

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The renowned appointment of Mr. Butt's son to a lucrative position in the Indian Civil Service was the villainous concoction of the Dublin Evening Post, which died the death it merited on the following day.

DAMAGE BY FLOODS.—DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—The damage done to crops by the flood is reported to be enormous in Longford, Kerry, and Tipperary. At Cork the floods have subsided, but it is believed that several persons were drowned.

O'CONNELL NOT ALWAYS A PURBY MORAL FORCEMAN.—Here is a prophecy made in Parliament by O'Connell: "The winds that look up your feet in the British channel will waft across the Atlantic hundreds of thousands of the maddened children of exile, who will expiate in one night of woe the injustice of three centuries."

The Clare Freeman publishes a letter from Mr. J. Keegan, Secretary of the National Centenary Committee, contradicting in the most emphatic manner a malicious charge made against the trades and their patriotic secretary, Mr. Michael Conside, to the effect that their expenses were paid by the committee. The Ennis contingent went up to Dublin at their own expense, and are indebted to none for their presence at the celebration.

The Nation says.—The Irish Whig organ, the Dublin Evening Post, after a long and rather chequered career, ceased to be published at the close of last week. The last number bears date Friday, 27th ult. Two or three days afterwards—on Monday—the Evening Telegraph reappeared with its old motto, "Home Rule and Denominational Education." The coincidence is no less significant than a pleasing "sign of the times."

The following parks adjoining Ennisbrierty were put up for sale, August 11, by P. W. Casey, auctioneer, and were knocked down at high figures to the following purchasers:—The town parks known as Founder's holding, and Hollingsworth and William's holding, to Mr. Bryan Doyle, Irish street; Owen's land, to Mr. Joseph Kennedy, at £60; Nevill's holding, to Mr. Wm. Morgan, Duffey street, at £75; Munster hill, to Mr. Francis Godfrey, Court street, at £110.

The Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne has made the following changes in his diocese:—Rev. J. O'Keefe, late chaplain of the Youghal workhouse, has been removed to the curacy of Ballindangan, and has been replaced by the Rev. M. Ray, C. C., Kilmaree; Rev. D. O'Keefe, C. C., has been removed from Ballindangan to Ballyvourney; Rev. T. Twomey, C. C., has been changed from Ballyvourney to Fermoy; Rev. M. Sheehan, C. C., Ballymena, has been changed to Glounthaune.

CARLOW MARKETS, Sept. 2.—Wheat: white, 24s. to 25s. per barrel; red, do., 23s. to 24s. Barley: malt, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; grinding, 17s. to 18s. Oats: white, 15s. to 15s. 9d.; black, 15s. to 15s. 6d. Oatmeal, 16s. to 18s. 6d. per cwt.; Indian meal, 10s. to 10s. 3d.; bran, 8s. to 8s. 3d.; pollard, 8s. to 9s. Flour: firsts, 36s. to 39s.; seconds, 30s. to 32s.; thirds, 20s. to 21s. Hay, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.; straw, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; mangels, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; turnips, 9d. to 1s. 2d.; potatoes, new, 4d. to 6d.; butter, firkin, 12s. to 13s. per cwt.; lump, do., 12d. to 13d. per lb.; beef, 8d. to 9d.; mutton, 8d. to 9d.; veal, 8d. to 10d.; wool, 20d. to 22d.; bacon, Irish, 6s. to 7s.; American, 5s. to 5s. 5d.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., nearly lost his life while bathing recently off the rocks, at a wild and dangerous part of the coast between Killee and Loop Head, Co. Clare. He was overpowered by an enormous breaker, and, despite desperate efforts to save himself, by clutching the rocks, was rolled and dashed helplessly along the ledges beneath the cliff, and eventually to the deep water beyond. Although much hurt and bleeding all over, he succeeded in swimming to shore. His body was considerably torn and lacerated, but he received no really serious wounds. On his arrival late in the evening at Killee the town was illuminated.

