

him, would be a great loss to the present Chief Magistrate of Dublin. The Lord Mayor is, no doubt, in many respects a model Irishman. In his private life he is a most kindly, amiable, and hospitable gentleman. In his business career he has won remarkable success, by mingled enterprise and prudence. But we must stop here. It is possible for a man to be a good family man, a responsible and an enterprising merchant, and yet to be in addition a mischievous and conceited fool. We have no idea, indeed, of applying any terms so harsh to the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor. But it is his duty to tell him that he mistakes his capacity for public life. It is plain that he believes himself to be a great political personage. In that opinion he stands absolutely alone. It is not shared by the humblest of his admirers, the stoutest of his members. It is an intellectual heresy with Peter Paul McSwiney on one side and all the world on the other.

The Lord Mayor's action all through the affair of the Centenary has been characteristic. On the one hand he was as his nature is most generous and hospitable. On the other the mocking lights of vanity and ambition always flitted before his eyes and led him from quagmire to quagmire. The Centenary was a success in spite of, and not on account of, the Lord Mayor, and the sooner he grasps this fact the better for himself. And now, to crown all, comes this mischievous production—the circular, 'Faith and Fatherland,' about 'temporal and eternal interests' mean? If it means anything in the first place, it means this. It means that the Lord Mayor proposes to degrade the Centenary to sectarian purposes, to found in connection with that event, and under the shadow of the great name of O'Connell, a political association to which none but Catholics are to be admitted, and from which the Protestant Irishman is to be excluded. The man in whose brain this notable idea was conceived no more understands the spirit of the time and the necessities of the hour than if he were some Venetian Doge of the middle age suddenly summoned from his marble tomb under the dome of St. Mark's. To weld Ireland into a nation, to unite on the same platform Catholic and Protestant, to banish sectarian feuds from the arena of politics, to make all Irishmen feel that they are brothers—these are the healthy ideas now coursing through every artery of the Irish body politic, and promising for our land a future as glorious as her past was dark. When Ireland forgets the glorious services of her Protestant patriots, of the men who pleaded and prayed, who lived and died for her—then, indeed, the cup of her shame will be filled up, the doom of an apostate nation written on the wall. When on the lips of Irishmen the name of Plunket is a hissing and disgrace, when Irishmen have ceased to admire the splendid career of Curran, when the last spark of interest ceases to centre round the walls of the Senate House where Graham thundered, or the spot where Emmet died, or the prison walls from which the pure spirit of the martyred Geraldine winged its heavenward flight—then, and not till then, will the hour have arrived for founding Mr. McSwiney's 'National Committee.' Let us implore him, however, not to connect with his notable project the name of O'Connell. He laboured for country, not for sect; for the first half of his life he toiled to make all Irishmen equal, for the last to make all Irishmen free; he loathed every narrow idea, and we can well imagine the godlike scorn with which he would in his lifetime have crushed the pious fool who would have suggested the exclusion of Protestants from the Repeal Association. What object, we ask, save to feed personal vanity, can be pleaded for the formation of a new politico-religious association? In the religious world the Catholics have, we repeat, a most prosperous, potent, and influential organization. In the world of politics the country's needs are amply supplied, its wishes faithfully observed, by the Home Rule Association, whose principles have been solemnly adopted by a great council of the nation, whose platform has been endorsed at the hustings, whose programme receives the support of the mass of the people, and of those noble pioneers of the Irish patriot party, the Catholic clergy of Ireland. The country wants none of Mr. McSwiney's nostrum's. His project of a new association, with 'the Lord Mayor of Dublin, its Alpha and Omega, its Be-all and End-all, its bright, particular star, will perish still-born. No political enterprise can succeed in Ireland which seeks to galvanize the dead bones of sectarian hate, to use the holy name of religion, not as a spell to lay discord, but as an incantation to banish peace. At former periods the Lord Mayor's proposal might have deserved consideration. At the present moment it is clearly an attempt to foment a split in the camp of Irish nationality. Such an attempt is an act of high treason against the nation, and deserves universal condemnation. 'Faith and Fatherland' is a noble motto, but it may be used to degrade the first and to destroy the second. We deeply regret it in the remarks we have made, we have said anything offensive to so eminent a citizen and so amiable a man as the Lord Mayor; but there are times when a journalist must stifle every other feeling, and boldly speak out the words of truth and common sense."

