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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-JULY 20, 1866

Tit iss been officially, wanounced, the Mr. Oharles inte, Church-which in this matter, as in many others,

At a meeting of the Dablin Corporation, on the 1sh when a different John Reynolds gave incluse that, at the first meeting in July, ho would move the nomination of Alderman William Lane Joynt es Lord Stayor for Lertyear. • • • •

A gentleman near Enniscorthy, Wexford recently sent over ten far cattle for sale to Liverpool for which he received 250 each, or 2800 for the whole. The following will give an idea of the Saleton fishing in New Bors : I reckoned no fewer than thirty boats fishing for salmon, this week, in the river close to the bridge at New Ross. One would say that it would be almost impossible for a fish to pass up or down without being caught.

A correspondent of the Waterford Cilizen, writes as follows : A few days ago a respectable farmer named Deveroux, aged 80 years, died near New Boss. In '98 he fought through the whole campaign, in-cluding the battle of Rose. He was known as a first rate shot. When dying, his last words were : 18 there any obsuce of having a Boheenaslawn man at my funeral?' Boheenaclawn is the name of a lane in Ross where a large body of Hanoverian troops (Hessians) were all killed in battle. One old man, a brother in asms, living at a distance of seven miles, heard of the funeral-and came to it, and followed it to the grave. The attendance of the sons of the men of '98 was very large, amongst when old Devereux was an especial favorite.

An application was recently made in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, for the admission to bail of a farmer samed Edward Nolan, charged with harboring the alleged Fenian Centre, Cohn Morris. Though Molan is an old man, in delicate health, and whose farm is admittedly going to min, the application was refused.

Joseph . O'Farrell, a young man connected with some respectable abookcepers in Carlow, was recently fully committed for trial at next assizes on charge of uttering seditious language, and singing 'O'Donnell Aboo!'

On the Sth ult., two British soldiers were flogged in Limerick. Private Walker received his 50 lashes with firmness, and unyieldingly. The second soldier, of the 73rd regiment, who also received 50 lashes a few days before, was Private O'Brien, and it is stated that the drammer who inflicted the punishment upon him fainted after giving the tenth lash, and had to be replaced by one of strenger nerve.

THE BLACK DEATE IN IRILAND .- The disease called febris nigra, or black death, has appeared in Iroland. Four cases occurred lately in Dublin, and an inquest has just been held on an artisan in Belfast named Holmes, who, when he was dying, had deep blotches.and black marks over his body, as if, (said the surgeon who had attended him) he had been fired at from at from a distance witz black cartridge. The spots were raised above the level of the skin, and could be quite sensibly felt. Death in this instance was accelerated by drinking. Febrienigra has heretofore been almost entirely unknown in Ireland.

At present there are no less than forty-seven pergons confined in Dowr jail who have been committed as dangerous lunatics.

A rather novel case was recently brought before the Belfast palice count. Capt. Keach, the Governor of Belfast jail, was summoned by a young woman named Jane Looghrey for having assaulted her. The complainant applied to the Governor of the jail for leave to go amongst the prisoners confined there for complicity in the Fenian sucvement, for the purpose of bringing elething to them, whereupon he (the Governor) pushed her out of his presence. The olothing, had been sent by a committee of ladies sympathising with prisoners of this class throughout the country, and it was for this committee the young woman.was acting: After lengthened arguments, Mr. John Rea, who appeared for Miss Looghrey, proposed to withdrew the case if the other side would agree to a civil action for damages being. brought sgainst the Governor - that gentleman's evidence as defendant not being admissible in the police court. This cource was, on the recommen-dation of the magistrates, agreed to.

John Holmes, forty six years of age, a mechanic in the Linfield Foundry, Belfast, recently died suddenly, at his residence, from the effects of ox cessive driakt g.

