

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, held his visitation in Templemore on Saturday. The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered to over 800 persons by His Grace on the previous day. The Very Rev. Dr. O'Connor, P.P., was much pleased by his Grace for the admirable state of his parish.—Tipperary Examiner.

A conference of the Clergy of the united diocese of Waterford and Lismore was held in Dangarvan on Wednesday last, June 23rd. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien presided.

The Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, has arrived in Paris for the purpose of investigating the causes of the occurrences which took place a month or two ago in the Irish Ecclesiastical College in this capital, and of examining generally into the state of the establishment with a view to reforms. A general assembly of the Irish Catholic prelates will be held at Maynooth at the end of the present month. (June) when Dr. Dixon's minutes will be laid before them. The complaints of the professors and students, as well as the charges against them by the Superior, will then be fully gone into, a patient hearing given to both parties before any resolution is adopted as to the future of the Paris establishment.—Correspondent of the Times.

The Rev. Father Conway.—His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has appointed the Rev. Father Conway Parish Priest of Headford.

MISSION OF THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS AT CARNONAGH.—On Wednesday, the 2nd ult., the Redemptorist Fathers opened a mission at Carnonagh, and brought it to a close on the 17th. If we consider the number of Sacraments that have been administered, the many sinners that have been reclaimed, and the permanent blessings it is likely to produce, we may justly say it was the most important mission ever given in Ireland by this illustrious Order.

LOUGH DERG STATION.—The annual Station at Lough Derg commenced on the 1st June, under the direction of the Very Rev. P. Moynagh, and will end on 15th August.

The Clergy and Nuns of Clifden thankfully acknowledge the receipt of £53 from his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, for the industrial school and new House of Mercy to be immediately erected for destitute females. His Grace the Archbishop, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dr. McHale, proceeded on Thursday last to Hollymount, and were entertained together with a large party, at dinner, by the Rev. P. Conry, with his usual hospitality.—Tablet, June 26.

Island View House, Ennisceorthy, is taken for a branch of the Sisters of Mercy. The establishing of these religious ladies will be a great boon to the inhabitants of Ennisceorthy.

THE MATHW TESTIMONIAL.—A meeting of the Committee of the Mathw Testimonial was held on Friday week at the Cork Athenaeum, for the purpose of examining and deciding on the model of the intended statue of Father Mathw, prepared by young Hogan. The attendance was pretty numerous, and Mr. Hogan himself was also present. The model, which has been formed from plaster of paris, is the size of life, and was considered by all who saw it to be an admirable likeness of the eminent philanthropist whom it represents. The position is that of addressing an assembly, the right hand being slightly raised as if in admonition, while the left holds the symbol of his mission. The head is beautifully executed, the features being well and distinctly formed, the expression of the well known and beloved face happily caught, while the position of the arms is graceful and becoming. The costume is the ordinary one worn by Father Mathw. The Mayor having taken the chair, Mr. Horace Townsend, D.L., and Sir W. B. Hackett, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Varian, and other gentlemen spoke in terms of high encomium of the model, and on the motion of Mr. R. Scott, seconded by Sir W. Hackett, was unanimously resolved to adopt it. It was also decided to allow the public to see it for a week or so, under such restrictions as might be deemed necessary to preserve it from injury, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the directors of the Athenaeum for their kindness in placing the building at the disposal of the committee, free of charge for such a purpose.—Cork Examiner.

EDWARD WALSH.—Cork, which has given birth to so many names illustrious in Art and Literature, and whose inhabitants have been distinguished perhaps above those of any of our cities by their sympathy with and appreciation of Native Genius, is just now about to erect a Memorial to one of our sweetest Poets and best Celtic Scholars.—Edward Walsh. It is proposed to erect a Celtic Cross of limestone, with tables and inscriptions in both languages, over his grave in the Mathw Cemetery. We sincerely trust that the Subscription set on foot by the Committee will soon enable them to carry their well-merited and patriotic work to completion.—Nation.

