituency amounts to 175,000. With the English franchise the boroughs I have proposed would have an aggregate of at least 120,000 electors, 39 members against 64 returned by the counties is not an extravagant proportion. If a town with 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants and 600 or 700 electors is untit to be represented in Parliament, why do Calne and Dorchester and Harwich still retain the right? Calne has a population of 5,779, and 582 electors; Bandon has a population of 6,100, and a present constituency of 285. The return of inhabited houses shows that with household suffrage that constituency would be more than doubled. With what show of justice can you disfranchise Bandon while Calne retains its right? It is no slight objection to any plan of general disfranchisement that you are applying an entirely different rule to the Irish towns from that which has been applied to the English. And the difference would be, as usual, against popular right. If the suggestion of distranchising 20 Irish boroughs were carried out, England would have 200 members -considerably more than one-half of all her representatives-elected by household suffrage. Ireland would have just 19, assuming that our franchise was assimilated to the English. If, indeed, the proposal were to lower the county franchise so as to make it as popular as that of the horoughs, then indeed the proposal to transfer some of the borough members to the counties would assume a wholly different aspeet: but while the county franchise remains as it is and while we are entitled to a household one in the boroughs, the proposed transfer is simply an abridgment of popular right. It is, moreover, a diminution of the number of those entitled to the franchise. The number of county electors would remain the same as it is now. The members would be distributed among the 175,000 electors now on the registry of the several counties. The number of electors in all Ireland would be diminished by nearly the constituencies of the boroughs you would disfranchise. Some of the electors would, of course, be entitled to the county franchise but the large majority of them would not.

It is no answer to these arguments to tell me that there are anomalies and inequalities in the borough representation of Ireland. Of course there are and great ones. But there is no anomaly as great as those which after the annihilation of the horough franchise of freland would remain untouched. There would be none as great as that which gives Calne, with its 589 electors, one member in Parliament, while Hackney, with 40,000, has but two. I take this one instance out of many in equalities as flagrant. There is none so great as that 61 English boroughs, with 61,000 electors qualified by household franchise should return nearly as many members as all the counties of Ireland put to-gether. It would be a great mistake to imagine that the inequalities are all on the sides of the boroughs. The county of Carlow, with a population of 50,000, and a constituency of 2,200, returns two members, the same as the city of Cork, with nearly double its population and more than double its which have earned for him a high reputation in the electors, or as Dublin city, with five times as many of both. The counties of Fermanagh, Wicklow,

presentation, and distribute it among constituencies that will approach nearer to equality than do those discussing in our columns, several secimens of Irish to which the accidents of ancient right, tempered and modified by cautious innovation, have allotted electoral powers. But, while no attempt is made to lignite, and three other kinds, from the coal measures effect this, the proposal, under the guise of assailing particular instances of inequality (and these by no means the most glaring), to destroy the small portion of civic representation which Ireland retains is of lignited from Ballintov, county Antrim, another really to make war, not upon electoral inequality, specimen of lignite from Killymorris, in the same but upon Irish popular right. With these last county. - Belfast News Letter. words I must leave the question to that discussion which it must certainly receive elsewhere. Perhaps you will allow me one other last word, and that is in Essex-street, in Dublin. A child named Sharpe to acknowledge the fairness with which you have permitted me to write in opposition to the views which you have, I think unfortunately, adopted. 'If you have struck too hardly in your criticism you have at least heard me patiently. In the spirit of the ancient disputant who was content to ask for this I close our discussion, forgetting the blow, and only remembering and thanking you for the hearing .- Your faithful servant, ISAAC UUTT.

FATAL CASE OF CHOLERA -At the last meeting of the Wexford Eoard of Guardians-John Sinnot, Esq., in the chair. The medical officer, Dr. Crean, reported that he had admitted during the week into the hospital a woman affected with cholers, and that she died forty three, hours after her admission. He further reported that he admitted a woman and her children who were suffering from small-pox, but of a very mild type.

