

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A man named George Clappett has died in Tralee from the effects of an overdose of hydrate of chloral.

DEATH OF AN IRISH MILLIONAIRE.—The death is announced of Mr. Charles McGarel, D. L., J. P., Larino, county Antrim, who has, it is said, died worth two and a-half millions sterling.

Mr. J. Dunbar, M. P., for the Borough of Ross, addressed his constituents on the 3rd ult., and was cordially received. Amongst the speakers who followed Mr. Dunbar was the Chevalier O'Clery, M. P.

At a late meeting of the Mallow Farmers' Club a letter was read from Archbishop O'Reagan, signifying his desire of becoming a member. The accession of the archbishop was cordially welcomed by the chairman and other members.

In the East Riding of Cork the criminal business heretofore, done at Mallow and Kanturk will be tried only at the former place; in the West Riding of Cork the business of Bandon and Clonakilty will be tried at Bandon only.

The Very Rev. Canon Cahill, P. P., Murroe and Abington, has been appointed parish priest of Lattin and Cullen, in the room of the late lamented Very Rev. Dr. Butler, P. P., by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Crooke, Lord Archbishop of Cashel and Emly.

The great landed proprietors in Munster are divided as follows.—Owners of over 20,000 and down to 5,000 acres 204; area, 2,601,255 acres; valuation, £934,050. Number of owners of from 5,000 to 25 acres, 5,487; area, 3,221,896 acres; valuation, £1,721,145. Agricultural holdings 126,151. Total owners in Munster, 5,691; total area, 5,823,151; total valuation, £2,651,195.

The Cork Examiner says:—"Mr. N. D. Murphy, M. P., has received a letter from the Postmaster-General, announcing that the Department have yielded to the representations of the Cork town council in reference to the new post office, and that the plan giving an improved cut stone front in favour of which the council memorialized, had been adopted."

THE REPRESENTATION OF ENNIS.—There is no longer any doubt that Mr. William O'Brien, Q. C., will be in the field at the earliest opportunity to contest the representation of this borough with the present member, Mr. Stappole. His visit to Ennis on Saturday and Sunday is confirmatory of his willingness to enter the parliamentary arena again. He makes no secret of his intention, and is already using all his blandishments to win over the sweet voice of the constituency.—Correspondent of Daily Express.

DEATH OF MR. NELSON UNDERWOOD.—Our Derry correspondent telegraphs that Mr. T. Nelson Underwood died on Saturday night, at Strabane. Mr. Underwood was conspicuous for his connection with the National party in the North of Ireland, and from 1860 to 1863 he was president of the National Brotherhood of St. Patrick, and incarcerated during the Fenian excitement. Mr. Underwood was a member of the English bar, and a man of much ability as a writer and speaker.—Freeman, 11th October.

The beautiful demesne of Birt Castle, which for years past has been thrown open to the inhabitants on each evening, and availed of by all the respectable inhabitants for their Sunday walk, has been ordered by the Earl of Rosse to be closed on the latter day. The misconduct of some visitors is said to be the cause of an act which deprives the people of Birt of a great boon. It is said a deputation will wait on Lord Rosse, asking him to reconsider his unwelcome decision.

THE COERCION ACTS.—The Dublin Gazette of the 6th ult., contains a proclamation revoking the proclamations (dated the 21st June, '71; 21st June '71; and 3rd June '72; issued under the protection of Life and Property Act, 1867" as to all the places affected thereby—namely, the county of Westmeath, the barony of Kilkcoursey, in the King's County. Another proclamation revokes the proclamation of the county of Monaghan.

The Most Rev. John McCarthy, Bishop of Clonane, has made the following appointments:—The Rev. James Barry, C. C., has been transferred from Tulllease to Coachford (Aghahallion); and the Rev. James Moore C. C. Grenagh (Blarney), has been transferred to Tulllease; Rev. W. McAuliffe, C. C., Freemount, has been transferred to Glanworth, vice Rev. Jeremiah Russel, who is sent to Freemount; Rev. M. Higgins, C. C. Charleville, is removed to Buttevant. Father Higgins, who was secretary to the recent Synod at Maynooth, won the respect and esteem of all during his stay in Charleville, and is much and deservedly regretted.