The *Express*, commenting on the *Freeman* article, says—

"There seems to be but one explanation of the delay in publishing the circular consistent with the high character which our contemporary has always borne—namely, that the Lord Mayor intentionally abstained from sending his circular to any of the leaders of the Home Rule League who are in correspondence with and whose sentiments are reflected in the *Freeman*. The design was to keep the leaders entirely in the dark as to the nature of the movement until it was fairly on its legs, and had acquired sufficient power to save it from summary extinction by the action of the present chief of the National Party. It is a matter of fact that from Granton to Butt almost all the leaders of the National Party have been Protestants, and it is equally a matter of fact that hardly any of them could rely on the cordial support of the Roman Catholic priesthood. Nor is this state of things altered. They opposed Home Rule when first advanced, and they have never since given it more than partial and almost passive acquiescence. But O'Connell was a Roman Catholic, and one of his great political acts could be easily represented as a service rendered to Catholicity by a Catholic, instead of a service rendered to the people of Ireland by a patriot."

The *Express* therefore thinks that the Centenary was seized as a rare opportunity for giving prominence to the Catholic element in the public career of O'Connell, and letting everything purely national in it fall into the background. It recapitulates the steps taken throughout the Centenary celebration to ignore the position of Mr. Butt, and to install in his place a Catholic gentleman who had no claim to that position for the last 20 years. Mr. Butt, Mr. Mitchell Henry, and others of that ilk being cashiered, Home Rule may take its time. The National Committee is to supplant the Home Rule League; and from its ranks, the representatives of Ireland are to be recruited."

The *Express* publishes the following telegram which it has received from the Lord Mayor of Dublin:—

"The circular is genuine. I would and will stand by it. I am for Faith and Fatherland. So was O'Connell. So are the Irish people. Like him they are Catholics first, and Protestants afterwards. They are no more Federalists than they are Protestants. It is a delusion a mockery, and a snare to say the contrary. The Centenary project is the Nation, referring to the Lord Mayor's circular, says—