THE CORPORATION AGAINST THE POLICE BILL.—The Dublin Corporation met on Thursday. It was a committee of the whole house, held with closed doors. After very full consideration of its provisions, resolutions were passed strongly condemning the Police Bill of Lord Naas, by a large majority, embracing several most respectable Conservatives.—Evening Post.

The King's county Royal Rifles will be called out for twenty-one days training and exercise, commencing the 15th July.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The Archbishop of Dublin has addressed a second letter to Lord St. Leonards as a reply to the second report of the Patriotic Fund Commissioners. His Grace quotes largely from the report, showing that £286,000 have been expended in permanent endowment of Protestant institutions, whilst there is not a solitary shilling to counterbalance this vast sum on the Catholic side. His Grace adds—"Catholic widows, indeed, and their children are receiving allowances; but these allowances are transitory, and will all cease in a few years, whilst the Protestant endowments are permanent, and will last for centuries. There are then £286,000 for permanent Protestant endowments, not a shilling for Catholic endowments. Now, I ask your lordship, is that the most impartial distribution of the fund that could occur to honest and discerning men? I put beneficence out of the question, and I respectfully press for an answer as to whether the present allocation of the fund is the most impartial that could be devised by men common fairness and intelligence. Nothing short of the most impartial distribution will satisfy the claims of her Majesty and of her people upon the Royal Commissioners. I then ask again could nothing more impartial be devised than to give £286,000 to Protestant institutions, and not one shilling to Catholic establishments?"

In October last there were in Protestant schools, at the expense of the fund, 671 children, some of whom were of Catholic parents, whilst there were only twelve children paid for by the Commissioners in Catholic schools—a strange proportion when we recollect that at least one-third of the army is Catholic.

Referring to the object that "Ireland only subscribed £50,000 of the entire amount," Dr. O'Connell says, "Our countrymen did the work at the Alma, at Inkermann, and in the more arduous and fatal task of the trenches before Sebastopol. They were the first to obtain a footing in that fortress which defied for months the united armies of the two most powerful nations in the world, together with that of another power of third-rate magnitude; and if they had not fought and purchased victory with their lives, the claims upon the national bounty would indeed be less, but what would be the position of Great Britain amongst surrounding nations?"

TENANT RIGHT.—On last Saturday the Irish Members, anxious for a settlement of the Tenant Right Question, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to put to a positive test and ascertain the precise value of the government intention with respect to that subject. The debate upon Mr. Maguire's Bill had fully established the justice of the principle contended for, and left to those who would refuse so equitable a claim, the mere excuse that they admitted the righteousness of the demand, but not to the same extent as that contained in the bill before the house. To men who had, in the face of great discouragement and difficulty, with few followers worthy of reliance, and against a host of foes open and concealed, fought a brave but hopeless fight for what they felt to be least instalment of their right which they could consistently demand, nothing could be more natural than the desire to learn how much the government would actually undertake to concede; and it was perhaps a wise step to pin them to something definite rather than leave it in their power to boast of good intentions never tested. This course was evidently the resource of men who saw no immediate hope of repairing the effects of the infamous treason which had rent asunder the powerful party returned by the Irish people at unmeasured sacrifice to achieve the triumph of tenant justice—not in fraction or instalment, but in fullness and entirety. That disaster, unrepaired by the atonement of those whose silence abetted the treason of the traitor—unrepaired by the activity of those who still looked for and required from the legislature that just protection against confiscation—rendered almost hopeless a demand that otherwise had been irresistible; and we can well understand the feelings of men too few to achieve what was required too honest to deceive, too sincerely alive to the growing aggravation of the evil they warred against, to leave any honorably means untried to obtain even their partial alleviation, and despairing—not without cause—of immediate restoration of the power which alone could achieve its complete overthrow, in such a strait preferring the risk of unjust clamour for the change to obtaining some shred of protection for the present tenantry. The result of the interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we are told, almost positive undertaking that the Government would bring in a Tenant Right Bill embodying prospective but not retrospective compensation.—Nation.