O'Donnell of the Irish bar, has been appointed a di was originally made the law of the land - when he visional police magintress in Dublin, in the room of whit through the second marriage ceremony. The Mr. Stronge, the new Selicitor of Infond Bevenue in proof of this doing that was a valid and sufficient proof of his bigamy No one would have ever thought his crime or Liz-guilt the less had he pleaded that the second woman he married could not be, in point of law, his wife, as he was the husband of an-other at the time. The law of marriage must have undergone some great change since it was taken out of the Oburch's hands by the British legislature, or we should not have seen a man who had openly married two women (both being alive) proved not to have been guilty of bigamy A judicial conclusion so fatal to morality and to the weifare of society at large cannot be allowed to rest here. If the tinkering which the merriage laws of the state have lately undergone has made men lose sight of the original and divine principles on which marriage stands, and of the safeguards by which it is to be protected, the sooner they are all abolished the better. In the case which has been brought before the public, the case of Fanning, the man is acquitted, not because he did not draw the unfortunate woman into marrisge with him, for the marriage was daly performed, not because he did not, as far as he was concerned. commit the crime of big my, but because there was some flaw in the condition of the woman, not in the woman herself. Are we then to believe that, according to British modern law, a man who takes a woman before the priest or the Protestant minister to marry her, she, ignorant of his having a wife alive at the time, is, while he thus was roining her happiness and destroying her character for life, not guilty of bigemy, and entitled to bear its punishment, sim. ply because of a technic lity which does not in the

east affect his act! If this be British law under its 300 years' Protestant growth, it is brutish morality, and if there be any law which more urgently re-quires to be set right than another, it is this To the judges who have to administer it, it must be obvious that the non conviction of Fanning will lead to a species of profligacy in which men will be the victimizers, and women, innocent unsuspecting women, will be the victims The sequittal of such a man for such a reason as the one accepted by the court who had to judge him, will be tantamount to a proclamation by the crown in favor of one of the most ravaging vices of society, offering pardon and imponnity to the miscreant who neither fears God nor regards the dearest interest of his fellow beings. Practically its effect will be pretty much the same as if a law had been passed to make kigamy no longer a crime. What should, therefore, be demanded to stay the moral plague which must fellow is a law to: make Fanning's case, and that of all cases

like it-bigamy .- I am, Sir, &c., R. BELANEY. THE JAMATCA COMMISSION. - The report of the, Jemaica Commission was laid upon the the table of the House of Commons on the 18th of June. It is a very voluminous document, but its conclusions are given very briefly They re:

d. That the disturbances in St. Thomas-in-the East had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority.

II. That the causes leading to the determination to offer that resistance we.e menifold :

2. That a principle object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of land free from the payment of rent

2 .That an additional incentive to the violation of the law arose from the want of confidence generally felt by the labouring class in the tribunals before which most of the disputes affecting their interests vers carried for adjudication.

2. That some, moreover, were animated by feelings of hostility toward political and personal opponents, while not a few contemplated the attain ment of their ends by the death or expulsion of the white inhabitants of the Island.

III. That though the original design for the overthrow of constituted authority was confined to a smell portion of the parish of St. Thomas-in-the East, yet the disorder in fact spread with singular rabidity over an extensive tract of country, and that such was the state of excitement prevailing in other parts of the island that had more than a momentary success been obtained by the insurgents, their ultimate overthrow would have been attended with a still more fearful loss of life and property.

IV. That praise is due to Governor Eyre for the kill, prompitude and vigor which he manifested during the early stages of the insurrection ; to the exercise of which qualities its speedy termination is in a great degree to be attributed. V. That the naval and military operations appear

A fire recently broke out in Mr. Reed's flax store, to us to have been prompt and judicious. at by the w in

Of the 5 081 patients . in lunatio, asylums in Scot- in our export trade; but this is an argument against 30 years, and 12 for more than 40 years. One will next year complete half a century passed in a madhouse.