Almost all the crops in the counties of Down and Antrim are now safely reaped, and the produce is satisfactory. In some districts the root crops are late, but the yield is very good. The only crop in danger is the potato, and if the disease, which has appeared in some parts of the North, spreads, it may seriously affect this crop. Splendid potatoes are offered in Newry markets at 4d per stone, while they fetch as high as 6d in the Louth markets. The oat crop has turned out well, but the straw is rather short. Wheat is a splendid crop, and finds ready purchasers. The flax crop is large, and will repay the growers well. Carrots and mangels promise well. Cabbage has been badly attacked by the caterpillar, and in many places is but an average crop.

A determined attempt at suicide was made at Carmody's Hotel, Ennis, on the 6th ult., by Mr. Wm. Mulville, B. L., Gort. It appears that he came from Limerick the previous evening by the late train, and was heard walking about his room during the night. About seven o'clock in the morning he took a razor and inflicted two severe gashes in his throat. He was prevented from doing further mischief by a later named Flanagan, who was in the act of going up a ladder to his work, when he saw the would-be suicide standing opposite the looking glass with a large gash in his neck. He raised an alarm, and having called for assistance, the unfortunate gentleman was put under restraint. Dr. Dillon was sent for immediately, and it was found that the gashes, though deep, had not severed the jugular vein. Mr. Mulville was removed to the county infirmary, and though suffering great agony, his condition is not so critical as to preclude hopes of his recovery.

DEATH OF THE REV. PATRICK DUNNE, O. C. C.—This venerable priest of the Carmelite Order piously departed this life on Monday morning in the house of his order, Kinsale, at the patriarchal age of ninety-five. The deceased was a native of Edenderry, King's County, and entered the Carmelite Order early in the present century. He made his studies and religious profession and received Holy Orders at Lisbon, and, on his return home, was appointed to Dublin, where he shared in the zealous labors of the late Dr. Spratt. He served religion and his order also for some years in Moate and Kildare. He has been an inmate of the Kinsale Convent for nearly forty years, and endeared himself to all who knew him by his mildness and childlike simplicity. His activity, too, in relieving the distressed in the fearful time of the famine is still well remembered. A most peaceful and happy death closed his long and virtuous life.—Cork Examiner.

A GROOM STRY.—A respectable citizen of Limerick, who goes for the truth of a statement of which the following is the substance:—A few evenings ago a lady and gentleman, evidently strangers, came to the door of a cottage on the Royal Canal, about

half a mile from the city, and asked who lived in the two large houses adjoining known as the "haunted houses," and situated in an inclosed orchard. The inmates replied that no one had lived in the houses for the last 20 or 30 years, nor could any one be got to do so. The gentleman replied there must be some mistake, as he and the lady along with him had observed a young lady passing from one window to another for some time. Her style of dress indicated that she lived in the house; but their wonder was how any respectable person could reside in such a ruinous and deserted tenement. The gentleman invited the cottagers to come with him and his companions to the front of the houses, but when they arrived the lady had vanished. The lady and gentleman alluded to were afterwards ascertained to be strangers on a visit to Limerick. The circumstance has created a great deal of talk in the locality and in the city, and the residents believe that the strangers saw a veritable "ghost."

On Sunday, the 1st inst. (says a correspondent), the Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath, held his visitation in the parish church of Delvin. There were between three and four hundred children and a few adults confirmed. The bishop expressed himself highly pleased with the answering of the children in the catechism, and awarded to the teachers and the priests of the parish the highest praise. Immediately after the last Mass the Rev. Father Cole, C. C., Navan, ascended the altar and preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon on the feast of the day. On Monday his lordship offered up the holy sacrifice of the Mass for the deceased priests and people of the parish. After Mass he congratulated the pious and zealous pastor, the Very Rev. W. Matthews, and his parishioners on the magnificent manner in which they subscribed towards the erection of one of the most beautiful churches in the diocese of Meath. He solicited the people to continue their subscriptions in order to enable him to open it for their benefit as soon as possible. I am happy to inform the friends of his lordship that he looks halier and stronger now than he did nine years ago when he held his first visitation in this parish.—Nation, October 14th.