"A popular instinct, vague, mysterious, but unerring, seemed to detect a danger, to scent a treacherous plot, underneath the mansion-house management of the Centenary. Yet, he would have been a bold man who would have ventured to assert a fact so monstrous and incredible as that which is revealed to-day. Not only was the Centenary to be managed in marked hostility to the Home Rule movement, but the whole proceedings were to be so arranged as to lead up to the projection of a rival political organization which should resuscitate Whiggery and 'Bury Home Rule.' It is hard to realize that men could be found so despicable and so wicked as to dream of converting an occasion so great, so grand, so solemn, as the O'Connell Centenary into the miserable opportunity for gratifying petty personal spite or factious feuds. Yet, while the people of Ireland, attracted by the magic of O'Connell's name and devotion to O'Connell principles, were crowding in hundreds of thousands to the celebration, a wretched clique were merely considering how to turn the grand occasion to their own miserable purposes. Political pigmies, baffled Whigs, branded deserters, used up adventurers, had a common grudge to gratify. And against whom? Against that body of men upon whom all Ireland, from the centre to the sea, is showering thanks and praise for their fearless and faithful discharge of laborious, protracted, and critical duties. At the very moment when friend and foe are proclaiming and confessing the fact that to-day, for the first time since the Union, Ireland has a real representation in Parliament; behind the backs of these representative figures this foul plot is hatched to insult them, to assail them, to overthrow by a traitorous conspiracy the splendid natural movement that has commissioned them. The movement has given strength, and heart, and hope, and confidence to our country. What words can fittingly describe the wretched authors of such a treason? So here at last we have the whole secret revealed. 'The murder's out' in every truth. We now have the key to all the suspicious vagaries of the Centenary management, which was pretended to have such a mild and harmless motive. We now know why Lord O'Hagan was selected for the oration, why the toast list was jingled, why the Home Rulers were shunted, and why Mr. Butt was insulted by the Lord Mayor on the platform and at the Banquet. It was because his Lordship, under the malign influence of a man who, like every deserter, seeks to destroy the camp he has deserted and betrayed, was puffed up with the design of being himself the Isaac Butt of a rival, so to 'make a united Ireland.' Away with all Protestants! Limerick is to chase away Isaac Butt and elect a guardian of 'not merely its temporal, but its eternal interests' in Lord Mayor McSwiney. Galway is to banish Mitchell-Henry and save body and soul by electing Professor Kavanagh. The *Freeman* is to be suppressed, and the orthodox *Evening Post* exhumed and resuscitated by the 'Surplus Fund.' And this insane drive is put forth from the 'Mansion-house, Dublin,' as a grand proposition for giving 'practical effect to the principles of O'Connell.' Well, we have something to say on all this. We would publicly hold Messrs. P. P. McSwiney, P. J. Smyth, and Co. to their undertaking. We here publicly challenge them to the issue they have raised. There is, unfortunately, no recalling the evil and the scandal which for the sake of this hidden move they brought on our country on the Centenary day; but there is now an opportunity of taking the verdict of Ireland upon their guilt. We challenge them to the trial. Let us see what their anti-Home Rule Association will come to. We call on them to face the Irish people with their project. They have chosen their ground, and let them not hope to fly it now like snakes and cowards. When the promised meeting 'at the Mansion-house' has been held, let the conspirators come before the curtain if they dare, and face the wrath of a nation whose liberties they had secretly plotted to betray."

The *Irishman* says—

"There is surely something exquisitely comical in professing a desire to 'unite' Ireland by dividing Irishmen. Indeed, the comedy changes into broad farce when it is proposed to do this in the name of one whose every act denounced it, and to profess to follow O'Connell by turning one's back upon his leadership, and forswearing his principles. We say it will amuse the people, but only because the project cannot claim even the ghost of an existence. The 'National Association' is dead, and will not be resuscitated. The new nation falls still-born—the chick will never chirrup—the egg is added in the mare's nest."

In addition to the one sent to the *Daily Express*, avowing the circular, the following telegram sent to the *Freeman* is published by that journal:—

"From the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Lisdoonvarna, to the Editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin.—Again at your congenial work, misrepresentation and distortion. How like the mixed system of which the *Freeman* is the type and embodiment! How like the godless training which sets aside 'Faith and Fatherland' for the neutral tint. You are neither fish nor flesh, 'nor even a good red herring.' This neutral tint privates your audacious article of yesterday. You and your colleagues are avowed Federalists, but dare not say so. You seek to cheat the country by imposing upon it a spurious article. Federalism is no more O'Connell's teaching than the *Freeman* is a faithful interpreter of the wants and aspirations of the people, whom it misleads. When the mask is fully removed the people will cry down your neutral tint and denounce your Federal scheme. Foolish and vain as you depict me, my ambition shall be to help to remove that mask. You know that I am no bigot—that I abominate sectarianism. While besliming me with your fulsome praise you seek to affix that stain upon my public life, which the country shall judge between us."

The *Freeman* observes upon this—

"Charity induces us to refrain from characterizing the above production. We earnestly trust that a few days' quiet and reflection may induce the Lord Mayor to remember that, even if he forgets himself, he should bear in mind that he owes something to the position in which the citizens of Dublin have placed him, and that he should reserve his incoherent telegrams until he is relieved of a responsibility which commences to be too heavy for him. We cannot reason or argue with a man in the mental condition to which his Lordship seems to be reduced. The spectacle is, in truth, lamentable, and commands our pity while it disarms our resentment."