The following article taken from the Financial Reformer will be interesting :- There can be no doubt that, of late years, madness has been frightfully on the increase in these kingdoms, and quite as little that indulgence in intoxicating liquors, and that net always to excess, has had, and has, a great deal to do with the awful fact. But in what degree, it at all, pure and genuine liquors are responsible for it, is quite another question, and one which is generally ignored by advocates for the total suppression of the liquor traffic. On this point Dr. Hodges, of Belfast, who had occasion recently to analyse several samples of so-called whiskey, has furnished to the Dublin Ecening Mail some curious information. He states that a bottle of whiskey described as a fair sample of the liquor sold in low class publichouses, was heavily adulterated with naptha, Cayenne pepper, and vitriol; that another sample consisted almost entirely of naptha, with a slight colouring tinge of genuine whiskey; and that another charming compound was composed of Cayenne pepper. vitriol, spirits of wine, and bluestone, which could be produced at the rate of a penny per gallon, though it would, of course, be sold as if in addition to cost of a genuine article, a duty of 10s, per cent, were on it, to say nothing of dealers' profits on the article. and on the duty. A writer in the Scientific Review, some three or four years ago, enumerated amongst the multifarious ingredients for the abulteration of ale, beer, and porter-cream of tartar, alum, green vitriol, copper, lead, pyrotic acid, coculus indicus grains of paradise, colouring matter of various descriptions, quassia, and other cheaper and more burtful bitters, ledum palastro, myrtha gale, and datura stramonium, besides liquorice, molasses, coriander, capsicum, carraway soeds, salt, horse beans, &c., &c. Hence, though the honest products of barley, hops and the vine, may have much to answer for they are debited with a vast amount of evil, which is really occasioned by noxious, and, in some instances murderous substitutes for them. One of the multifarious recipes for fraudulent and villianous concoctions, given in a book published for the guidance and assistance of publicans and vintners, winds up with "a pinch or two of oxalic acid" does something or other, we forget exactly what-but it is something in the way of improvement! Might it not be worth the while of legislators, philanthropists and agitators for the total suppression for the liquor traffic, to consider what share the duties upon intoxicating drinks have in causing these ruscally frauds on the the pocket of the people, which are almost prejudicial to health, sanity, and life? We think so, and the more especially as some of the adulterants or substitutes—all of which are duty free—are much dearer than genuine, and honest extracts from barley and the vine would be, if the ingredients, the manufacture and the sale, were equally (avoured by being liberated from the clutches of the tax-gatherer. As it is, her Majesty's revenue is alike fed and defrauded by means of duties which afford both encouragement to, and opportunity for, the maddening and poison-

ng of her Majesty subjects. Durkin, Nov. 2.- The surface of Irish political life, which has been for a long time so remarkably placid is now disturbed by electioneering rumours. Two seats are rendered vacant by the elevation of Mi Dowse to the Bench and the lumented death of Mr. Magnire. Two other vacancies are expected to arise from other causes. There will be plenty of room for speculation and strategy among the different parties which compose the two constituencies of Derry and Cork, and if time be allowed for it there will be no lack of local agitation. In both boroughs the question of Home Rule will be brought prominently forward as a test of fitness in estimating the relative claims of candidates, and whatever answer they may be disposed to give to it they will find it equally embarrassing. Mr. Dowse in a retiring address to the electors of the maiden city, reminds them that on two occasions they testified their approval of Mr. Gladstone's policy by electing him to represent them. In taking leave of political life he states that he has nothing to regret except that he is obliged to say farewell. Mr. Pallas, the new Attorney-General, will, it is understood, offer himself as his successor, and with a fair prospect of success. There are, however, difficulties in his way which Mr. Dowse had not to encounter, Irrespective of the change of political circumstances effected by the Ballot, there are some doubts as to the course which the Presbyterian electors may think it right to take. At the previous elections the power of returning the member was practically in their hands, and as they were in perfect accord with the Covernment upon the Church question, they had no hesitation in voting for the Ministerial candidate. But their position is quite different as regards [the education question Phey have declared in the strongest terms their hostility to the denominational system, and as Mr Pallas has pronounced strongly in its favour when addressing another constituency, it will not be easy to overcome their scriples and induce them to accept him. If they continue in union with the Liberal party his position will be strong, but still not quite secure. The Home Rulers are ready to make a flank attack, and if by any dexterous mancenvre their forces can be combined with the Conservatives he could hardly escape defeat.