The number of persons killed by the explosion in the Dunkinfield colliery, Cheshire, is 37. Since the mine was opened five years ago, 336 persons have lost their lives in it.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE. - The Atlantic Telegraph fleet consisting of the steamships 'Great Eastern,' 'William Cory,' 'Albany,' and 'Medway,' accom-panied by the warship ' Terrible,' was to sail srom England on the 30th of June, for rendezvous off the Irish coast, preparatory to starting on the vastly important work of making a fifth attempt to connect Europe and America by a submarine telegraph The new cable was completed, and the last coils of it placed on board the "Great Eastern" on the 23rd June, the date of our latest advices from England. A rigid scientific examination of the electric rope is said to have satisfactorily demonstrated its superior ity over the old cables, and the preparations for aying it from Ireland to Newfoundland are represented as being of a character regarded as perfect. The work of attaching the shore end line at Valentia was to be commenced about the 1st of July, so we may expect to bear shortly that the interesting and important work of 'laying the cable' has again been commenced.

The programme of operations decided upon is briefly as follows :- The Great Eastern is to proceed to Bearhaven on Saturday June 30. There she will take on board her final stores of coal, and while so occupied the new shore end from Feilhommerum Bay will be laid from the William Corry. When this is completed-and the operation is likely to last at least two days-the Great Eastern will come round to Walentia and after having made the splice will at once commence the great work of laying the main cable. Last year it is fancied that the sneed of the Great Eastern was occasionally too great for safely paying out the rope. This time, therefere, her rate of going will be absolutely limited to below six knots. At his speed, it will occupy eleven or twelve days to complete her labors from Venetia Bay to Reart's Content.

During the whole time of operation the new instruments will be able to send signals through to Valentia at every hour, stating the latitude and longitude of the great ship, the weather, amount of cable paid out, &c. Urdinary news and messages likely to interest these at sea and isolated from the cest of the world are also to be sent in reply from Ireland to the Great Eastern. Vessels have already been sent out to Newfoundland with three thousand tons of coal, and supposing the expedition to be successful, the Great Eastern will take these on boare and return to the spot where the cable was so unfortunately broken last year. This is to be grap-pled for till found. If the end is got to the surface, of course the small splice will be made with the portions which are now stowed on board the Great Eastern and the William Corry, when the big ship will again return to Heart's Content Bay and lay the remainder on her passage.

Thus if all goes well the month of September at latest will see us with two lines of telegraph to America, and both of which, when once down in deep waters, are likely to remain in order for years to come.

The arrangements made for raising the cable of last year are as perfect as can well be imagined.

The Bank of England has gained enormously by the recent back failures. It is said that six hun dred new accounts were opened with them in one day during the crisis. The number of new accounts opened at the London and Westminster Bank has not transpired ; but the clerks have been detained beyond the usual banking hours by the pressure of new business,

A YOUNG LADY BURNT TO DEATH. - A Very afflicting accident has occurred in the household of the venerable Dean Ramsay, in Ainslie place, Edinburgh. On Wednesday evening, Miss Lucy Cochrane, one of his nieces, and his constant and affectionate compunior, was passing the fire place in his dressingrown, when her dress caught fire, and, being of light texture, it was in a moment in a blaze. The slarmed young lady ran out to the staircase, calling for help, and among those who first came to her aid was Admiral Ramsay, the deau's brother, who at once put his coat around her, and before long the flames were put cut. The poor girl, however, was so ecorchea, and her nervous system sustained so severe a shock that, notwithstanding the most tender care and the highest medical skill, she died next day at eleven o'clock. The deepest sympathy is felt in Edinbargh for Dean Ramsay for the bereavement he has suffered and for the painful circumstances by which his loss has been attended. The deceased young lady, with her twin sister, who was present when the tragic occurrence took place, had resided for several years with him. It is scarcely a year since their only then surviving brother was accidentally shot dead while serving with his regiment in India. JOHN O'GROAT .- In the reign of James IV., of Scotland, three brothers, Malcom, Garvin, and John O'Groat natives of Holland, came to the coast of Caithness, with a letter in Latain from that monarch, recommending them to the protection and countenance of his subjects thereabout They got pos session of a large district of land, and in process of time multiplied and prospered until they numbered eight different proprietors by the name of Groat. -On one of the annual dinners, instituted to com memorate their arrival at Caithness, a dispute arose as to the right of precedence in taking the door and the head of the table This waxed very serious, and threatened to break up these annual gatherings .-But the wisdom and virtue of John prevented this capture. He made a touching speech to them, soothing their ungry spirits with an appeal to the common and precious memories of their na ive land, and to all their joint experiences in this. He entreated them to retarn to their homes quietly, and he would remedy the current difficulty at the next meeting W n by his kindly spiri: and words, the, complied with his request In the interval John built a house expressly for the purpose, of an octa gonal form, with eight doors and windows. He then placed a table of oak of the same shape in the mid dle, and when the next meeting took place he desired each head of the different Groat family to enter at his own door, and sit at the head of his own table. This happy and ingenious plan restored good feeling and a pleasant footing to the sensitive families, and gave to the good Dutchman's name an interest which it will carry with it forever .- Elihu Bur: itt. COAL -We hope that the Report of the Co.nmission when made will prove reassuring; but it will be necessary for that purpose that they should adduce some other facts and arguments than Mr. Vivian did last night. The case put by Mr. Jevons is very simple. In the first place, coal is a commodity which we cannot create. It is not like corn, or even beef, which we consume indeed, but which, through the bounty of Nature, we can reproduce We win coal, and burn coal, and there is an end of it. A certain stone lies under our test, and as we raise it we have to go deeper and deeper, year by year, after it. Last year we obtained 92,000,000 tons, and it would be a pretty calculation to discover the size of the hole we made in the earth by taking out this quantity from its bowels. This con umption would not in itself be slarming, but Mr. Jevons remarks that it increases with wonderful rapidity, and if our national progress is to be main tained, the increase must be kept up; and as this is physically impossible from the more fact that the necessary stock of Ocal does not exist beneath us, it follows that our progress must decline. Mr. Vivian replies that the remarkab e increase which has taken place in our Ceal consumption is dae to the increase