PRINCE ALFRED IN CORK.—On Friday morning the Admiralty steam yacht Black Eagle entered Cork harbor, having on board his Royal Highness Prince Alfred. He was attended by the Rev. Mr. Jolly, Chaplain, Royal Navy; Dr. Winter, and Lieutenant Cowell, R.E. The vessel steamed up the river as far as Passage, where she put about, and returning to the harbor between twelve and one o'clock, proceeded to sea. Her destination is not exactly known, but it is understood that the Prince, being anxious to witness the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, intends to join the squadron to which that duty has been entrusted.

REMARKABLE ADDRESS TO LADY LONDONDERRY.—A deputation from the tenantry of the Larne Estates of the Earl of Antrim, which are shortly to be sold under the Incumbered Estates Court, waited upon the Marchioness of Londonderry, on Friday last, at her town residence, Holderness House, London, to present to her Ladyship an address, inscribed "To the Most Noble Frances Anne, Marchioness of Londonderry"—an address (signed by almost every tenant on the Antrim Estates) of a character as novel as it must be gratifying to the noble lady principally interested. The Larne estates of the Earl of Antrim, as we have said, are shortly to be sold in the Incumbered Estates Court. The tenantry upon the estates, seeing the prosperity of those who hold lands under the Marchioness of Londonderry, adopted the unusual but gratifying course of sending this deputation to her Ladyship, requesting her to purchase the property now about to change owners, that they also might experience the benefits which they knew those upon the adjoining estate to enjoy. Circumstances have prevented the marchioness from adopting the course suggested, although her own heart was set upon it; but the reply given to the deputation was kindly and characteristic, and the transaction presents a new and pleasing feature in the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF GLENGALL.—We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Glengall, who died on Tuesday morning, rather suddenly, at Cowes Isle of Wight. The noble earl had gone out of town for a few days for a change of air, apparently in his usual health. The deceased earl was the author of that ridiculous farce, "The Irish Tutor" (too many of which class are tolerated even yet on the stage), and other dramatic works; and of late years had contributed several political essays to the columns of the Conservative press. The earl's ancestors were a branch of the noble house of Ormonds, springing from the third earl. By his demise a vacancy occurs among the Irish representative peers.

GALWAY TO AMERICA.—We are glad to see that Mr. Lever, the spirited projector of the line of direct steam communication between this country and America, has already provided a second ship to follow the Indian Empire. The American Empire will sail direct from Galway on the 27th of the next month, with passengers and freight. We have only time to direct attention to this important announcement, which satisfactorily demonstrates the determination of the enterprising projector of this American line to carry it out to the last. It now remains for the Irish people to say will they or will they not avail themselves of the advantages thus offered by encouraging the line, and thus securing its permanent establishment. We understand that the American Empire is one of the fastest steamers afloat.

It has ever been to us a gratifying duty to place upon record indisputable facts which tend to demonstrate the almost total cessation of crime in our gallant country. By referring to our report of the Cashel Quarter Sessions, it will be seen that the number of cases for trial were four—that all were of a trivial character, and that the result of the Commission was the conviction of one woman, who pleaded guilty of stealing some wearing apparel off a ledge. "Tempora mutantur"—Tipperary no longer furnishes a topic upon which anti-Irish ranters may exhaust their oratory in recounting to plethoric Bulls the appalling condition of the benighted Celts. It may be proudly asserted that our motherland stands unparalleled amongst the counties of Europe in this particular. The ancient prestige of the Island of Saints is, comparatively speaking, pure and unsullied—untainted by the preparation of those revolting excesses of which we often times read, but of which we rarely, if ever, have personal cognizance. One fact is worth a hundred assertions, and we fearlessly point to the above, and invite comparison between it and the state of affairs in any district of a similar size and population in "moral and enlightened England."—Tipperary Free Press.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—The country papers speak in the most favorable terms of the prospects of the growing crops. The weather has so far been most propitious, and although there have been more thunderstorms than usual in the month of June, no damage has been sustained worth speaking of. In Dublin the wind has been for weeks past in a southerly point, and although the heat is excessive the atmosphere has been generally dull and threatening.