The other seats which are spoken of as likely to be vacant are Waterford and Longford. It is reported to-day that Mr. De La Poer is about to retire from the representation of the former county, and Major O'Reilly from that of the latter. In the event of a vacancy in Longford, Captain King Harman would again be put forward to fight the battle of

Home Rule -From Times Corr. The Court of Exchequer has granted a conditional order, on the application of the Attornoy-General for a new trial of the action of " O'Byrne v. Hartington," of which the Phoenix Park affray was the subject. It will be remembered that the jury found a verdict for the plainits, with £25 damages. The motion for a new trial was upon the ground that the verdict was against the evidence and the weight of evidence, and also of misdirection by the Chief Baron. His Lordship, in giving the order, stated that he would frame it in such a way that the fullest opportunity should be given for discussing

We have received from Mr. Gray, whose letters on our coal fields have caused considerable attention to be given to the important question he is so ably coal, of various quality. The specimens which may be seen at our office include cannel coal, gas coal, Coal Island, Co. Tyrone; a sperimen from true coal measures, Bally-castle, Co. Antrim, where several beds occur from eighteen to eight feet thick; a specimen

A shocking occurrence arising out of the practice of "waking" the dead happened recently in a house having died of bronchitis, its parents had a wake in accordance with the usual practice of the lower classes, which, though strongly discountenanced by the Catholic clergy, is still persisted in. The company retired at 11 o'clock at night, and at daybreak next morning an alarm of fire having been raised, the room in which the dead child lay was broken open, and it was found that both the father and mother were sufficiently, and the corpse of the infant was burnt to a cincler.

There are in Beliast, with a population of 174,000, with 79,000 more of population, Dublin has just an equal number of votes, including 2,200 freemen.

The Corporation of Dublin has discussed and appointed a committee to further imprire into the decrease of the population of In land in the quarter ending June both by 24,000 persons, and the diminution last year of land under tillage by 135,-000 acres. The committee are also to investigate the reported continuous decline in the number of small traders in Ireland.

Returns lately issued by the Lunacy Commissioners show an alarming increase of the number of

whom see electors, and two boroughs.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Loysox's Margiage.-Some curious particulars of this scandalous affair are furnished by the London correspondent of the Paris Univers :- It has been said that Dean Stanley witnessed the marriage; this is true, but he absolutely refused to put his signature to the register. The clerk, at the marriage register office, asked Loyson what his name was, whereupon the ex-priest answered:

"Hyacinthe Loyson-bachelor." "Your profession?" inquired the clerk.

"Roman Catholic priest."

"I cannot write that down," observed the clerk, it is against the rules." "I wish it especially to appear on the register,

that I am a priest," said Loyson, determinedly. "Can't do it, sir," answered the clerk again, firmly.

"Then write," said Hyacinthe, "clerk in Holy Orders."

" Very well, I will do so," agreed the clerk; and so he did. Loyson, therefore, figures as "a clerk in Holy Orders," and not as a priest on the register. "What was your father's profession?" now asked the clerk.

"Rector of the Paris University."

"Very well, and your's madam?" said the odicial turning to Mrs. Merriman-" what was he?" "A merchant of New York City," murmured the

elic of Merriman. "You are a widow?"

"I am," simpered the bride.

"If you please to sign the register." Both parties "Now, sir, will you sign?" inquired the beyed. clerk of the Dean of Westminster.

"No, I cannot," answered Rev. Mr. Stanley. cannot do so. This is not a religious marriage, and a marriage consecrated by the Church is the only one which I, a Christian Minister, can witness.

After this cut, Hyacinthe was obliged to get Mr C. A. Bowles and Mr. J. W. Probyn to sign instead of rushing down the street with a cheap but large Stanley, both these persons having accompanied the party in quality of guests. So the ex-biles and ex-Catholic was not married by Stanley, or by a clergyman at all, and the Dean absolutely refused to sign the register, although the countenanced the ceremony-a civil one which he considers anti-Christian-by his presence.