land at the beginning of the present year, 192 had bimself, and in support of Mr Jeron's position. 'Our been there for more than 20 years, 63 for more than 'export of Coal .ose from 4 800,000 tons in 1855 to 8,800,000 in 1864, and as it thus doubled in ten years those who have meditated on the world-famous problem of the nails in the horse shoe will not be surprised that could this rate of increase be kept up, our export trade alone would rise in a century to 9 050,000,000 tons, instead of the total of 2,607,500,-000 tons predicted by Mr. Jevons. Nor are Mr. Vivian's other arguments more successful as replies to bis antagonist. They all point to increased faci-lities in working Coal overcoming the natural difficulty consequent on the increased depth of Coal Mines, or, in other words, to the removal of obstacles which might prevent the the rapid increase of our export trade, if not to the cheapening, of supply calculated to stimulate production. alt is something to make coal accessible which is now beyond our reach, but the practical consequence must be to increase the consumption of that we can already get at. The truth is that Mr. Vivian's practical knowledge is only likely to strengthen the fears of the alarmiste, and it is necessary to resort to arguments of an entirely different nature if we would wish to dispel their anticipations. The Royal Commission

will probably instruct us as to the extent of our Uosifields, but not even a Royal Commission is likely to increase their area. The quantity of Ooal we have in store is limited, although the available limit may be capable of some increase. This is all that is necessary to Mr. Jevous' argument. and, to do him justice, ne does not imagine that we shall awake one morning to the conviction that we have just exhaust. ed our last seam of Ooal What he believes is that with a lessening supply and increased difficulty in obtaining it, the increase of consumption will gra. dually slucken, and at length cease. Other nations will come into competition with us, having their stores still unexhausted, and labor-markets which may then be supposed equally well-stocked with our 0wn.

At the present moment the following data, supplied by the London Times, read opportunely :- It will be interesting to read the chronology of the European conflict of 1859 January 1 .- The Emperor Napoleon made a significant speech to the Corps Dipomatique. February 1.-Pablication of a brochare entitled 'Napoleon III and Italy,' recommended by the Moniteur. February 23. - Departure of Lord Cowley for Vienna, charged with a mission from England and France. Marth 7 -- Note of the Moniteur, both fi m and conciliatory. March 23 -The Moniteur states that on the proposition of Russia a coogress composed of the five great Powers will be convened to adjust all points connected with the Italian question. April 8. - Bellicose order of the dey of the Emperor Francis Joseph. April 20. -The Moniteur publishes the bases adopted by the five great Powers for future deliberations. April 22 .- The Moniteur announces that Austria alone re fases to adhere. April 25 .- Project of a law with reference to the French loan of £20,000,000. May 8. - Proclamation of the Emperor of the French an nouncing a declaration of war. May 12. - The certainty is established of the neutrality of Prussia and England. June 4. - Battle of Magenta; rumors of peace. June 28 - Battle of Selferino. June 7 .-Despatch of Valleggio, announcing a suspension of arms. July 11 .- Peace of Villafrancs. The sub scription offered for the French loan of £20.000,000 by 690,190 subscribers amounted to £100.383,321.