THE GALTEE TENANTY.—A correspondent, writing to the Cork Herald of the 7th ult., says:—"Before Mr. Eaton, R.M., at the Ballyporeen Petty Sessions on Thursday last, a tenant on the Galtee property, named Hyland (brother to the unfortunate man who was shot dead when driving Mr. Bridge, last March), was summoned for cutting a bundle of heath on the Galtee mountains. He said permission to do so was given him by the gamekeeper. He was sentenced to seven days imprisonment. Mrs. Ryan still lives in her hut on the roadside. Her late home, now roofless, stands within a few yards of her present abode. An old car "heeled" against the ditch, and a few boards placed perpendicular, form her present habitation. When it rains the floor is deluged with water; when it blows the wind has free entrance. She was summoned at the suit of Mr. Bridges for allowing some goats and geese to trespass on the farm from which she was evicted two years since. She was fined 25s. Apropos of Ryan's farm, after an interval of two years, the landlord has found it necessary to farm it himself, no tenant being willing to rent it. For the past year the hay was not saved, the poorest laborer refusing for any money to mow it.

THE CODY-BUCKLEY ESTATE.—Most people are aware of the fact that a man bearing the name of Cody-Buckley died recently in South Australia, without issue, leaving a fortune of £100,000; but few are aware that he belonged to Limerick, and that there was a strong dash of the romantic in his life career. The chief claimant on the estate is John Buckley, aged 66, a shoemaker, who lives in a small cabin off Nelson-street, Limerick, and works hard to obtain a livelihood. The deceased Cody-Buckley, he says, was his first cousin, and had no brother. He had nine sisters, but he can give no account of what became of them, farther than that they all left Limerick, and he heard nothing more about them. Cody's grandfather had held a farm of 100 acres, near Rathkeale, but, dying when young, his wife sold out the farm for over £1,500, and came to reside in Limerick. Things did not prosper with her, and Cody's father was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and afterwards carried on business in Roche's-street, where Cody himself learned the same trade. When Cody was about twenty-three years of age he was employed in Mrs. Gleeson's stage coach office in Roche's-street, where he was detected in the larceny of passengers' parcels. For this he was tried and convicted at assizes in 1832, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. He put in his time, and on being released went to work vigorously, and amassed the large fortune stated. The claimant says he got one letter from Cody after his penal servitude term had expired. The letter was dated from Wellington Valley, New South Wales, and he (the claimant) heard that other letters had come addressed to him in Limerick from the same place, but as he was then going about working as a journeyman he never received them. This may have led Cody to believe that the claimant was dead, as no doubt the letters were returned to the writer. The claimant says he kept the letter he got from his cousin for fifteen years, and it was taken off by mistake in a box belonging to a friend that emigrated to America. The claimant says that he had only one brother, who died without issue, and seven sisters, all of whom are dead, save one named Biddy, who lives next door to him. The Cody Buckley estate is now before the Supreme Court in South Australia, and the claimant has an intimation therefrom that it would be well that he should employ some legal person to support his claims on the estate of his relative. This is rather embarrassing to a poor shoemaker; but he is full of expectation that he will obtain the larger portion of the property, as he is the nearest "blood" relation to the deceased Cody-Buckley, with the exception of his sisters, if any of them be alive, which he does not believe.—Correspondent of Irish Times.