The San Juan Award will be chiefly obnoxious to Canada West. The adventurous farmers of Ontario have been looking with longing eyes on the valleys of the Red River and the Fraser River, and it is they who have called for means of communication to those tempting settlements. They will now resent the Award which has interfered with their plans of the future, and they will join their brethren on the coast in execuating the Treaty of Washington-When the Canadians turn round upon us, and say "You have muddled away our interests without obtaining for us aught that we desired. You have abondoned our Fisheries; you have sacrificed our frontier; you have not given us open trade with the States: you have not seemed any satisfaction of our claims for wanton injuries," what answer shall we give? We must begin by confessing our faults. It is true we have failed; we did our best; but we had to keep one eye on ourselves and another eye on you, and all the time to watch the temper and meaning of the American Commissioners with very little intelligence to guide our interpretation of their words; and if the result is not satisfactory to you, neither is it to ourselves. This we must say if would be frank; but we may go on to add something more. It is this :- b'rom this time forth look after your own business yourselves; you are big enough, you are strong enough, you are intelligent enough and if there were any deficiency in any of these points it would be supplied by the education of selfreliance. We are both now in a false position, and the time has arrived when we should be relieved from it. Take up your freedom; your days of apprenticeship are over .- London Times.

INCREASE OF SUICIDES IN ENGLAND.—Suicides have nereased of late years in England. In the six years 1859-61, the annual average was a little over 66 to every 1,000,000 population; but in the six years 1865-70, the latest period to which detailed returns extend, the annual average was nearer to 68 than 67 in 1,000,000 of the population. In the first six years the spicides of a year only once reached 70 per 1,000,000 of the population; in the last three years, 1863, '69, '70, the rates were 70, 73, 70 per 1,000,000. The range in the twelve years was from 62 per 1,000,006 in 1867 to 73 in 1860. Comparing the last period of six years with the first, we find that the suicides by drowning bear a larger proportion to the whole number of the suicides than they did; but there is a smaller proportion of suicides by hanging than formerly, though it is still the most frequent mode of self-destruction.

London, Nov. 19 .- The dismissal of the members the London Police Force, yesterday, for insubordination, has served to increase the trouble in the organization. Many of the remaining policemen manifested in strong terms their indignation at the discharge of their brethren, and this morning two hundred more were suspended. The insubordination has now spread throughout the entire force, and further suspensions are looked for. There is great excitement in the city over the prospects of the streets being left unguarded. At 11 o'clock this morning Rome and its Rulers, which was published in 1857; and some others fall far below the most populous of the legal questions which are in issue.

AN ADULTERATION PANIC .- It is authoritively stated that some of the wholesale houses have refused to deal in many cocoas, mustards, and spices, unless the article in question is genuine, or that the outer wrapper or tin containing adulterated articles bears a label stating the composition of the mixture, Whether as the Food Journal suggests any manufacturer will label a canister of cocoa as "a mixture of brown sugar, flour, and refuse biscuit, with a trace of cocoa for flavour," or a tin of mustard as "a mixture of flour, cayenne peper, tumo rie, and mastaid, ' is is of course, impossible to say beforehand but it is quite certain that in many cases no other label would describe the articles in question with any approach to accuracy. There could not, however, be any more gratifying testim my to the efficiency of Mr. Muntz's Act than the consternation with it is thus said to be causing among the wholesale adulterators of food.

## UNITED STATES.

INCIDENTS OF THE BOSTON FIRE -Among the more hrilling incidents of the Boston Fire was the narrow escape of six clerks. By some unaccountable accident they had been locked in the store in which they were employed, in Winthrop-square. The 4,300 burgesses; in Dublin, with a population of dames burst into the upper stories of the building, 246,000, 5,500 burgesses; in Belfast there are 13,000 rendering its total destruction but a question of parliamentary electors, in Dublin 13,000. So that time, and the young men, in attempting to escape, found they were imprisoned. They repeatedly shouted in vain for help and atterapted to break open the door. At a moment when they had given up in despair the firemen battered des a the door

and they escaped.

According to make of the in Manhor case hop girls,

According to make of the in Manhor case hop girls, employed in a dry goods and trimmings establishment, laving secured from the stock of the threatened building \$20,000 worth of laces. The store was subsequently burned, and what they saved is all the firm have left from the ruin.

During the progress of the fire a fall, bony female pushed her way through the excited crowd shricking frantically for "Clair," "Will indeed put out lunaties in the country. Compared with 1870 ing frantically for "Claim," "Will notedy put out there was an increase of 1,134 in 1871, and of this a hand to save the poor thing?" she implered, in number we are told that there 624 "lunatics at almost frantic accents, "Oh dear, oh dear! my litthe darling will be burned to death." Even the most King's County contains 48,000 inhabitants, 200 of hardened felt for the agony that so med to be urging the poor woman to madness. Firemen stopped their work and professed their services to rescue the missing "Clara." Soon, however, the woman found the object of her search, which proved to be a large white cat with singed fur. But "Class" was not willing to be "saved." When the woman attempted to embrace her she reached out her claws, drew a picket fence upon the tender check of her benefactress, and darted away.