EMIGRATION. - The tide of Emigration from the Mersey continues to increase with great rapidity, in deed so great is the demand for passenger transit across the Atlantic that several extra steamers have been put upon the passenger line between Liverpool and New York, and it is believed that the present spring exodus will be one of the largest ever known. The Government officials at Liverpool last week completed their usual monthly returns of the number of emigrants that left Liverpool during the month of April. The number of ships sailing to the United States order Government supervision was 34, with 16 669 passengers, 352 of which were cabin and the remainder steerage. Of the latter, 3 920 were Eng-lish, 386 Scotch, 9,277 Irish, and 2,834 foreigners. To Canada there were two ships, with 831 passengers. of whom 40 were cabin, the remainder being steerage. Of the latter, 316 were English, 178 Irish, and 297 foreignera. There was only one ship to Nova Scotia, with 267 passengers, one of whom was in the cabin. the remainder being steerage. Of the latter, 165 were English, 44 Scotch, and 57 Irish. To Victoria there were two shipe, with 685 passengers, of whom six were cabin passengers, the remainder being steerrish, and 16 foreigners - making a total of 39 ships, 18,452 passengers, of whom 309 were in the cabin. Of the steerage passengees, 4,643 were Eoglish, 351 were Scotch, 9,912 were Irish, and 3,147 foreigners. The number of 'Short Ships' sailing to the United States during the past month was eight, with 735, to Victoria, with 17; to South America 4, with 88 to West Indies, 3, with total of 17 ships and 883 pacsengers. The grand total for the month is 19,335 paseer gers, being an increase over April of last year of the enormous number of 7,535. - Liverpool Post.

At Suspension Bridge, Rt. Rev. Bishop Cimon conferred Desconship on Rev. B. Kavanagi was raised to priestly offices, Rev. W. McOloskey, and A. McSherry, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

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The corner-stone of the new Church of the Angels, corner of Chontean and St. Ange servers . St. Louis, was laid on the first Sunday in / the Most Rev Archbishop.

A new Oatholic Oburch was dedicated at 1 ville, Oslifornis, recently, under the patrona, a St. Patrick.

THE LATE ANNEXATION PROJECT -In the Federal House of Representatives on the 2nd inst., Gaural Banks, the chairman of the committee on Fireign Relations, introduced a bill establishing conditions for the admission of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West and for the organisation of Territorial Governments.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The first section provides that whenever notice shall be deposited in the Department of State that the Governments of Great Britain of the Provinces have accepted the propositions made in the second section, the President ef the United States shall publish by proclamation that the States of Nova Scotis, New Brunswick, Osnada, East and Canada West, and the territories of Selkirk, Saskstchewan and Columbia are constituted and admitted as States and Territories of the United States. Among the propositions is one that the United States will assume the provincial debt at not exceeding 5 per centum interest, as follows: Casada West, \$36,500,000; Oanada East, \$29,009 000; Nova Scotia, \$8,000,000 ; Newfoundland, \$3,200 900 Prince Edward's Island, \$2,000,000. The United States are also to pay \$10,900,000 to the Hudson Bag Company,

The prospects for a famine in the Western States are poor. The Cincinnati Gazette says that in Indians the wheat is not good, but the corn is wonderfully fine. Thousands of bushels of potatoes have been planted und are doing well. Oats-a fair crep. In Illinois wheat (Spring) is excellent; corn splen. did ; f.uit, an average crop, and farmers are in fine spirits. There is no danger of a scarolty if the weather continues favorable. The hay prospect is fair.