MR. P. J. SMYTH AND WESTMEATH.—On Monday a Conference of the Deanery of Mullingar was held in the College of that town. There were present:—The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath; Very Rev. W. Matthews, P. P., V. F., Castletowneagh; Very Rev. L. Barton, P. P., V. F., Castletowneagh; Rev. Nicholas Moore, P. P., Castletown; Rev. J. Cantwell, P. P., Ballinacree; Rev. R. J. Kelch, P. P., Killybeg; Rev. L. Farrelly, P. P., Collinstown; Rev. P. Fegan, P. P., Carlanstown; Rev. P. Kellaghan, P. P., Milltown; Rev. Simon Clarke, P. P., Charlestown; Rev. M. Gullfoyle, P. P., Moyrove; Rev. James Sheridan, P. P., Multyfarnham; Rev. T. Fegan, P. P., Rochfordbridge; Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, P. P., Kinnegad; Rev. T. Wheeler, P. P., Trillick; Rev. H. Farrelly, C. C., Killybeg; Rev. F. Molloy, C. C., Ballinacree; Rev. Peter Everard, C. C., Castletowneagh; Rev. L. Kinsella, C. C., Castletown; Rev. N. M'Laughlin, C. C., Castletowneagh; Rev. P. Delaney, C. C., Rochfordbridge; Rev. F. Gough, C. C., Collinstown; Rev. P. Muldoon, C. C., Turin; Rev. Thomas Murray, C. C., Milltown; Rev. P. M'Donnell, C. C.; Rev. J. Kelly, C. C., Multyfarnham; Rev. J. Ryan, C. C., Kinnegad; Rev. C. Moore, C. C., Longwood; Rev. J. Murphy, O. S. F., Multyfarnham; Rev. F. O'Hanlon, O. S. F., Rev. John Martin, C. C., Mullingar; Rev. Joseph Coyne, C. C., Mullingar; Rev. P. Cantwell, C. C., Mullingar; Rev. G. Caldwell, C. C., Mullingar; Rev. P. Duff, C. C., Mullingar; Rev. T. Cole, C. C., Castletowneagh; Rev. J. Carey, C. C., Castletowneagh; Rev. W. Davis, C. C., Castletowneagh. We are authorized to state that, after the usual ecclesiastical business of the Deanery was transacted the Conference proceeded to consider the existing relations between Mr. P. J. Smyth,

and the clergy and people of Westmeath. In the result the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty and the entire of the clergy present (the Very Rev. L. Barton, P. P., alone dissenting) passed the following resolution:—"Resolved—That we entirely disapprove of the conduct of Mr. Smyth in separating himself from the Home Rule party, and that he has thereby forfeited our confidence, and, as we believe, the confidence of our people." The Rev. Peter Everard, C. C., and the Rev. N. M'Laughlin, C. C., the curates of the Very Rev. L. Barton, P. P., were not asked to assent to the resolution, but they did not express any dissent. The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty signed the resolution as chairman of the Conference. On Tuesday the Deanery of Clara met in Conference, the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath, presiding. The following clergymen were present:—Rev. Michael Murphy, P. P., Kilkenny West; Rev. Thomas Gurran, P. P., Drumroney; Rev. James Corcoran, P. P., Clara; Rev. Michael Callery, P. P., Tubber; Rev. M. Hope, D. D., P. P., V. F., Ballymore; Rev. P. Curry, C. C., Ballymore; Rev. Thomas Geoghegan, C. C., Clara; Rev. James Kelly, C. C., Killybeggan, C. C., Kellaghan, C. C., Drumroney; Rev. T. O'Farrell, C. C., Kilkenny West; Rev. Paul M'Donnell, C. C., Moate. After the ecclesiastical business of the Deanery was disposed of we are authorized to state that the Conference (with a single dissentient) passed the following resolution:—"Resolved—That we entirely disapprove of the conduct of Mr. Smyth in separating himself from the Home Rule party, and that he has thereby forfeited our confidence, and, we believe, that of our people." The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty signed the resolution as chairman of the Conference. Two or three of the clergymen of the Deanery were absent through illness or unavoidable causes.—Dublin Freeman, Oct. 11.