An amusing diversion from the sadness of the seems of destruction was created by a tall, well-knit and rather rugged specimen of humanity, who stood gazing at the fire with the deepest interest. now and then, says the Boston Globe, " he would take a vigorous bite at a large hunk of tobacco and chew with an energy that knew no flagging, but without taking his eyes from the fire, which appeared to fascinate him. As the flames made headway he moved uneasily and chewed with renewed animation. Each new building that fell a prey to the fire scemed to cause him to experience the most poignant despair. His glance was not so strongly marked by sympathy as by anxiety. His sallow jaws so med to clongate with every fresh building that went down. His dress and appearance did not betoken a man who had any enormous amount of property at stake there, and the general impression among those who observed him was that his alarm was caused by a prospect of losing his situation. Presently, when the flames seemed as though they would engulph the whole city, he returned his ; is few from the flames, and addressing a party by his sade, ex-claimed, with no less pride, than disgust, 'Psho! It can't be done. The place ain't big ever gail The Chicago fire knocked this all to splittes. Yes it did, I tell you. I was born there, and I ought to know. I tell you sir, Chicago is bound to be ahead on this fire yet, and he walked away, his hac glowing with patriotic fervour and an expression of the most unbounded contempt overspreading his conntenance."

The woman with the broken loosing glast appears at every great fire. This time she was seen looking-glass in her arms, which was cracked in all irections, with great gaps where pioces of glass had fallen out. Every now and then she looked backward over her shoulder, and the sight that met her view seemed to fill her with additional feac. Suddealy she tripped and fell to the payement, with the looking glass under her. It was crushed into splinters, but she, unheeding, gained her feet, and seizing the fragments of the frame, hugged them to her heart, and sped on her frantic course, like an arrow shot from a bow.

In spite of prohibision and all that seas of thing. Boston was not a whit behind Chicago in the display of drankenness to be witnessed during the fire. B sotted individuals recled and staggered about on all sides, their maudlin eries making mockery of the scene. One of these surged along through the crowds dragging a hage bundle behind him, which upset everybody with whose legs it came in contact. A policeman brought him to a stand still and

asked him what right he had to the bundle. He re-plied, "Aive-ri, missur! Big fire down ere. Whaill ver take. No slaking, hustling, or remonstrance could win any other answer from him. At length the policeman began to drag him away, bundle and all, when the tipsy idiot loosened his hold on the bundle and said: "Look-a-here, missus pelleman; if yer goin' to take me up, yer mayzwell enery mer bunnel, too. I'm willin'. Mine's whiskey; wass

The N. F. Tobone says: At last, we have the secret of the burning of the steamship Missouri. At the examination on Saturday, a witness testified that a demijohn of spirits was knocking about loosely in a locker in the pantry. This locker was over the boiler, and the dry, tindery deck was beneath it. The demijohn was broken by its tumbling about; the spirits took fire from the boiler and the flaines spread over the ship. We know the rest; the pumps boke down; there were boats without oars, and other clumby lowering away. The meiancholy details of the disaster must go on to the end of the investigation; but there is a record of carelessness and lack of ordinary foresight which seems criminal.

Here is a curious and melancholy story illustrative of a great public disappointment. Strange to say, Telfair County, Ga., has never enjoyed a circust Somebody procured a number of old bills and posted them at Jacksonville, announcing that the circus would be exhibited on a certain Friday. A great crowd of men, women and children gathered, all wild with joy and expectation, but no circus appeared. After hope deferred had made a great many hearts sick, a little boy rushed into the town crying that he had seen the clown crossing the river. And who should the clown turn out to be but Gen. Cook coming to make a political speech! The crowd melted sadly away, and the General liad but a hard time of it.

An Iowa woman has considerable faith in life insurance. By its agency she has realized \$50,600 of two husbands, and not very good husbands either.

A married couple in Springfield have not spoken to each other for years. The man boasts that he I as the happiest home in the country. Twenty-five thousand working girls were thrown

out of employment by the Boston fire." Horses sold in New York at \$1 each under the en the Strand and approving excitements against out in adding the second of the second