DISASTROUS FIRE .- Utics, N.Y., July 11 -- A disestrous fire occurred in this city this morning, destroying Metcalf & Derring's carpenter shop, Pierce Bao. cock & Co's tobacco manufactory, the cabinet warerooms of Fritz & Oo., and the clothing establishment Jacob Wendelsohn, besides injuring more or less the adjacent buildings. Total loss, about \$20,000, ca which there was an insurance of \$12,000.

Not only has the old Slave Pen been preserved almost, as it seems, by a spe ial Providence, to teach the old Bay state a lesson of humility and shame for its own participation in the sin it now denounces, in others, and a lesson of kindness and forgiveness. towards those who were supplied with slaves from. the coast of Africa by her own merchants and vessels, but the very ' business documents and records still exist, which give in insight into all the detail of this commerce in human flesh and bones. The Massachusetts slave traders made priacely fortuges which have come down to their descendants, who now rant and roar in the pride of woalth and phaciseeism against those who bave renounced slavery forever, and generally with great cheerfulness and pleasure, though with immense sacrifices and im the face of extreme peril. - Journal of Commerce.

Several deaths occurred from supstroke in Boston and Albany, as well as in New York city, during the recent hot weather.

Mr. James Shes, & rich old bachelor of St. Losie, died recently, leaving the bequest of \$400,000 to the Hospital of the Sisters of Obarity, in whet with in which institution, when poor and friendless he had received medical care and norsing.

A few nights since the wife of a German residing at West Hoboken, N. J., rose in the night and went to the window for something. Her husband awoka just at that moment, and mistaking her for a burglar, fired two shots from his revolver, both of which took effect, and she died in a short time.

Nor DEAD YET .-- An address from the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood has just been promulgated, over the signature of 'James Gibbon. President Senate,' in whish, after a review of the 'situation." he discovers that ' the prospects of our cause are more cheering at the present hour than they had been at any period since the remnant of the Irich age. Of the latter 243 were English, 21 Scotch, 400 land whose bopeless destiny their devotion on the stiny their devotion could not One can easily understand that, if satisfied alter.' with the Fenian past, the Senate will have no diff. cuity in conjuring up a very satisfactory future. The following is the concluding clause of the Address : ---"Directions for the increase of the strength and resources of the organization, and for the more perfect development of its military elements, now of such paramount importance, will be immediately forwarded to you, as well as detailed statements from the proper departments, showing the condition of the finances, and the receipts and disbursements siges the previous report at the Pittsburg Congress. From this exhibit you will find that in the administration of your financial affairs the greatest possible economy June, after a protracted illness, in the 48th year of has been practised in all matters within the control bis age. of your Senate and Executive; that every expenditture has been made subservient to the expected military exigencies; and that after the losses inseparable from the result of our late movement, we still possess such an amount of valuable material as to obviate most of the difficulties which beset the initiatory steps of our programme after the Congress of Pittsburgh. Lot the circles, then, continue their labors with vigor and perseverance. Our countrymen who have hitherto held aloof can no longer justly withhold their assistance through doubts of our sincerity. Let them now units with us, and the future will crown our efforts with that success which is the desire of every true Irish heart.' Mr. Lindsay, the clergyman at Medina, N.Y., whe whipped his child to death because he would not say bis prayers, and who was released on \$10,000 ball immediate;y upon being set at liberty went to the house of his brother-in-law to stay, but was not allowed to de so, the brother in-law fearing that his house would be torn down by an excited mob, and the misrable man has again taken up his quarters in the jail at Albion, this time voluntarily, but really to escape summary punishment from the hands of an infuriated and indigoant public. Mr. Lindsay has since been dealed the protection of the jail and has fled to Canada. HIDDEN TREASURE. - The Caroliton (Ill.] Demorai says that, for some time past, a party of Indiane, numbering filteen, belonging to the Oherokee wibe, encamped upon the banks of the Illicois river, ica miles from that place. Their ostensible object was fishing, hunting, etc., but it appears from recentidevelopments that their chief aim was to secare a bidden tieasure of seven urns of Spanish coin, which had been imbedded in the bluffs at that point in years gone by, by their ancient forefathers. They seemed to be extremely cautions in their mainters, lest the pale-faces should discover the cause of their presence in that particular locality, and wrest the coveted prize, for which they had travelled many miles. After diligent search, which occupied some ten or twelve days, they succeeded in finding the spot where lay concealed the secret of their resarches .---Little remains to be told. Suffice it to say, that, after due exploration, their brightest anticipations were more than realized. The urns of gold and other sacred relics spoken of by their chief, ing since gone to the happy hunting grounds, were se cured, and these untutored, children stook their departure for the far West, with many thousand Sp ish dollars to cheer them on their long and, tedious march. 131 187