MR. MITCHELL HENRY, M. P., ON THE NATIONAL QUESTION.—Mr. Mitchell Henry, M. P., has issued in pamphlet form the address delivered by him at the dinner given by the Home Rule League to the Council of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, in the Ancient Concert Rooms, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 22nd August last. In the preface to the speech Mr. Henry says in part:—"The reasonableness, the logical, and the increasing power of the Home Rule element in the domain of practical politics, has made it inevitable that the cause should now have to encounter opposition of forces swayed by different motives. To the misrepresentation of the English press, echoed by the feeble voice of the Irish Tory journals, we are all accustomed—and we regret them chiefly for the injury they do to the cultivation of kindly feelings with our neighbours. There are, we know, plenty of Orangemen who would prefer Protestant ascendancy to all national liberty of thought and action; and there are not wanting indications among the Catholics that there are men who look with jealousy on the rising confidence between Irishmen of all religions, and who would fain revive sectarian animosity, by pretending that the object of the Home Rulers is to divorce the priests from the people, and that the whole movement is a cunning device of Trinity College. Thus it comes about that in England it is constantly said that the Home Rule members—whether Protestant or Catholic—are the mere tools of the priesthood; whilst on the other hand, there are individuals found in Ireland who say that the object of the movement is to weaken the power of the priests. It is well, perhaps, that these trials should await us, for undoubtedly now Ireland stands at the bar of public opinion of Europe and of America; and if it were possible for us to appear unable to withstand these shocks, then indeed we may give up all hope of being anything else than a miserable provincialism in English politics. It is sometimes said: Oh! yes, you are very moderate in your notions; but behind you is an element which aims only at the total destruction of organised society, and at the establishment of a communistic republic." I deny that such an element has any force whatever in Irish politics. The Fenians were republicans; but it is a base calumny to say that they were Communists, or to insinuate that if they had obtained power they would have perpetrated the crimes which have disgraced France. And, moreover, I believe that many of those who had practical experience of Fenianism, and risked their liberty and their life in its cause, are amongst the most powerful and consistent supporters of the Home Rule programme as defined at the National Conference of 1873. They know more of the science of politics than any other class in Ireland, and they have, I believe, loyally made up their minds to give to Mr. Butt and his colleagues the fullest and fairest trial. For reasons glanced at—but only glanced at—in the following pages, I believe it impossible that either England or Ireland could stand absolutely alone as independent Powers, such as France and Russia. A Union of some kind between them is essential. The point to be insisted upon is that that Union shall be voluntary, equal, and just to both the smaller and the larger community. At present we have a forced and not a real Union—A Union based on treachery and fraud—A Union in which Ireland has never acquiesced, and never will acquiesce—and which has been utilised by England for her own pecuniary profit, and for the most selfish political purposes. Assuredly if it be true of individuals that "the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children," it is not the less true of nations, as England had reason to know in the past, and will learn yet more emphatically in the future, when she finds her right arm paralysed, and that a house divided against itself cannot stand in the conflict of nationalities, no longer split up into little European communities, but welded into huge nations who can neither be cajoled nor bought. Those are the best patriots who, foreseeing these things, and having, as most of the Home Rule members have, a stake in the country, do their best to enlighten the English people on the position of Irish affairs, and who labour to bring about better relations between the two islands, and to substitute a voluntary union of hearts and of interests for the present strained and unnatural condition of affairs: so that against the rest of the world, England and Ireland may stand as one, "like to a double cherry, seeming parted, but yet a union in partition."

GREAT BRITAIN

Sir Alexander Milne, who for several years was one of the naval lords of the Admiralty, and who retired from office last year, has received the honour of a baronetcy.

A parcel of luggage left behind by a passenger, and detained in the lost property office of a railway station in Manchester, on being opened it was found to contain the dead body of a child.

A FRAUDULENT BANKRUPT.—A fraudulent bankrupt in Perthshire, who made away with his creditors' money and refused to disclose where he had hidden are invested it, has been sentenced under the provisions of the Scotch bankruptcy law to 11 years' penal servitude.

In recognition of the great services rendered him by Mr. Gladstone on the occasion of the recent meeting at Blackheath, Professor Holloway has sent Mrs. Gladstone a cheque for no less a sum than £500 towards the funds of her convalescent home.

The distillation of whiskey in Scotland does not seem to be much affected by the prevailing depression of trade generally. During the past month upwards of 10,000 bushels of barley were shipped from Greenock for the Campbelltown distilleries. CONGRATULATION OF BIRTH.—Sarah Ann Baldwin, of

Ruardean, has been committed for trial charged with concealment of the birth of her child. Prisoner had admitted to giving birth to a child in a shed near home, her that she removed some earth and buried it; it was sworn by witnesses that they saw two dogs eating the body.