The present glorious weather is bringing hosts of tourists to Killarney, Glengarriff, Dingle, and Valencia.

An action for £500 damages has been brought by a newspaper proprietor, against a magistrate of the county Carlow, for libel, arising out of his having maliciously disparaged the journal, of which the former is proprietor. The magistrate is proprietor of a rival newspaper.

THE COLLEGE RIOTS.—The trial of Colonel Browne for his share in the great College riots of March last commenced on Monday, in the Commission Court before a tolerably crowded auditory. The public, however, having been already pretty well dosed with monster reports of preliminary investigations into the affair, the interest of a government prosecution, conducted by the Solicitor General in person, was of course, greatly marred. The Solicitor General (Mr. Hayes) stated the case for the Crown. Mr. O'Hagan with his usual force and elegance addressed the jury for the defence. The examination of witnesses continued up to Thursday, when the case for the defence closed. Mr. Smyly, Q. C., then addressed the jury on behalf of the Crown. Judge Christian then proceeded to charge the jury. In concluding his lordship said—They had heard a great deal about the cavalry using their swords, and it was, doubtless, the mention of these weapons that gave the affair its melo-dramatic character; but in his opinion the swords were the peace-makers on the occasion, for they removed the necessity of the much more dangerous weapon, the baton, being used for any time. It was not important on which side the first blow was struck, for if the police were acting legally, their aggression was just. Now, on what ground were they asked to convict Colonel Browne of neglect of duty. He should tell them that although Colonel Browne gave the order, he was not responsible for the injuries inflicted by others; and to make him criminally responsible for not preventing this violence, it should have been proved that he saw it. Now the Crown had failed to prove that he did see it, and therefore they should dismiss this charge from their minds. Gentlemen had, no doubt, called upon Colonel Browne to draw off his police; but was he to withdraw his legal order, which was in process of execution, because he was called by Mr. Stubbs and others to do so? The only occasion on which Colonel Browne's attention was called to an act of violence, was in the case of what he called a dissolving view of a student being sabred. Therefore, upon this, the second branch of the case, he did not see that there was any evidence connecting him with these outrages. The learned judge closed his address with an affecting allusion to the altar that would rest on Colonel Browne's character if he were convicted.

The jury, on the termination of Judge Christian's charge, retired, and in about five minutes came into court with a verdict of Not Guilty. The announcement was a signal for a ringing cheer, which could not be suppressed by the officers of the court, the policemen in the gallery freely participating in the demonstration, and clapping their hands.

DESTITUTION IN DONEGAL.—The Landlord witnesses and the Landlords themselves are now giving their evidence, such as it is, before the Committee. As was to be expected from their previous conduct, they attempt to deny the existence of that which so many have seen before their eyes. As a matter of course the Government organs that have hitherto been so ominously silent are pouring forth their vehement venom against the sufferers and their defenders; but we have every confidence in the triumph of truth. The wretched and heartless system will be thoroughly exposed by which so many honest and industrious human beings are reduced to the brink of starvation, and Government will be compelled to devise some means to rescue them from so pitiable a condition. We abstain, however, as is customary, from any specific observations on the evidence given till the labours of the Committee are concluded.—Catholic Telegraph.