A VENERABLE PRIEST.—The Dundalk Democrat announces the Death of Father Byrne, C. C., Keady. The Rev. Father Byrne was in his 79th year, was born in the parish of Cullyhanna, county Armagh. He belonged to a family that supplied the diocese of Armagh with many priests who were distinguished alike for their piety and learning. Amongst others the late Very Rev. Canon Lennon, P. P., of Crossmaglen, was his cousin; the late Very Rev. Dr. Byrne, P. P. V. G. Armagh, his uncle; and the late Rev. Father M'Ginity, C. C. Dundalk, his nephew. In the year 1826 he received Holy Orders, and entered on his missionary career as curate of Keady. There he continued to labour for the salvation of souls with untiring devotion, for well half a century; and having received the last rights by which the church consoles and strengthens the souls of her dying children, went forth to receive the reward promised to the faithful servants of God.—R. I. P.

NUNS AS WORKHOUSE NURSES.—At the last meeting of the guardians of the Waterford union Major O'Gorman, M. P., moved that the Infirmary Nuns, of the Sisters of Mercy, be appointed nurses in the workhouse hospitals. The hon. and gallant gentleman read a number of letters from the chairmen of unions where there were nuns acting as nurses, showing the great amount of good they were doing, and said he was sure their appointment to this union would be productive of much benefit. The motion was seconded by Mr. Clappett, a Protestant guardian, and was carried by thirty-two to five, the majority comprising five Protestant members. This result is mainly attributable to the unceasing support given to the movement by Alderman Redmond, Waterford News, who originated it.

Mr. Blennerhassett, M. P., addressed a public meeting of the North Kerry Farmers' Club at Ballylongford three weeks ago, under the presidency of the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, P. P. He viewed with the utmost confidence the fast progress of the Home Rule party; and in reviewing, in a moderate and practical form, the indomitable spirit of resistance to the obliteration of Irish nationality, prophesied that once all classes were united in their moderate demands, the day would come when any amount of self-government they chose should be conceded. His speech was an able and eloquent exposition of the present position of the Home Rule question. A vote of unlimited confidence proposed by Father O'Connor was adopted enthusiastically. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., also spoke in the warmest terms of the services of Mr. Blennerhassett, and his estimation among his colleagues.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.—Some twenty-one years ago, a young fellow from Rathfriland joined the South Down Militia. Longing for a wider field of action he deserted, and emigrated to America, where he lived for nineteen years. At the end of that period he came back to England, where he stopped for two years, and then, tempted by early recollections, determined to pay a visit to the scenes of his early life and military experience. After he had decamped, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and its execution committed to a vigilant and trustworthy constable, whose efforts to discover the missing one proved fruitless. A watchful and patient man he determined to remember, and during the slow course of many years, amidst all the cares and worry of existence, when all memory of the occurrence had died out in the neighborhood, it flattered in the recollection of this faithful and exemplary policeman: "One hero returns, his physical changed, and developed by a lengthened residence in a foreign land, his step light as the feather, his hair soft spring beneath his foot, his heart warm in anticipa-

tion of friendly and familiar greetings; but, woeful realization of his hopes—a musty warrant in the hand of a stern-faced officer was one of the first objects that met his eye on his arrival—the law's decrees, long suspended, were enforced, and our traveller was a prisoner.—Newry Telegraph.

SIR RICHARD WALLACE IN IRELAND.—The Belfast correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette telegraphs:—"A large and influential deputation of the tenantry on the Hertford estate has waited on Sir Richard Wallace, and presented him with an address expressive of the happiness and security enjoyed by the tenantry under his rule. Sir Richard, in replying, referred to a rumour which had gained currency respecting his intention to dispose of the Hertford estate; and said it was quite true he had entertained the idea of selling a portion of the property, and with that view had been taking proceedings to obtain a Parliamentary title. As great facilities were offered by the Irish Land Act to tenants for the acquisition of their farms, he thought that perhaps the tenants might be glad to purchase their respective holdings, and thus become their own landlords. However, he had no intention of severing his connexion with them. A liberal offer had been made for the whole of the property, but he could not make up his mind to accept it. He would endeavour to promote and develop the interests of the tenantry in every possible way."