The *Belfast Morning News*, a Catholic journal, referring to the controversy, says—

"If the Lord Mayor's scheme is not projected to weaken, with the object of ultimately supplanting, the Home Rule Association, it is utterly purposeless. (This, we hold, is the plain, common sense view of the question.) The Lord Mayor is not well affected towards the Home Rule Association, which embraces men of every shade of religious profession, and we have no doubt he would gladly see a rival society in existence similar to that mentioned in his circular. Would he, though, venture to 'moot such a matter at all without assuring himself that it was well-nigh certain to succeed? This is a very important question, and we would advise the *Freeman* and the Home Rule leaders to ponder it well, and answer it, if they can. Mean while, we must congratulate our metropolitan contemporary on its manifold and spirited articles. There is not room for two such societies in Ireland, and the Home Rule Association and the National O'Connell Committee, and if the latter comes into existence, the former must suffer. The Lord Mayor is submitting the political cards, and there are people who think that whatever he turns up will be 'tramps' unless the Rates have willed it otherwise."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MacCarthy Downing, Prospect House Skibbereen, Esq., M. P., has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Kerry.

On the 11th ultimo, a rick, containing from twelve to thirteen tons of hay, belonging to William Dillard, residing near Goresbridge, was maliciously set on fire, and totally consumed.

On the 15th ult., an extensive sale by auction of some of the effects of the late Mr. Patrick Quigley, J. P., Bloomfield House, Maryborough, took place by the instructions of his executors. Quite a large sum was realized.

A destructive flood occurred on Monday, September 27, during the great gale, in the valley of the Lee, Ireland. The river rose several feet and inundated a portion of the city of Cork and the country for miles about, occasioning immense damage to property. Similar accounts have been received from other parts of Ireland and from Scotland.

A labouring man, named John Healy, who lived at Malloy, fell from a ladder, on the 15th ult., whilst engaged in making a stand of straw in the yard of Mr. Charles C. Haines, of Malloy, causing injuries resulting in his almost immediate death. It appears the unfortunate man missed his footing on the ladder, to which is attributed the fall.

Accounts received in Ennis, on the 13th ult., announced the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease amongst the cattle at Tulla, thirty beasts, the property of Mr. Jeremiah Kelly, one of the most extensive feeders of stock in the south of Ireland having been attacked, but are progressing favourably, the distemper being of a light nature. Two cases were also reported from Clare.

A SNAKE IN WICKLOW.—If we are to believe all we read, St. Patrick did not banish the snake family entirely from Ireland. Recently, a snake five feet long was found in a country gentleman's garden near Ballyglass, Co. Wicklow. It was killed by the gardener, and will be preserved in spirits as "an extraordinary specimen of native production."—*Cor. London Register*.

James Nagle, Esq., J. P., Master of the Crown Office in Ireland, Queen's Coroner and Attorney, Clerk of the Court, died on the 11th ult., at his residence, 99 Pembroke-road, Dublin. Mr. Nagle was appointed in the year 1853, after having, for the previous seventeen years, filled the office of Sessions Crown Prosecutor in the East Riding of the county of Cork. His remains were interred in the family burial-place at Cork.

At the recent competitive examinations held in Dublin for three vacant Inspectorships of National Schools, Mr. J. J. O'Donoghue, of Queenstown, was a candidate. Mr. O'Donoghue entered the Queen's College, Cork, in 1869, and his career has been a singularly creditable and brilliant one. At entrance he obtained a classical scholarship with distinction, he continued to hold up to the time of his graduating an M.A., and a sessional examination did not pass at which he did not obtain prizes both in literature and science.

A shoe maker named Michael Carroll, who was formerly a soldier, met his death, on the 13th ult., while making a foolhardy attempt to swim across Derryvarah lake, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. When two companions, Patrick Byrne and Michael Kiely, had accomplished half the distance they became frightened, and made for the shore. Carroll swam for about half a mile, but was then heard exclaim "I'm done," and sank in sixty feet of water. The body was recovered.