VACCINATION IN LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday, 7th Oct., at the Liverpool police court, four men were summoned for neglecting to have their children vaccinated, and were fined 20s. and costs. Two of the defendants refused to allow their children to be "made victims of a filthy experiment." Dr. Lodge, public vaccinator, said he vaccinated 2,000 children annually, and did not know of a single case of contamination arising from the process.

GROSS CRUELTY TO A GOVERNESS.—Great indignation has been caused in the neighborhood of Kingsbridge by a deplorable occurrence. The governess of children at the rectory of Thurleston, Miss Sarah Smith, whose friends reside in Sussex, was taken ill with the brain fever. When she was insensible, and the doctor had pronounced her case probably fatal, the young woman was removed from her bed to the workhouse on an order given by one of the Thurleston churchwardens. She shortly afterwards died. The case was discussed by the Kingsbridge board of guardians, and strong comments were made on the barbarous treatment of the deceased, and the medical man who is said to have sanctioned her removal, who is a union doctor, was ordered to attend next meeting and explain.

SCOTS COLLEGE, ROME.—We [London Tablet] have been requested to publish the following letter from the Very Rev. the Rector of the Scots College, Rome, whose appeal has hitherto been only privately circulated:—"The Scots College was founded at Rome by Pope Clement VIII. in 1600. Its object was to furnish a supply of Missionaries, and to them it was mainly owing that, during two centuries of difficulty and hardship, the light of faith was never entirely extinguished in Scotland. In common with the other British establishments on the Continent, it was closed during the troubles that followed the French revolution. When it was re-opened in 1820, a change was beginning to take place in the state of religion in Scotland; and partly from conversions, but chiefly from immigration, the number of Catholics were rapidly increasing. The altered circumstances required a more numerous clergy, and the limited space and endowments of the original foundation could no longer send out a succession of priests at all proportionate to the necessities of the mission. As a first step to meet the new demand, it was proposed eighteen years ago to increase the accommodation for student in the College. The former building showed unmistakable signs of decay, and a restoration would have been costly and unsatisfactory. Just at this time an English lady, the late Miss Plummer, offered the sum of £2,550 to purchase two adjoining houses, and so extend the frontage of the college. The offer was thankfully accepted, and the entire rebuilding of the College was resolved on, with the approval of the Pope, of the authorities of the Propaganda, and of the Vicars-Apostolic of Scotland. An appeal was then made to Scottish Catholics to aid the undertaking, and this appeal was responded to by many, generously and liberally. The sum realised in consequence of that appeal, nearly £2,000, together with other moneys at our disposal amounting to about £10,000, was considered by competent persons amply sufficient to cover all expenses. The building was begun in 1864 but unforeseen circumstances arose to disarrange our calculations. Buildings in Rome are never erected by contract, and if estimates are offered they are merely figures to guide to an approximate idea of the probable cost, without engaging the builder to complete the work for a specified sum. The foundations of buildings on a soil such as that of Rome are always an uncertain item. In our case they were expected to cost but little. But on breaking ground it was found that the nature of the soil elevated to its present level by the accumulated ruins of houses that have succeeded each other for 3000 years on the Quirinal Hill, necessitated the sinking of the foundations to a depth of 60 feet, thus entailing an expense of £2,500 before the building was brought to a level with the street. Other unforeseen circumstances contributed to increase the outlay. The result was that, when the building was finished and occupied in 1869, the College remained, and remains, with the heavy debt of £2,000. Add to this the amount of taxation imposed by the Italian Government, and some idea may be formed of the difficulties we have to with in maintaining even the very few who now compose the community. With a view to relieve the college from this situation, so detrimental to the interests of religion, and to provide for the augmentation of the funds for the education of priests destined to labour for the salvation of souls in the three Vicariates of Scotland, a second appeal, after a lapse of eighteen years, is now made. The College is capable of accommodating from thirty to forty students, but the interest of the debt and the enormous taxation press so heavily on its ordinary resources, that the number actually on the funds of the College is far below the normal number. At the same time it may be added that there is the prospect of a few additional burses being provided before long by one or two benefactors. Whatever sum may be raised in answer to this appeal will be devoted to the foundation of new burses for the education of priests in the Scots College; and for greater security in the actual condition of Italy, the whole will be invested at home in the names of the Vicars-Apostolic and the Rector of the College. It is hoped that all who have an interest in the welfare of religion in Scotland will understand what claims this charity has upon them. While taking this occasion to thank all who contributed to the re-building of the College, we trust that those who had not an opportunity of sharing in the work of its erection will now come forward to assist in placing it in a new condition of more extended usefulness, and that some perhaps who previously subscribed will desire to increase their donation at the present time. At a time when Catholicism of every nation are drawing closer the bonds that unite them to the Holy See, and when countries not before represented at the centre of Christianity are planting round the Chair of Peter seminaries to train their clergy at the source of apostolic doctrine and apostolic spirit, it is confidently hoped that the Catholics of Scotland, at all times eminently faithful in their attachment to the See of Rome, will generously contribute to place the Scots College in a position to continue with increasing efficacy the work that for well nigh three hundred years it has so successfully performed. Dr. Campbell, the Vice-Rector of the College, at present in Scotland, has been asked to circulate this appeal and receive donations in furtherance of this object. Communications may be addressed to him at 33 Rose-street, Garnethill, Glasgow. Subscriptions will also be received by His Grace Archbishop Eyre, and their lordships Bishops Strain and MacDonald. "A GRANT."