A wanton attempt was made on the 7th ult., to cause the destruction of the express train which leaves Limerick at 2.30 a.m., with mails for Ennis and other districts in the county Clare. It appears that about twenty large stones, some of which were from twelve to sixteen pounds in weight, were placed on the metals, within a few yards of the bridge which spans the canal, about two miles from the terminus, and evidently in such a manner as places beyond doubt the object of those who have been guilty of this dastardly act. A slight shock was caused to the engine in passing over the obstruction but beyond this the train passed safely on without any mishap. An examination was made of the bridge and approaches some time after the occurrence, when several stones were found scattered about the permanent way and others lying on or quite close to the metals. The constabulary have been apprized of the outrage, and are engaged instituting inquiries which, it may be hoped, will tend to the detection of the guilty persons.

O'CONNELL HIMSELF ON PROTESTANT POLITICAL LEADERS.—"Let us rejoice in our mutual success; let us rejoice in the near approach of freedom; let us rejoice in the prospect of soon shaking off our chains, and of the speedy extinction of our grievances. But above all let us rejoice at the means by which these happy effects have been produced.—Let us doubly rejoice because they afford no triumph to any part of the Irish nation over the other—that they are not the result of any contention among ourselves, but constitute a victory obtained for the Catholics by the Protestants—that they prove the liberality of the one, and require the eternal gratitude of the other—that they prove and promise the eternal dissolution of ancient animosities and domestic feuds, and afford to every Christian and to every patriot the cheering certainty of seeing peace, harmony, and benevolence prevail in that country, where a wicked and perverted policy has so long and so totally propagated and encouraged dissension, discord, and rancour. We owe it to the liberality of the Irish Protestants—to the zeal of the Irish Presbyterians—the friendly exertion of the Irish Quakers; we owe to the cordial re-union of every sect and denomination of Irish Christians the progress of our cause."—DANIEL O'CONNELL.

COMPLIMENT TO A Distinguished IRISHMAN.—An article on the "Young Men, this Session," in the London Spectator, contains the following observations upon Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P.:—"No leader of Opposition can be said to have advanced, no junior Minister in Opposition has accomplished anything—for Mr. Trevelyan, who like Mr. Gladstone speaks best when he has digested masses of detail, did not achieve such a success on County Franchise as he did on Purchase—and no member except Mr. Sullivan is nearer to recognition as a statesman.—We do not like Mr. Sullivan whose political line in Ireland seems to us injured by popularity hunting, and whose ideas as to the best future for his country strike us as wild; but it is undeniable that he has exhibited quite unexpected powers. He has won not only the ear, but the respect, of the house. An Irishman and a Nationalist, a Catholic and an Ultramontane, an orator with a taste for rhetoric, and a politician with a proclivity towards extremes, he has had everything against him, and has made rapid headway against everything. He extorted admiration from every prejudiced Englishman by his speech against the tendency to plead Ireland's prosperity, as satisfaction of Ireland's wants; he alone in the whole house knew exactly what he wanted in the odd quarrel between the house and the reporters, his energetic adroitness on one occasion quite paralysing Mr. Disraeli; and his defence of Mr. Plimsoll gratified old members, who recognized with instinctive quickness how truly the rhetorician understood the inner temper of the assembly. If the leadership of Ireland were possible, Mr. Sullivan, cooled, and drilled by a little more experience, might lead Ireland yet, or, but that he is a Catholic, assume a still vacant place—the guidance of the Extreme Left in the House of Commons—a position which Sir Charles Dilke might have occupied, but for a certain inability to comprehend how Reds can be also Philistines."