THE PEACE PRESERVATION LAWS FOR IRELAND.—The anxiety of Parliament for the preservation of peace in Ireland stands in singular contrast to the measures taken by Government for what would seem the attainment of a totally different object. Last week the motion for the second reading of what is termed the "Peace Preservation (Ireland) Continuance Bill" was carried by a majority of 148—20. Now let us turn to whatever quarter of the globe we will, and there is not a country where peace reigns so undisturbed as in the land where, as our legislators have a Church by Law Established, they are determined to establish, or rather to disturb, peace by law likewise. France is on a volcano, and the Times will have it, arming *cay-a-pie* for war—America is levying her legions for a conflict with the mother country—Italy, thanks to peace-preserving England, is in a ferment—Austria is spreading her double-eagle wings for a contest—Turkey is as sick as ever, and the Muscovite lying in wait for its last gasp. India convulsed from one extremity to the other with the throes of an interminable struggle with its pacific oppressors—China wroth and indignant at the outrage committed on its territory and subjects by the very nation that, whilst it has peace continually on its lips, is incessantly engaged in some war of injustice and oppression. Ay, but then look at Belfast—what an eternal feud between the Montagues and Capulets in that modern Athens of Ireland! Why it has required half an army within the present year to quell the troubled spirits of the contending factions. Very true; but has the Peace Preservation Act prevented the recurrence of these interminable tumults, and if it has not how will it henceforward effect a consummation so devoutly to be wished? Instead, therefore, of perpetuating repressive enactments would it not be better to set about legislating for the prevention of the evil? Has anything been done in the latter direction by the present Government? Quite the reverse. The restoration of Orange magistrates has added fuel to the fire on both sides. On the one hand this ill-advised step has given a species of assurance that their outrages will be winked at by the reinstated magistracy—whilst the other party conceive that the increase in the numbers of Orange Solons is intended to overawe and oppress them. The consequence is a determination to resent and resist the attempt to revive the Protestant ascendancy rule. The whole question, therefore, so far as Belfast is concerned, may be summed up in the simple fact that had the incentive to riot and anarchy been withdrawn, peace, order, and a better feeling would have been far more easily established without than it now will be with the aid of the Peace Preservation Act and its vexatious provisions. As to the rest of the country, it is, as we have already said, far more peaceable than any other, a state in which it is likely to remain where the bench has the smallest possible proportion of Orangemen amongst its members.—Catholic Telegraph.

AMERICAN REVIVALISTS IN IRELAND.—By way of preserving the peace in Belfast, and preventing the recurrence of such outrages and disorders as have of late disgraced the northern capital, the Rev. Mr. Hanna has been superseded by the Rev. Messrs. Grant and McFarlane. These gentlemen are, we presume, deputies or missionaries sent from America to Ireland for the propagation of Revivalism. The deplorable character recently given by the Rev. Mr. Guinness of the state of Protestantism in the "Black North" no doubt suggested to the Rev. Revivalists the idea that Belfast would afford an admirable field for commencement of these missionary functions.—We are, of course, not expected to know what species of concord and brotherhood may be eliminated between Mormonism, Revivalism, and Orangism; but we can easily conceive what a Pandemonium would be produced if the insane orgies of the Revivals were engrafted on the anti-Papal furor of Belfast, and other cities of the North, that are infected with the same inveterate idiosyncrasy. We have ventured in the foregoing surmises as to the why and wherefore these zealous delegates have favored the northern capital with their presence; but the real cause of the visitation may lie in the fact that, as the revivals are already beginning to dwindle to a state of comparative inanimation on the other side of the Atlantic, they may be restored to at least a temporary vivification amongst the Orange enthusiasts of the Emerald Isle.—Catholic Telegraph.

The potato disease has made its appearance in the neighborhood of Clonakilty, County Cork.

There were great rejoicings at Athboy on Thursday night week, when the intelligence of the passing of the railway bill became known. Tar barrels blazed at the hill of Ward, a large bonfire was splendid on the fair green, and every house brilliantly as well as tastefully illuminated. Our correspondent adds that it was pleasant to see the Catholic and Protestant clergymen of the parish out participating in the enjoyment.—Meath People.

A RALIC OF '98.—As some labourers were cutting turf in a bog near Ballynahinch, on the 15th inst., they came upon the skeleton of a man, who had been buried in his clothes. The garments had all rotted away, but round his neck was a green silk handkerchief, in a perfect state of preservation, after having been there for sixty years; for it is known that the body is that of one of a party of five or six who were cut down by the troops while attempting to escape from the battle of Ballynahinch. The hair still remained on the head. Some sugar loaf and flat buttons were found beside the skeleton.—Downpatrick Recorder.