Edward or Samuel Johnson, the commercial traveler who absconded from Belfast, with a large cum of money-belonging to the Messrs. Mustermann of that city, was accested in Queenstown, as he was purchasion a ticket for passage to America on the Java. On being searched, £50 in gold was found on his person.

OREAT BRITAIN.

Tes New MINISTRY .- Abort twenty of the principal supporters of Lord Derby assembled at his house in St. Jamec's square yesterday. Lond, Derby addressed them at some length, and announced that both at the suggestion of her Majesty, and in compliance with his own view of the necessities of his position, he proposed to offer high office to several members of the Whig party, and even to certain members of Lord Russels Gavernment. He should therefore, have to ack from his own supporters a sacrifice of their just pretensions. In some cases it might be necessary that they should altogether resign their claims to.office; in others they would have to accept offices of lower rank than those so which they might have reasonably have aspired .-We are informed that the members present cheerfully assented to the terms thus proposed, and declared their willingness to make any secrifices necessary for the formation of a strong Administration Lord Derby then proceeded to wait upon the Queen at Windsor. No appointments have yet been made, nor is. is expected that any will be made so long as there is any prospect of the accessions from the Whig party which Lord Derby interded to seek. We believe that hitherto Lord Derby's overtures have not been favourably responded to.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS .- The following letter appeaced in the Freeman's Journal :-

Sir,-According to a judgment just given by a majority of the Irish bench-a judgment which cannot fail to influence the public conduct-a man may marry e second wife while the other is alive, and yet not be guilty of the crime of bigamy, on which, for the protection of society, and especially of the female sex, the law has hitherto laid a heavy punisoment. The recent decision has discovered a loophole by which the man may make his cacape who has committed the crime of making use of the marriage ceremony to assure two women, both being alive, that he has, under the highest of all sanctious-namely, religion, made each of them his wife. No one who knows the judges of the Itish bench, will for a moment impugn their ability. If they are wrong, it is fairer to suppose that they are wrong through following the law than through mistaking. or, misinterpreting, it. But, assuming tois to be the case, what are we to think of the law upon which mainly the whole fabric of social Ito and family happiness depends ? Bigamy has ing of the tire of a wagon wheel. At this season been made a crime by the law of man, which judges the express is usually accompanied by one or two Bit appointed to administer, because it is a 'orime by the law of god, which is entrusted to the Ohurch, one of them had given way. There was a sudden and which the Church through her authorities is stoppage and partial dislocation of the train, some appointed to proclaim and iteach. It has hitherto of the passenger carriages having been jerkel off the consided sin ois man's contracting marriage with raits, while the contents of some of the fish boxes more tian one woman, in marrying a second wife were scattered on the line. The passengers gene-while di had already a wife who could lawfully rally were much alarmed, but none of them appeared claim haves -her bashand. The crime of bigamy to have suffered injury. Owing to the accident the was comhitted by him, as a understand the law of line was temporarily blocked.

its full force to the extreme limit of its glatntory

operation, the people were deprived for a longer than the necessary period of the great constitutional privileges by which the security for life and property is provided for. Lightly, that the punishments inflicted more ex-

cessive. 1. That the punishment of death was unneces. sarily frequent.