In an article headed "Stand Together" the Dublin Nation commends Sir Charles Gavan Duffy for condemning the mischievous attempt to break up the Home Rule Party in favour of a movement for "simple Repeal." Sir C. Duffy, says the Nation, has declared that—"He would regard the partial success of an endeavour to undo that work as dangerous, and its complete success as disastrous to the National cause. The public can judge how great a moral gulf separates such a man from one who could join the organization in the first instance, work with it so long as he hoped to derive advantage from it, and, when that time was past, turn round upon it and misrepresent, abuse, denounce, and endeavour to destroy it." It adds:—"A change of front now would indeed be 'disastrous' for it would show us to be a fickle and unreliable people who do not know our own minds and could not be depended on to keep our engagements. A split in the ranks would be, as Sir Charles Duffy has described it, dangerous to our cause. But neither of these things will happen." The patriotic Irish people will carry on their agitation under the banner of Home Rule until the English Government shall declare their acceptance of the principle involved in their demand. When that is conceded it will be for the Irish nation to look to the details of any arrangement that may be proposed between the two countries. There is no chance whatever of our getting back exactly the state of things which existed before the Union; we do not want the penal laws, nor the rotten boroughs, nor the irresponsible Ministry which existed before the Union; we do not want the state of things which drove the Irish people into insurrection in 1798. We want our right of self-legislation restored, we want our native Parliament reconstituted, but under altered and greatly improved conditions. Some day, and we trust it may be before long, England will find it to her interest to effect a satisfactory arrangement of this question with the Irish people.

What of the Irish cause? How has the National movement fared since last from town and hamlet and hillside, the flower of the population poured, in thousands, to pledge themselves to the principles of Home Rule? Such are the questions

which the Nation sets itself to answer. The tone of the article is hopeful. It refers to the growing practice of Irish members giving annually an address to their constituents, as a proof that "Irish constituencies are coming forward to claim from their representatives an account of their Parliamentary labors, to scrutinize the past and deliberate on the future." But it advises that these demonstrations of feeling should not be limited to county meetings or isolated addresses, but that from every barony and every town in Ireland "the demand for self-government should again be ringing out upon the ears of England and of the world," lest in these days of Ireland's prosperity apathy should seem to give countenance to the idea that "Irish patriotism is a mere question of food and clothes." It adds:—"It is no hopeless or failing struggle that our countrymen are called upon to renew. The events which will naturally fall under their review, if unmarked by any signs of rapid transformation, are at least indicative of a healthy and substantial change.—The political prospects of Ireland were never more satisfactory. Even the most superficial observer must be struck by the development of the sound, practical, and earnest patriotism which is doing so much to harmonize the elements of Irish politics. Never were our countrymen so united as they are at present, never did their differences occasion less bitterness or acerbity. The spirit of an enlightened moderation has fallen upon all parties; and the intolerance and aggressions of former years may be said to be extinct. The bulk of the population are enthusiastic supporters of the policy of the Home Rule League. No other public organization can be said to have existence in National politics; but it is strong not only in the numbers and zeal of those who belong to it, but in the absence of hostility on the part of those who do not. The result of the last Parliamentary elections has shown the country how much may be effected by resolute, persevering, and united action, within the limits of the Home Rule programme, and has revealed a new source of power to minds which had grown reckless or despairing."