On the 15th ult., throughout Monegha, harvest operations were general, and a large wealth of corn had already been down. The crops, barley and oats especially, are fine with a most plentiful yield, notwithstanding some apprehensions entertained early in the season. Of green crops, turnips and mangel are most luxuriant and promising. The potato, however, has more or less suffered from the blight, but the general yield is good. Flax is also fine and well saved. The cattle disease has spread throughout the country very generally, although in no case has it been reported as fatal.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—This disease has made its appearance at Ballynockin, and is gradually increasing in the neighbourhood of Malloy. It has already broken out in the immediate vicinity of the town, but it is of a mild form, and in Ballynockin one herd of cattle only was affected. The owner of the cattle having reported the outbreak to the constable of the district, Mr. Jones, V. S., of Malloy was called in and the necessary measures were taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic.—*Cor. Herald*.

Marinette, relict of Milo Bourke, Esq., died at her residence, Borrisoleigh, on the 4th ult., aged 65 years. She was second daughter to Richard Bourke, Esq., Borrisoleigh, and sister of the late Geo. Bourke, Lisacill. As had been her life, so was her death, holy and edifying. At her death she left in trust property to the amount of some thousands for the purpose of establishing in Borrisoleigh a Convent of the Order of Mercy Nuns. Her obsequies took place on Monday, the 6th ult. There was the usual Office for the Dead, with High Mass, in the parish church, Borrisoleigh, and immediately after the ceremony her remains were accompanied by a respectable funeral cortege to the family vault in the old churchyard of Glenkeen.

DEATH AT A WEDDING IN DONEGAL.—Mr. Arthur Friel, merchant, Anthea, near Rossakill, who was much respected, was attending the wedding of Constable O'Rourke, Royal Irish Constabulary, Coolederry, and a Miss McGinley, of Ballyvichal. The day's proceedings had passed over very pleasantly, and as night set in, as is the usual custom of the place, dancing was engaged in, and kept up with great spirit. After dancing, deceased, who was known to lead a very temperate life, felt warm and thirsty, and asked to be supplied with a drink of milk. After drinking it, he immediately expired. An inquest was held before the coroner of the district, Mr. Robert Ramsey, Letterkenny, when a verdict of "Death from apoplexy, accelerated by over excitement," was arrived at.—*Derry Journal*.

At the late Home Rule meeting in the Rotunda, Dublin, the secretary read a letter from Lord French, from which the following is an extract:—

"It is reasonable to suppose that every enlightened statesman who has impartially studied the true history of Ireland will be steadfast in upholding the principles of patriotism as well as religion. It is also reasonable to expect that the people of England may likewise be soon convinced that the laudable and traditional desire, which the vast majority of Irishmen so decidedly evince for the restoration of their right to a native parliament, cannot be changed by time or distance, and can never be subdued by coercion. It is gratifying to reflect that every benevolent and impartial observer who understands the course of political affairs within these realms, may be convinced that by the principles and policy of the Irish Home Rule League, under the stillful guidance of Mr. Butt, Irishmen have now secured the constitutional advance of the National cause. It may occasionally be advisable to impress on the public mind that, whenever there is good reason to apprehend that any treacherous combination has been formed to undermine the cause of this National movement, every fair and legal effort should be made for the purpose of exposing and defeating the design." The reading of the above letter elicited bursts of cheering.

EVOLUTIONS AT CHARLEMONT.

This ancient place long celebrated as a military seat, promises before long to become one of the waste places of the country; if the present intention of the Earl of Charlemont be carried out. It is now stated that nearly the whole of the inhabitants in the principal street have been notified to leave their tenements at the end of the term, and without cause being assigned, except that it is objectionable to the Countess to have small houses within view of the castle. In many cases the tenants have already signed an agreement to give up possession in November, and some of them at an earlier date, and small sums of money have been paid as compensation, though the custom of liberty to sell the tenant-right and the proportionate value of the property have not been recognized. It is not known whether other and more valuable property is to be erected on the sites occupied by the present houses, and the difficulty with the tenants is where they are to get residences in the neighbourhood, as permission cannot be had for building. The old Crown tenants feel this to be a great hardship, and the only hope is that his lordship may yet alter his determination, and not absolutely destroy the town from which he takes his title.—*Belfast Examiner*, Sept. 13.