Head-constable Griffin, of Ennis, promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector, has been presented with an address, with a service of plate, by the inhabitants.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ILLNESS OF LORD DENRY.—The Prime Minister is, we regret to say, suffering from a slight attack of gout. This disorder has seized the earl in a somewhat unusual place—in the shoulder—and compelled his lordship to keep his bed for a day or two. There is a rumour that the earl is about to rent Osterly Park from Lord Jersey, in order to have the means of relaxation from the cares of office without the inconvenience of travelling to Knowsley.—Court Journal.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—Up to Monday last only twenty-five public acts have been passed in the present session, which commenced on the 3rd of December last, more than six months back.

THE NEW INDIA BILL.—The Times, in a leader on the new India Bill, says:—"The most commendable description that we can give of Lord Stanley's bill is, that it is the measure of Lord Ellenborough, stripped of its most prominent and startling absurdities. The territories of the East India Company are to be vested in her Majesty, and in her name the government of India is to be carried on. The responsible minister for this government, it is proposed, shall be the fifth Secretary of State. Government finally adhere to this title in preference to that of President. From this point the difference between the two bills begins. The three great constituencies—the proprietors of East India stock, the guaranteed railway shareholders, the majors of Bath and Cheltenham—all vanish. The qualifications vanish also. The whole of the nicely balanced machinery is gone also, leaving behind it only the unobtrusive provision that the major part of the council must be persons who have resided ten years in India, while the others need possess no qualification at all; so that in this respect a considerable check upon jobbing has been removed; and it may be doubted whether the pendulum which swung so violently in one direction has not now oscillated with equal violence in the other. The council is to consist of fifteen, instead of eighteen as proposed by Lord Ellenborough, or eight as was intended by Lord Palmerston. These fifteen are to be appointed in the manner already indicated by Lord Stanley. Eight are to be nominated by the crown, and seven by the present East India directors out of their own number. Vacancies as they occur are to be filled up alternately by the Secretary of State for India, and the whole council so constituted; that is to say, the principle of nomination alternates with that of self-election."

The trial of Truelove for a libel on the Emperor of the French, took place on Tuesday before Lord Campbell and a special jury. The case excites very little interest. There were four counsel on each side. The Attorney-General conducted the prosecution. The defendant having, however, authorised his counsel to declare that he never intended to encourage assassination, and that the publication in which it was alleged the doctrines of tyrannicide was justified had ceased to exist, the Attorney-General consented, on the part of the Crown, to a verdict of not guilty. A similar course was taken in the case of the Polish bookseller for a similar offence, and the proceedings terminated.

We learn from the Liverpool Courier that Mr. Baxter Langley, of the Morning Star (the Sunday League orator), has disclosed the place of retreat of Mr. Allsop, who is charged with complicity in the conspiracy against the French Emperor. He claims the Government reward of £200.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—Orders have been issued for the embarkation, before the 1st of July, of 5,000 men of all ranks for India.

The London Morning Star says:—"Rumor says that Mr. Dallas, the representative of the United States in this country, has expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements of our Government respecting the cruiser question, and it may be expected, we fondly anticipate, that in a short time we shall hear the news that this further Foreign Office difficulty has been satisfactorily settled by the present occupants of Downing street."

LEGAL CHANGES IN SCOTLAND.—The Lord Advocate, Mr. Inglis, is to be elevated to the bench as Lord Justice-Clerk; like his predecessor in the office, Mr. Inglis steps at once from the position of Dean of Faculty and Lord Advocate to the all but highest legal position at the disposal of the crown. His successor as Lord Advocate will be the present Solicitor-General, Mr. Chas. Baillie. For the Solicitor-Generalship there seems a general scramble.—Glasgow Daily Mail.