Dr. Hancock has just published his Report on the Savings Invested in Ireland at Midsummer, 1875. We learn from this report, which is made out with the learned statistician's usual accuracy, that the total sum invested in Government and India Stock in deposits and cash balances in Irish Joint-Stock Banks and in Trustee and Post Office Savings Banks on the 30th June, 1875, was £68,306,000. The total sum in 1865 was £58,113,000. So it will be seen that Irish savings increase at the rate of about a million a year. Of the £68,000,000, £31,815,000 consists of deposits and cash balances in Irish Joint-Stock Banks, being an increase of nearly £13,000,000 since 1865. The investments in Government Funds and India Stocks, on which dividends are paid at the bank of Ireland, amounted to £33,640,000, being a falling off of over £4,000,000 since 1865. The deposits in Post Office Savings Banks are £345,000 and 2,005,000 in Trustee Savings Banks. This makes a total of £2,851,000, and shows an increase of nearly £800,000 over the sum of '65. Dr. Hancock makes an elaborate report showing the increase of savings since 1840. In that year the entire savings were £39,515,000, while in '75, as already stated, they stood at £68,306,000. The principal feature is the increase of cash balances in the Irish Joint-Stock Banks, from £6,125,000 in '40 to £31,815 in '75. Dr. Hancock adds that, making every allowance for the effect of the extension of branches and the increased facilities of intercourse in bringing to the banks money that was hoarded or kept in cash boxes and shop tills, the increase of £28,690,000 must represent a very large and substantial increase of wealth.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.—AN ENGLISH WITNESS AGAINST ENGLISH MISREPRESENTATION.—Mr. S. Heydon Sole, an Englishman, writes as follows to the Tablet:—"Being an eye-witness, having observed the procession at several points of its course, in Merriam-square, Fitzwilliam street, and Dame street, among others, having walked beside it for a considerable distance, having watched it from the time it defiled into Sackville street till its close—having seen the mustering of its myriads from the platform, where I remained till the close of the proceedings, having indeed occupied myself thus seven hours and a-half, I am able to assure you, sir, that you have done the Irish people injustice. It could not be of so much consequence but that the Tablet is looked upon in Ireland as the representative organ of English Catholics; but, being so regarded, it is a pity that its remarks, or rather strictures, upon the procession should be more one-sided and unfaithful than any account I have yet seen in Irish or English newspapers. If your editorial duties had allowed of your being an eye-witness like myself I am sure that instead of the tone of regret and censure which runs through your words there would have been an unconditional expression of admiration. I am an Englishman, and did believe and do believe in Irish 'shindies'; but I am able to affirm there was no 'scrimmage,' at the platform, or anything like one. Moreover, I saw the procession before and after the effort of the Amnesty party to get the first place; they came into Sackville street as orderly as could be, walking in rank behind the coalporters, and that they were leading their horses and drawing their break themselves I in my ignorance ascribed to their own act and enthusiasm. It was not till I was on the platform that I heard of the traces being cut. Considering that piece of useless provocation, the only serious interference with order during the procession I am acquainted with. I am of opinion that the Amnesty party exhibited great self-restraint, and that only their determination to maintain order at all costs could have brought so magnificent a procession to so peaceable a close. The procession was splendid in its proportions and its array, magnificent beyond expectation; there was nothing during its course or at the platform worthy of being considered a breach of the general order, much less a 'scrimmage.' And I repeat what I had already observed in a private letter before seeing your remarks that it was a sight to fill an Englishman or any man with a deep sense of the influence of O'Connell's name, and of the spirit of order and self-control in the Irish people."

The Industrial Schools of Ireland certified under the Act of 1868 are 62. The number in active operation is 49. The children detained in them numbered 4,569, as against 4,360 in 1873. During the three years ending with 1873, 383 children were discharged from the schools—83 boys and 300 girls. Of the boys, 47 are reported to be doing well, 23 have been lost sight of, six are doubtful, two have been sent back to school, and two convicted of crime. It is satisfactory to find that the enforced contributions of parents towards the maintenance of their children in reformatory or industrial schools are larger in the aggregate than they were a few years ago, the gross total in 1874 being £32,10s.—Nearly double the amount collected in 1871. Mr. Lantaigne refers to the progress made in industrial training of pauper boys since the establishment of industrial schools in Ireland. He says that when these schools were first established, the idea of teaching a pauper boy any trade except tailoring or shoemaking was not entertained, and until the Artisan School was certified in 1870 not a single acre of land was attached to any industrial school for boys in Ireland, and the teaching of skillful labour to paupers was protested against as an innovation not to be tolerated. Now there is not in Ireland a single manager of an industrial school who has not earnestly adopted the system of trades in its infancy. Mr. Lantaigne strongly advocates the imparting of technical knowledge, and says:—"Girls of superior intelligence should be trained in those schools for higher purposes,