2. That the floggings were reckless, and at Bath positively barbarous.

3. That the barning of 1,000 houses was wanten and orael.

CONSTABULART OF SCORLAND .- The report of Col. J Kinlock, Her Mejesty's inspector of the constabulary of Scotland, for the year ending in March, 1866, states the number of the force, officers and men, to be 2,780, or one to to 1,078 of the population enumerated at the Genene of 1861 (excluding Orkney and Shetland) - one to 1861 in the counties, and one to 655 in the burghs The police report the namber of vagrants, linkers, and unlicensed hawkers in the year at 57,160, but this in the number of cases vagrancy, and the actual number of persons included is estimated at about one-third, or 19,000. Encamping on roads, in wouds, or on enclosed land is now, under the Trespass Act of 1865, prevented by the police ; but through a mistaken charity vagrants. especially if there are women and children, often in the country get the owner's leave to lodge in out houses, and introduce infectious disease. It is considered that there is no doubt that the rinderpest has been, in some cases, conveyed to new districts by these wandering tribes. In the city of Perth va-grants are allowed, if they choose to lodge in the cells of the police-station, and frequently bring with them vermin and disease, to the injury of those who may afterwards be confined in the cells and also of the constubles. 386 vagrants were thus housed in Perth in the last year. The Trespass Act is reported to work beneficially where it is enforced, and in Sutherlandshire it is believed that several tribes or gangs of tinkers who used to infest that county bave emigrated to America. The report calls attention to the rate of pay of the constabulary, and the absence of a superannuation fund, and represents that without a change in regard to these matters the present standard of the force cannot much longer be maintained.

Mr. Way, a tradesman of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, undertook recently to swim for a wager from Newport to Cowes, a distance of four miles, without resting or stopping He accomplished the feat in five minutes under the two hours.

The Edinburgh Courant states that on June 14 an accident occurred near Inveresk to the express up train from North Berwick to Edinburgh by the breskfish trucks, and it would appear that the wheel of

UNITED STATES

DEATH OF THE REV. PHILIP SCENIDT .- This Rev. gentleman died at the Mercy Hospital on the 21st of

Father Schmidt was a native of Fribourg, Germany and had for the last five years been zealously laboring on the missions of this Diocese.-Pittsburgh Cutholic.

DRATH OF A CLERGYMAN --- Rev. Denis Tighe, pastor of St. Bridget a Oburch, Cleveland; departed this life at four o'clock, on June 19. Father Tigue was a native of the County Sligo, Ireland, and having completed his theological studies in St. Mary's Seminary, was ordained by Right Rev. Bishop Rappe about eight years ago, and ever since faithfully discharged the duties of a zealous and exemplary mis-sionary. His childlike simplicity of manner and his fervent piety made him a living model for those for whose salvation be labored, and will cause his memory to be long and lovingly cherished by his sorrowing flock. A Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul, on June 21st, by the Right Rev. Bishop, in the Cathedral. and an appropriate discourse delivered by Rev E. O'Callagh. an, of Youngstown They were thirty-three priests in the sanctuary, many of them from the most distant parts of the diocese, showing the esteem in which he was held by his brethren in the ministry. -Cincinnali Telegraph.

NEW CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY CROSS .- We learn that, at a meeting of the Clergy of the Diocese of Coston, at the residence of the Rt. Rev. Bishop, on the 19th inst., the magnificent sum of seventy-five thousand dollars was subscribed towards the erection of the new Cathedral, which will be proceeded with at once. It is believed that the work will be completed in four years. The generous subscription of the venerable Olergy surpasses that of any similar contribution ever given in this or any other country. P.S.-Since the above was written, we learn that the work of excavation on the new Oathedral commenced on Monday morning. - Pilot, June 36

The Sisters of Charity in the arch-diocese of New York number about 340 ; their mother house, at present, is at Font Hill, on the Hadson river, about sixteen miles from the city. They direct thirty nine different establishments in the arch-diocese of New York. They have sent out colonies to various parts of New York and New Jersy. They adgered to the old constitution and dress adopted by Mother Seton, who established the Sisterhoood at Emittsburgh. They take charge of male as well as female orphan asylums.

The John street Oatholic church, Littla Falls, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 20th of June. Loss \$15,000.