One of the most alarming accidents that has taken place in Kerry for many years past occurred at the Killarney railway station on the 13th ult. Some days before seventy-five casks of paraffin oil arrived at the railway station from London for Mr. Charles Meagher, hardware merchant in the town, and on the receipt of the railway document he drew five casks from the station. The oil was stowed in four waggons, twenty in each of three, and the balance in the fourth. About ten o'clock on the morning of the above date dense volumes of flame and smoke were seen issuing from the fourth wagon, which with the others was stowed away in an isolated part of the line near the goods store, and the fluid quickly flowed along the place. Very fortunately a number of the employees were in the vicinity, and under the direction and assistance of the station master, Mr. Foley promptly detached the burning wagon from the others, and had it removed from the line. Three of the barrels were thrown out of the wagon, but in their fall to the ground they quickly ignited. The burning oil covered a radius of several yards, flaming with such fierceness that it was impossible to approach the spot. Under the direction of Mr. Foley, however, the flames were partly brought under by throwing sand on the burning liquid. The fire is attributed to the heat of the sun, which was then oppressive, on some leakage of the oil from the casks.

POPULAR REJOICING.—An important property in Canaan—the Bullmount Forest estate—has lately changed owners—the latest descendant of Sir Charles Coote, of infamous memory, having sold it, after having been in his family for, we believe, 200 years, and Mr. Edward Smith, of Liverpool, an Irishman and a Catholic, having become the purchaser. The *Anglo-Celt* says as to the history of the place:—

"The magnificent property into the possession of which the new Catholic proprietor has entered, has attached to it many historic memories connected with the Cromwellian settlement in Ireland. It was originally the ancestral home of the O'Reillys—the last owner exclaiming his firm attachment to faith and country by being hanged to a tree in the demesne—which tree is still standing. From this martyr of the noble clan it passed by grant into the hands of the Cootes, a branch of whom was subsequently raised to the peerage. In a brief notice like this it would be impossible to enter upon a review of the historic memories attachable to the property at the period we refer to. Politically and religiously, it is a long chapter, which we shall reserve for a future occasion; but in justice to the immediate predecessors of Mr. Smith we feel it right to observe that they were kind and indulgent landlords, whose sympathies were with their tenants, and whose dispositions were even of a more generous order, were it not that they were hampered by the representatives of incumbrances." The substitution of Mr. Smith, however, for Mr. Coote, as landlord, has given rise to great popular rejoicings in Cochin-hill. We learn from the journal already quoted, that upwards of 400 young men assembled to cut Mr. Smith's harvest, and after having performed that work they were hospitably entertained at the cattle, together with the Cotehill Temperance Band, which played them to and from the fields. On the following day, Mr. Smith received another proof of the feelings of the people in his regard, in the shape of an address signed by all his tenants.