Mr. Spooner, M.P., presided on Thursday at the annual meeting of the Protestant Association, and after detailing the various steps he had taken in parliament with regard to the Maynooth grant and other endowments, said that now he was getting old he should not be able to take part in the cause much longer, but he hoped some one younger and more able would take up the banner, and fight for it with not less zeal than he flattered himself he had always felt for the cause. The committee, in their report, regretted that the funds of the Society were too limited to allow them to carry out their extensive designs. The receipts for the year had been only £482 6s. 8d.; and after the expenses for the same period had been met there was a balance left of £9 11s. 2d. Mr. Newdegate, M.P., who said he was present merely from a desire to support his excellent colleague, regretted that the House of Lords should begin to show signs of wavering after their long and glorious resistance to the admission of Jews to parliament. He hoped that the association would do all in their power to assure their lordships that the misguided majority of the Commons do not represent the voice of the country on this subject.

An extraordinary action for libel has been brought in the Court of Queen's Bench, by Hugh R. Hughes, of Kimmel Park, in Donaghishire, son-in-law to Lord Ravensworth, against Lady Dinorben. The libels were contained in a series of anonymous letters to the father and mother-in-law of the plaintiff before his marriage, and since that event. These epistles are wild and somewhat indelicate rhapodies, and were evidently designed first to prevent a union, and next to provoke a breach between the plaintiff and his wife. The Attorney General pointed to a motive for writing these slanders, by saying that, if plaintiff should die childless, the Kimmel Park and other estates would go to the daughter of Lady Dinorben. Mr. Hughes, Lord Ravensworth, Colonel Williams, M.P., and others were examined to show the receipt of the letters in question, and prove the handwriting. The case closed on Saturday, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff, damages, by consent, 40s.

CHOLERA IN LONDON.—The Asiatic cholera has again made its appearance in London. Its first victim attributes his malady to the poisonous stench arising from the Thames, on which river he was a lighterman.

THE SHREWSBURY ESTATES.—We understand that an action has been commenced by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, with the view of obtaining possession of Alton Towers, at present held by the trustees under the will of the late earl. The action, we hear, will come on for trial at the next assizes for Stafford; unless in the mean time there be no facts in dispute, a "special case" shall be agreed upon, in order that the point of law raised on the disentailing deed executed by the late earl may be argued before the judges. This seems to be the most likely course to be adopted. As regards certain estates purchased by the private resources of either Charles or John, Earl of Shrewsbury, if they belonged to Earl Bertram at his death they would pass by his will, which was perfectly good as to them; but a rumor prevails that the daughters of the late John, Earl of Shrewsbury, intend to contest the question whether those estates did actually belong to Bertram, Earl of Shrewsbury, at his decease. With this question, however, the present earl has nothing whatever to do, as he does not in any way lay claim to the private property of any of the late earls. The estates to which he does lay claim are those entailed under or subsequently conveyed to the use of the 6th of George I.—in other words, the estates annexed to the earldom, which are variously stated to be worth from 30,000 to 35,000 a year.—Wolverhampton Chronicle.

CATHOLIC BANDS IN LIVERPOOL.—On Monday evening last, 21st instant, a grand competition of 100 performers took place at the Liverpool Zoological Gardens, on which occasion the Catholic Band (at present attached to St. Augustine's Young Men's Society, and under the direction of Mr. Keating, Great Crosshall-street) took the second prize of £5, (another Catholic Band, of fifteen years' standing, from Ditton, having taken the first prize of £10). This band is composed of young persons whose age vary from twelve to twenty, and has been formed (since October, 1856), for the purpose of enabling them to aid Catholic Charitable Institutions, without the slightest remuneration. The tunes selected were the "Ireland Quadrille" by Charles D'Albert, and the "Nymph of the Wave Waltz," by the same composer. As an amateur band they are now virtually acknowledged to be the best in Liverpool of their standing.—Correspondent of the Nation.

On Thursday evening the neighborhoods of Kinder, Hyllyfield, &c., in the High Peak of Derbyshire, were suddenly visited by heavy floods. A thunder-storm commenced in the evening, and continued to about three o'clock on Friday. Bridges were swept away, large trees were torn up by the roots and carried off for miles, crops were destroyed, portions of buildings were thrown down, and bedding and furniture were washed away; it is also stated that hollies buried in Hayfield Churchyard were torn from their graves, and altogether an immense amount of damage was done.