Scots College, Rome, 8th September, 1876." We recommend the appeal of the Rector of the Scots College in Rome very earnestly to all those whose names do not appear in the list of previous subscribers; also to those who may now be willing to give a second subscription; and generally all those who have it in their power to aid, and are interested in the education of priests, for the work of the missions in Scotland.

CHARLES EYRE, Abp. Adm. Ap. of Western District.

JOHN STRAIN, Bp. V. A. of Eastern District.

JOHN MACDONALD, Bp. V. A. of Northern District.

September 12, 1876.

UNITED STATES.

The result of Democratic rule in Georgia, according to Wade Hampton, is that the negroes have been protected in their rights and given equal advantages with the whites in industry and education; they have accumulated property to the amount of \$6,000,000 in real estate; they have secured comfortable homes, and they vote almost solidly with the Democrats. This accounts for the increased Democratic majority. Many negroes in South Carolina are anxious to secure for themselves similar blessings, and will vote accordingly, if their Radical taskmasters will allow them to do so.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.—The following extract from a recent speech by ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, may be taken, as an antidote for the blood-and-thunder doctrines preached by Morton and his fellow-patriots:—"You have been told that we are demons in hate, and gloat in the thought of war and blood. Men of New England—men of the great North will you believe me when, for the two million of people whom I represent, and the whole South as well, I denounce the utterance as an inhuman slander and a damnable and unpardonable falsehood against a brave and, God knows, a long-suffering people? Want war? Want bloodshed! Sirs, we are poor—broken in fortune and sick at heart. Had you stood, as I have stood, by the ruined hearth-stones by the wrecks of fortune, which are scattered all along the shore; had you seen as I have seen, the wolf howling at the door of many a once happy home—widowhood and orphanage staring, and weeping over never returning sires and sons who fell with your honored dead at Gettysburg and Manassas; could you hear, as I have heard, the throbbing of the great universal Southern heart—throbbing for peace and yearning for the old and faithful love between the States; could you have seen and felt and heard all these things, my countrymen you would, black or white, Republican or Democrat, take me by the hand and swear that the arm thus uplifted against us, and the tongue which utters the great libel in your name, should wither at the socket and become palsied forever at the root. I repeat again, let our spears be turned into pruning hooks and swords beat into plow-shares," to remain everlasting memorials of returning peace and good-will to the American people.