could not find work. After the eleven miners had descended above was let down by arrangement. No one however, was at the bottom of the shaft to receive it; nor did the shouts of Guy and his helpers at the top meet with any response. This occasioned alarm, and a descent was made by the downcast shaft. This revealed that a portion of the shaft had fired, and that it was wholly full of carbonic oxide and other deadly gases. The alarm now spread with great rapidity, and the pit bank was quickly thronged. By bratticing and reopening a road 12 yards in length, which had become filled up with debris, it became possible to pass from the bottom of one shaft to the bottom of the other. In effecting this much risk was run by the workers, who now and again had to leave and return to bank, stupefied by the poisonous gas. Presently the carcass of a horse was come upon at the bottom of the upcast shaft and beneath the beast there were the dead but unmuttated bodies of the two miners who had been told off to receive the animal so soon as it had been let down. The other nine miners, there was reason to believe, were all lying dead in the "inset" about 25 yards from the bottom of the upcast shaft. Upon descending it would be their duty to remain there until the fireman who was one of their party, had gone round the workings with his test-lamp and had reported all safe. It was not possible, even with all the temporary means available, whose use was directed by men of science and of skill, to get air that could sustain life at any nearer point to the deceased than seven yards, and as the air beyond that point could be respired for only a few moments, so no light could long live in it. Through this deadly seven yards one or other of the heroic miners who constituted the forlorn hope rushed, groping with outstretched hands, trusting that he might clutch a body and drag it into the air and the light. Again and again these noble fellows succeeded, and again and again they failed to succeed. Dead miners and half-dead rescuers were sent alternately to excited attendants who thronged the pit bank at the top of the downcast shaft. As to only one of the 11, by 12 at noon, when they were all out, could it be said that there was about him merely the faintest semblance of life. So soon as it was reported that the poor fellow was alive the excitement was intense, but the surgeons soon dispersed the last ray of hope—the man was beyond all human aid. In no one of the dead was there distortion of either features or limb, but the lamp-black around the nostrils was an indication only too true that they had breathed "fire-stink," and carbonic oxide.

UNITED STATES.

Red Cloud, Red Dog, Little Bear, Spotted Tail, and other influential Black Hills Indians, have offered to relinquish that territory for the payment of \$2,500,000 a year for an indefinite period. The proposition does not meet with the approbation of the Commissioners.

Portland proposes to celebrate on the 13th of October, the centennial anniversary of the burning of the town by the British on account of the refusal of the people to surrender their arms and of the resulting engagement, in which several British soldiers were killed and one citizen, Reuben Clough, was severely wounded.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—Miss Annette Chase, a young woman very respectfully connected in this city, aged twenty years, committed suicide this morning by cutting her throat with a razor, while in a fit of temporary insanity, caused by a long and severe illness.

The Consolidated Virginia Mine is sending forth a steady stream of ore worth 2,000 dol. per hour, or more than a dollar every two seconds. The stock of this mine is quoted at 225 dol. a share. Three years ago it was selling at 26 dol. In one week it leaped to 75 dol., and later to nearly 800 dollars. Such are the vagaries of Nevada mining stock.

TOBACCO BURNS BURNED.—LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 6.—Five tobacco barns in Robertson County, Tennessee, have been burned down during the past week, involving a loss of 40,000 pounds of tobacco. The *Courier-Journal's* special says that the fires were occasioned by the gases evolved from the tobacco by peculiar atmospheric phenomena.

A young man, twenty years of age, was convicted in New York recently of breaking into his father's house for purposes of burglary. His mother was the complainant and sole witness for the people, and on her evidence—he was sent to the State prison for twenty years.

Very Rev. P. Bede O'Connor, O. S. F., Vicar-General of the diocese of Vincennes, Indiana, died at Terre Haute on September 5. He was born in London, England, of Irish parents and was educated and ordained to the priesthood at the Benedictine Abbey of Einsiedeln, Switzerland. He was among the first of the Benedictines that came to America. They settled at St. Meinard, Spencer County Indiana. After a short time spent on the mission he was made pastor of St. Joseph's church, Terre Haute, and so attached to his congregation did he become that he often expressed a wish to die there. From the pastorate of St. Joseph's he was promoted to the Vicar-Generalship.

THE CORN CROP.—The September report of the Department of Agriculture says of the corn crop: "Could it be thoroughly ripened its aggregate would exceed any previous yield, and the yield per acre would be one of the best, notwithstanding the losses by overflow of bottoms and saturation of heavy flat soils, such losses proving less than the usual damages by drought and insects, while the rains have greatly benefited the crop on drier and higher soils. Nearly everywhere corn is late in maturing from one to two weeks. A general high condition is still maintained, the average being one per cent. higher than in August. The State averages are: Maine, 105; New Hampshire, 100; Vermont, 98; Massachusetts, 100; Connecticut, 108; New York, 99; New Jersey, 111; Pennsylvania, 108; Delaware, 100; Maryland, 106; Virginia, 112; North Carolina, 104; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 90; Florida, 85; Alabama, 111; Mississippi, 116; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 89; Arkansas, 103; Tennessee, 114; West Virginia, 107; Kentucky, 103; Ohio, 97; Michigan, 101; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 95; Wisconsin, 60; Minnesota, 72; Iowa, 92; Missouri, 111; Kansas, 109; Nebraska, 93; California, 85; Oregon, 100."