such as teachers, artists, photographers, and lithographers, shop apprentices, telegraph clerks, or such other occupations as may be suited for females. It is admitted that the superior taste and natural abilities of the Irish girls fit them for any work to which females can be trained. They can manufacture the finest point and other lace, and where they have been instructed in the laws of beauty, art, and design they can produce patterns which are unsurpassed. Boys should learn trades for which they are most suited. At Artano School the manager ascertains the trade to which boy's parent or relative belonged, and if he has the talent to acquire it, he is apprenticed. He is thus restored to the position from which through death of parents or other circumstances he had fallen. The object is to revive trade ideas, and to teach boys that various articles which are now imported can be easily manufactured at home. Almost every seaport town of Ireland of any consequence imports enormous quantities of bulky articles, such as furniture of every description, tin-plate work, earthenware, and ironmongery. With ordinary skill these articles could be manufactured in Ireland. Germany, France, Switzerland, and Belgium supply us with manufactured goods in which the Irish formerly excelled. Several trades which give exclusive employment to Continental children and for which the Irish are well fitted are absolutely unknown or neglected in this country. Wool, although so largely produced in Ireland, is exported to England and other countries to be returned to us as cloth. It is only in Ulster that trades industries flourish and that the labour of Irish children is appreciated. The south and west coast of Ireland, which are considered among the best fishing stations in the British Islands, are teeming with fish, which are gathered by French, Manx, Scotch, and English boats. The Admiralty offer training ships for boys on favourable terms in Irish ports, but funds cannot, as a rule, be obtained to fit them up. Some benevolent and public-spirited citizens of Belfast gave their personal bond to the Admiralty for the sum required for fitting up the Gibraltar. She is now the only school training ship in Ireland, and is doing good and useful work (under the Industrial Schools Act.)"

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—Alderman William James R. Cotton was on Sept 29th, elected Lord Mayor of London, following the ancient custom of electing the senior alderman who has not yet passed the chair and has served as sheriff.

For several weeks in the neighbourhood of Inverness a large number of sheep have been worried at night by dogs. The value of the sheep so destroyed is calculated at £300. Three of the dogs have at length been caught.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—The foot and mouth disease has slightly diminished in some counties and has increased in others. The latest returns show that in East Sussex there are 5,292 beasts affected with it; in Gloucester 12,000; in Warwickshire 8,000; in Cumberland 5,700, and in Westmoreland 400. Yorkshire shows a large increase.

The committee appointed to erect a statue to the late Mr. John Laird, at Birkenhead having advertised for models, among the many sent in selected that of Mr. Albert B. Joy, son of Dr. Joy, late of Dublin, a young and aspiring student of the late Irish artist, Foley. The committee of selection for a statue to the late Dr. Graves also chose the model of this young Irishman.

THE VANGUARD COURT-MARTIAL.—The court-martial to investigate the sinking of the steamer Vanguard concluded on Sept 29th. The Court find that the cause of the sinking of the ship was owing to the great speed maintained by the squadron during a fog, through the Vanguard's improperly reducing her speed and steering from her course. Capt. Dawkins is severely reprimanded and dismissed from his command; Lieutenant Thomas, Commander Landy and Engineer Brown are also reprimanded. There was no reference made to the officers of the Iron Duke, who will probably be court-martialled subsequently.

FROM HARVEST TO HARVEST.—In the 12 months from the 1st of September, 1874, to the 31st of August, 1875, the imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom amounted to 49,654,295 cwt., equal to 11,770,372 qrs. In the preceding twelve months the amount was 50,006,685cwt., equal to 11,892,141 qrs.; and in the 12 months ending the 31st of August, 1873, as much as 53,177,050 cwt., equal to 12,634,423 qrs. The imports of corn of all kinds—wheat, wheat flour, barley, oats, peas, beans, and Indian corn—have been as follows in the same three periods:—In the 12 months ending the 31st of August, 1873, 104,459,121cwt., equal to 26,809,821 qrs.; in the 12 months ending the 31st of August, 1874, 93,794,748cwt., equal to 23,942,177 qrs.; and in the 12 months ending 31st August, 1875, 96,993,747cwt., equal to 25,001,690 qrs.

A SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER.—At the Clerkenwell Police Court on Sept. 8th, Sarah Johnson, aged 24, a machinist, of 16 Maclesfield-street, City-road, was charged before Mr. Barrow with being drunk at a police station in Clerkenwell, and further with confessing to having murdered a man. From the evidence of Police-constable Dunlop, O G Reserve, it appeared that last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the defendant entered the King's-cross Station, and said she wanted to give herself up, as she had murdered a man with whom she had lived, but though she was asked for the man's name she declined to give it. Thinking that she was not in her right mind, Inspector Freeston sent for Mr. Miller, the divisional surgeon, who examined her, and certified that she was the worse of liquor. As she repeated her observations that she had murdered a man she was asked to leave, which she did, but no sooner got outside than she caused a great disturbance, and it was found necessary to lock her up. The Defendant, in replying to the charge, said she was very sorry for what she had done. She was mad drunk. Mr. Barrow said the defendant had behaved in a very foolish manner; but, considering that she had been detained in custody the whole of the night, he should now discharge her, but she had better be careful what she was about for the future.

That there were in Liverpool last year 23,000 charges of drunkenness and only three convictions for supplying drink to drunken persons, shows that there must be a screw loose somewhere; either in the law or in the manner in which the law is administered in that most important of seaports. Even the Liverpool magistrates have been puzzled over the matter. For a long time they asked each other in vain how it was that such a disgraceful fact should exist, and at the end of much deliberation they came to a conclusion that the police had been at fault.—If so, the police of other parts of England are equally culpable, because Liverpool is not singular in this respect. The real culprit, however, is the law; and those on whom the full odium should fall are undoubtedly those members of the government, who allowed themselves to beayed and biased by that powerful public-house interest, which has of late years grown to such enormous proportions, and is so well organized. It has been generally supposed that it is a misdemeanour to sell drink to persons who have already had too much. This is a great popular error. The publican knows very well that he can sell drink to the inebriated from morning till night every day in the year, provided nobody can prove he does so, knowingly, and wilfully. It is next to impossible, to do this, it is no surprise, then, that there should be in one place alone 23,000 cases of drunkenness and only three convictions.

The sole remedy is a change in the law. When shall we have a government strong enough to do their duty to the community at large, irrespective of taproom power?—London Univers.

UNITED STATES.

WHOLESALE POISONING.—WATERSFIELD, Vt., Sept. 27.—The wife of Ebenezer Dunsmore, of this place, poisoned herself and three children this afternoon during the absence of her husband. The youngest, eight years old is dead. It is thought the others will recover. No cause for the act is known.

A young Indian girl, of the Wyandotte tribe, living in Philadelphia, named Jane Sarasas, has in her possession two silver medals, which have come to her as heirlooms. One of them was given by the United States Commissioner to the chief of the Wyandotte tribe at the treaty of Greenwich, in 1793 and bears the date with an appropriate inscription. The other was presented by Gen. Washington in 1793 to some visiting-Indian chiefs.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—WASHINGTON, D. C., September 29.—The Agricultural report for August and September gives the condition of wheat, when harvested, for all the States, at 70 per cent quality poorer than for several years. The oat crop is superior in quality to quantity, and mostly secured in good condition. Of barley, the acreage for the country is 85; potatoes are 10 per cent above the average; the wool crop is a full average weight, or a little above in nearly all the States. Tobacco has fallen 10 per cent below an average. New York and Wisconsin, which together produced from three-quarters to four-fifths of the entire crop, have largely increased their acreage.