Detailed accounts come to us of the celebrations in honor of the hundred anniversary of the founding of the Mission Dolores of San Francisco. They have been in every respect worthy of the day and of the event. The demonstration reflected credit on all who participated in the management. The weather interfered somewhat with the celebrations, but not to such an extent as to prevent their being completely successful. The proceedings were appropriately opened with religious ceremonies. A temporary altar was erected under the broad canopy of heaven, for no church in the city could contain a tithe of those present. It was protected from the inclemency of the weather by a high frame work in the shape of a Gothic arch. Pots containing tropical plants and flowers, hanging baskets holding choice full-grown ferns and mosses, adorned the holy structure. The half-dome covering the altar was embellished with small Papal and United States flags. The altar itself was adorned with the customary floral decorations. Besides the multitude of the people and the various societies, there were also present the governor, mayor, and various other State and national officers, besides foreign consuls and other dignitaries. The religious orders were also numerous represented. Shortly after ten o'clock the solemn procession of officiating clergymen and attending acolytes wended its way from the sacristy of the old Mission Dolores church to the temporary altar at which the joyful event was to be celebrated. The Right Rev. Dr. O'Connell, Bishop of Marysville, officiated as celebrant, Dr. Cassidy, of the Mission San Jose, as deacon, and Father Garriga as sub-celebrant. Vicar General Gibney acted as assistant priest. Archbishop Allamany presided. Fathers Borman and O'Connor were the masters of ceremonies. Never in California, nor perhaps in the United States, has a mass been celebrated at which so many persons were present, and very many had to turn away who desired to participate, but were unable even to get a glimpse of the altar. The ceremonies were carried out with the greatest pomp, and everything was calculated to impress the vast multitude with the importance of the event they had assembled to celebrate.—Catholic Review.

CANADA.

A boy shot some time ago in an apple tree by a man named Jackson, near Onemove, has died from the effects of the wound.

From two acres on the farm of Mr. Booth near Moorefield, were taken four tons and six hundred pounds of flax, which realized to the grower \$11 per ton.

The following resolution was adopted at a recent meeting of the Press Association of Quebec:—"That after the 1st November, 1876, the subscription on all weekly papers be payable strictly in advance, and that as soon as the term expires, the paper be stopped. That the yearly subscriptions to all papers shall date from the 1st to the 15th of the month, and that the publishers shall have the option of sending back numbers so as to carry out that rule."

The Listowel, Ont., Banner says:—"The farmers of this vicinity, not discouraged by the failure of the fall wheat crop last harvest, have sown a considerable breadth this fall, trusting to better luck next time. We notice that a number of them have taken the precaution not to sow it all at the same time as some 'patches' have been put in immediately after the harvest, and some more about the later end of September. The success of this plan will depend upon next season, though it unquestionably has its advantage to ensure a crop."

The Stratford, Ont., Beacon says:—"An hotel-keeper complains that he has been served with notices, from wives and others, not to sell liquor to their relatives on account of their being 'habitual drunkards.' He very reasonably urges that the notice should be accompanied by a photograph, which he might hang up in his bar-room as a guide to the bar-tender. It is not likely the tipplers would care about figuring in the 'drunkards gallery,' and the fear of occupying a position so degrading might serve as a deterrent from a too prevalent vice."

BUSINESS AT CHATEAUX.—The Banner says the Great Western are doing us immense business at Chatham station this fall, shipping large quantities of grain, live stock, hoops, etc., and bringing higher large supplies of goods for merchants and dealers in town and neighboring villages. Mr. Allen, the new Station Agent, is making great exertions to secure business by offering every facility in his power to shippers; and if seconded by those in authority will do much to recover for the road the popularity which it enjoyed in years gone by."

A gentleman lately returned from Manitoba furnishes the Almonte Gazette with the following information:—"The soil of Manitoba is unquestionably good, is of a rich black colour, and is remarkably adhesive when wet. The absence of the grasshopper this year has given it an opportunity of showing what it can produce. Wheat though not quite up to the quality of some other years, will average 30 bushels to the acre, and sell at 80 cents per bushel. Oats are a splendid yield, averaging from 60 to 70 bushels an acre, and selling at 40 cents."