The Morning Star signals what it terms one of the grossest and most extensive jobs attempted to be smuggled through parliament for many years under the title of the Universities (Scotland) Bill. A grant is contemplated of upwards of a quarter of a million of the public money for the benefit of professors in the Scotch universities and colleges.

MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A POLISH LADY.—A horrible case of murder and suicide took place in London last week. The murderer and suicide (the victim being her son, a child of seven years of age) was the wife of a Polish general, and a very accomplished lady. After the fall of Poland she fled with her husband to this country; was subsequently in America with him at the period Kosuth was there. Her husband, who had been a general in the Polish service, died in London about four years back, since which the unfortunate widow, who was left with an only child in a state of extreme penury, had obtained a scanty living by needle-work. The last few months the unfortunate lady and her little boy had resided at the house of Mr. Edward Howie, baker, of No. 16, Gough-street, Gray's Inroad, in a small room at the back of the house. For some days the mother and child were missed; at length Mr. Howie caused the door of her room to be burst open, when a horrible sight was presented to those who entered. The wretched woman and child were dead on the floor, in so putrid a condition that every one was obliged to make their way down stairs into the air as quick as possible. The poor creature had destroyed herself and child by means of a pan of charcoal, first having shut out all ingress of air both by the door and windows. The bodies were as black as soot.

UNITED STATES.

THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL IN NEW YORK.—The contracts for grading and clearing the ground for the erection of the new Catholic Cathedral of Saint Patrick, on Fifth Avenue, were given out a week or two since. The preliminaries of plan, choice of architects, builders, &c., are fully determined also; the corner stone will be laid probably in August next. This new ecclesiastical structure will be by far the largest, most magnificent and costly of the kind in North America. Although not comparable to the first grade of European cathedrals in size or costliness, it will rank well up among those which come next after the grandest. The cost of the building above ground is not expected to fall short of three quarters of a million. Its dimensions will present a front of 140 feet and a depth of 325 feet. Its location is on the block between Fifth and Fifty-first streets, fronting on Fifth Avenue, and reaching back to where the line of Madison Avenue will run when that street is laid out at its upper end. This position is one of the most commanding and admirable on the whole island, and in view of the many other interesting and splendid improvements projected there, must form the most attractive point in the map of the city.—N. Y. Irish American.

Mr. Henry Brooks, the first officer in the last Arctic expedition of Dr. Kane, died at the Marine Hospital, Brooklyn, on last Tuesday week, from injuries sustained the day previous. It appears that he was seized with fits, to which he was subject, near the Navy Yard, and falling down, fractured his skull.—He had accompanied Dr. Kane on both expeditions to the Arctic Seas, and came home with the loss of his toes by the cold. He held a commission as boatswain in the Navy at the time of his death.

Joshua Arnold, who deliberately shot his wife dead, while she was picking strawberries, in Jessamine Co., Ky., some weeks ago, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 34th inst.

The Illinois State Register states, that the rivers had fallen considerably at Cairo, and the water within the levees was rapidly running out. The town however, is utterly ruined.

At a fire, in Philadelphia, on the night of the 28th ult., a fight occurred between the members of the Moyamensing and Shifler Fire Companies, in which, Samuel Carr, a member of the latter, was instantly killed by a pistol ball through the head. Two other men were wounded. The same evening, a fracas occurred on board the Gloucester ferry boat, in which Mr. B. Neal was killed. The murderer escaped.

An attempt was made last week to put in circulation a new and dangerous counterfeit of the Marine Bank at New York. These counterfeiters have a spread eagle on the right, and a man and figure 5 on the left end of the bill.

At the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, on Wednesday of last week, Wm. D. Smith, late teller of the Long Island Bank, was arraigned, and pleaded guilty to an indictment of embezzlement, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and three months.