A WILD BOY RUN TO EARTH.—A wild boy was lately captured near Austin, Texas. He was first discovered wallowing in a pond of shallow water, and when approached he broke like a quarter horse running about a mile before he could be overtaken by men on ponies. Riding up near, the boy was lassoed, when a fierce contest ensued, the strange being striking, kicking, and lunging about in a most fearful manner, and apparently utterly frightened to death. Finally he was overpowered, tied and taken to the house of the man who had first discovered him. His body was covered with hair, about four inches long, and from size and appearance, he is supposed to be about twelve years old. He is unable to talk, but possesses reasoning powers, and now follows his captor about like a dog.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.—A correspondent says that there stands framed in the window of the Pittsburgh Herald, that passes-by may read it, a curious and incendiary document. It is a letter from John McKee, who expressed his conviction that this country has gone to the dogs completely. We are "plunged in the chains of destruction," and nothing will save us except a monarchy. John wants somebody to rule by "divine right," who will put down professional men, drunkards, gamblers, mayors, officers, police, and though last, not least, priests and bishops. "We want a Bismarck," says John, "and if I was king of this country, I would cut off the heads of every priest and bishop in it"—which is very candid. John would introduce religious liberty by chopping off the head of everybody differing from himself. If this letter be not a hoax, John should have a royal berth in some lunatic asylum.

THE BLACK HILLS NEGOTIATIONS.—A despatch from Red Cloud Agency, dated 27th, says:—"The Commission went to the Council grounds this morning under a strong military escort. The Council was opened by Red Cloud, who presented Red Dog as spokesman. Red Dog is an orator of the Ogallala. The next speaker was Little Bear. He indicated the conclusion of the Indians that by the sale of the Hills they are to be cured for handsomely for all time. Spotted Tail then put a paper to the Commission by asking to have Nebraska moved South. The chief wanted an answer at once, which, of course, the Commission could not give. The Commission are unanimous not to consider the demand made, which was for payment of \$3,500,000 a year for an indefinite period. They will attend another Council to-morrow, and then withdraw and see what the Great Father has to say."

DISASTROUS INCENDIARISM AT BRATTLEBOROUGH.—One of the most disastrous incendiary fires that has visited Brattleborough, Vt., since the great conflagration of 1869, broke out about twelve o'clock on Saturday night in a large barn owned by J. A. Stevens on Elliot street, in which were twelve valuable truck horses, harnesses, wagons, etc. So rapid was the spread of the flames that before they could be gotten under control, three dwelling-houses and as many barns, with four horses had been consumed, while six families were left homeless and much of their household goods destroyed. The houses were owned and occupied by J. A. Stevens, John M. Jay and Mrs. Electa Allen. The loss will not be far from \$20,000; insured for 13,000, two thirds in the Vermont Mutual and the balance on the Phoenix of Brooklyn and Champlain of Burlington, Vt.—Providence Journal.

TRAPPISTS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The N. Y. Independent of Sept. 21, contains the following paragraph:—"A Trappist monk, who is called 'Brother Francis de Sales,' has arrived in this country for the purpose of establishing a community of his order in Maryland; but it would be better if the Trappists would settle themselves a little further south in the District of Columbia and as near as they could get to the capital. The rules of the Trappists require that they shall support themselves by their own labor, work all the time and never speak. As Congressmen talk a good deal, work very little, and live at the public expense, the example of the Trappist monks might be beneficial, although there might be some danger that the example of Congressmen would have demoralizing influence on the American followers of La Trappe. We fear that the silent and hardworking brotherhood will gain very few converts among our countrymen."

CHANGED HIS MIND.—A subscriber to the Elizabeth News went into the office a few days ago and ordered his paper stopped, because he differed with Richard La Rue in the views of subsisting fence rails. Richard acknowledged the man's right to stop the paper, and remarked, coolly, as he looked over his list: "Did you know Jim Sowers, down at Hard-scrabble?"

"Very well" said the man.

"Well, he stopped his paper last week because I thought a farmer was a blamed fool who didn't know that timothy was a good thing to graft on huckleberry bushes, and he died in less than four hours."

"Lord, is that so?" said the astonished granger.

"Yes; and you knew old George Erickson, down on Eagle creek?"

"I've heard of him."

"Well," said Richard gravely, "he stopped his paper because I said he was the happy father of twins, and congratulated him on his success so late in life. He fell dead, within twenty minutes. There's lots of similar cases; but it don't matter. I'll just cross your name, though you don't look strong, and there's a bad colour in your nose."