THE ARREST OF PALPITATION.—A correspondent of *L'Union Medical* draws attention to the influence on palpitation of the heart of lowering the position of the head. The effect is said to be its almost instantaneous arrest. Whether the palpitation be from nervous disorder of action or from anemia, if the head be so lowered by bending forward that a mechanical congestion of the upper half of the body results, the irregular action, speedily ceases. This treatment, however, effective for pure palpitation, can hardly be recommended in cases of organic disease of the heart in which dyspepsia is associated with the disturbed action. It will probably be found useful in the simple cases. The writer (Dr. Lardier, of Rambervillers) speculates that the effect may be analogous to that identical with the retardation of the cardiac pulsation which occurs as one of the earliest symptoms of asphyxia, and one which appears to be a consequence of the venous stasis in the upper part of the spinal cord. It may, he suggests, be due to the failure of arterial stimulation to the roots of the nerves, which pass from the spinal cord to the sympathetic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A horrible murder was discovered recently in London. A tradesman named Wainwright was caught in the act of bringing to a place of concealment the body of a woman cut in pieces whom he had murdered a year ago. The feud was known as "a pious man, a Sunday-school teacher, and a Scripture reader."

A NOBLE TETOTALLER.—Lord Stanley of Alderley has, says the *Alliance News*, given his hearty adhesion to the United Kingdom Alliance, and has sent a donation of £5 to the funds. His lordship has been a practical total abstainer for twenty-five years, and has recently suppressed a public house on his property.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.—The First Lord of the Admiralty has awarded the good service pension of £150 a year for Captain of the Royal Navy, vacant by the death of Commodore Goodenough, C. B., to Captain Thomas Bridgeman Lethbridge, R. N.; and also the good service pension of £200 a year for General Officers of the Royal Marines vacant by the death of General Sir Thomas Holloway, K. C. B., Royal Marine Artillery, to Lieutenant-General John Hawkins Gascoigne, C. B., Royal Marine Light Infantry.

DEATH FROM RELIGIOUS MANIA.—An inquest was held on Saturday 11th ult., at Bromley by Mr. Donaldson on the body of Mrs. Walton, aged fifty, who had drowned herself in a fit of religious mania. She frequently attended Moody and Sankoy's services. She parted with her husband on Sunday evening, the 5th ult., to go to divine service, and nothing further was seen of her until Wednesday evening, when her husband, "while meditating on the Bell-bridge of the Lea cut," saw the body recovered by a lighterman. An open verdict was returned.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CROP.—The *Country Standard* states that spring of the present year has produced each of the Snowflake and Eureka potatoes, two new American varieties, were planted in the gardens at Capestown, the seat of Mr. Bromley-Davenport, M. P. On the 13th of last month the Snowflake was lifted, when it was found that the pound had produced the surprising weight of 633 lbs. A week later the Eureka was lifted, and it was ascertained that the pound of seed potatoes had produced 1,082 lbs., the largest yield on record. Three hundred of the tubers weighed 369 lbs.

SOMEONE COLLIARIES ACCIDENT.—A shocking colliery fatality happened in the Shropshire coal field on Saturday, 11th ult., by which eleven lives have been lost. At six in the morning the pit company assembled on the bank to descend to work in Henry Gray's pit at the Dunnington Wood Colliery of the Lilleshall (Coal and Iron and Engineering Company, of which Earl Granville is the chairman. A detachment of six men first went down, and then a second of five men, Henry Gray, the chartermaster, remained at the top with three men, for whom he