

MR. BRIGHT IN LIMERICK.—Mr. Bright was presented with an address by the people of Limerick, on Tuesday to which he delivered a very able reply. He alluded to the misgovernment of the country in the past, to the state of the public mind and the suspension of the constitution at the present, and pointed out religious equality, the settlement of the land question and a generous policy on the part of the government as the means to secure a peaceful and prosperous future. There can be no doubt that a just land code, and the disestablishment of the alien church would do vast service to Ireland. They would give the farmers a grip of the land, and make them secure against landlord tyranny. They would put an end to the sectarian strife which has done so much injury to the country, and would bring Catholics and Protestants together, as they meet in Hungary, Prussia, and other continental nations and unite them for the achievement of national improvement. But still all this would not enable Ireland to win property. Nothing short of a domestic parliament would enable her to achieve such a blessing. When the country had an independent legislature it prospered in a wonderful manner and when it vanished the prosperity of the people vanished with it. Nothing but the assembling of the Irish Lords and Commons in Dublin can restore our trade, make our manufactures flourish, or give fair play to the genius, skill and energy of our gifted population. People wonder why we do not get on better and become more wealthy. But how can we acquire riches, when all our earnings are carried off to London at the rate £20,000,000 a year, or £138,000,000 since the disastrous year of the Union? The way to enrich a city or town is to bring money into it; create employment, and expend the profits amongst its professional men and traders. The surest way to impoverish a town or nation is to take its earnings and send them off to another country to be spent there. And this is the case with Ireland. From the 1st of October next to the 1st of May following, the rent offices will be despatched to absentees. The excise and customs offices will also be open to collect and transmit money to England. And all our woolen dealers and dealers in hardware and other goods manufactured in England will be getting in new stock and transmitting money to employ English artisans whilst our own people are going about idle. It is in this way that Ireland is impoverished, and neither the settlement of the land question nor that of the church will prevent the government from carrying from us £20,000,000 a year. It is only an Irish parliament that will put an end to the plunder, by inducing the landlords to reside in Ireland, and spend their incomes here; and improving trade and manufactures by paternal legislation, and increasing employment. Mr. Bright says he has no objection to repeal, if all other measures should fail. But whether he sanctions it or not, the Irish nation will demand native rule. Nothing else can terminate our misery and degradation, and if Catholics and Protestants cordially unite, and confide in each other, England has not the strength to prevent the assembling of our parliament in College Green.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

CORK, July 20.—A gunsmith's shop was broken into last night and plundered of its contents by six armed men. The police are actively engaged in a search for the perpetrators, but no arrests have yet been made.

GREAT BRITAIN.

During the last few days three items of social intelligence have created quite a panic amongst certain persons of the ultra-Protestant persuasion in London. The first is that at the dinner table of a certain Catholic nobleman the deservedly popular Princess of Teck met, and spoke to, no less a person than the Archbishop of Westminster; and, moreover—that horror of horrors—the said prelate said grace in the presence of a Princess of the Royal Family of England! But the second anecdote is worse than the first. Monsignor the Hon. George Talbot, private chamberlain to his Holiness, called the other day at Marlborough House and paid a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, having known the former in Rome. And there is, perhaps, a more dreadful tendency to Popery in high places. On Sunday last, the heir to the Throne of England with his wife and his brother, paid an afternoon visit to a Catholic peeress near London, and remained nearly two hours wandering about the gardens of the house. What will Messrs. Newdegate and Whalley say to all this?—*London Weekly Register*, July 11.

In the House of Lords on the 10th inst., on an appeal of the Fenian Mulcahey, a decision was rendered confirming his sentence.

LONDON, July 20.—Lord Napier of Magdala for himself and for the officers and men of the Abyssinian Expedition, has made grateful acknowledgments to both Houses of Parliament for their recent vote of thanks.

In the House of Commons on the night of the 11th inst., a pension to Gen. Napier was voted. He has been made a peer, under the title of Lord Napier of Magdala.

Sir Alexander Grant was appointed Principal of the Edinburgh University on the 6th inst. The two candidates who next to him received most votes were Sir James Simpson, and Dr. Dawson of Montreal.

The Daily News says Mr. Disraeli is entitled to much credit for his efforts to pass the Bill for the prevention of Corrupt Practices at Elections, in spite of criticism, which can only be described as unwearied and tiresome, and which would give him an excellent opportunity of allowing the measure to be taken out of existence.

Such a dry hot season as the present has not been known in the south of England for the last seventy years. There is not the slightest trace of dew at night. This excessive dryness is owing to the prevailing polar currents.

LONDON, July 19.—On Thursday last Admiral Farragut received, through the Prince of Wales, who was visiting the American fleet off Cowes, an invitation to visit the Queen. The next day the Admiral and principal officers of the fleet proceeded to Osborne House, and were received in the most cordial manner by Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the members of the Royal Court.

Three hundred and twenty yachts ranging from ten to six hundred tons each, are advertised for sale in English journals; nearly all of them the property of private gentlemen, with a few here and there tried, and were built for Confederate blockade running.

DEATH OF LORD DUNFERMLINE.—An amiable, sound-headed, and high principled man has been lost to his friends, to the public, and to more than one good cause by the death of the second Lord Dunfermline, at Colinton house on Sunday evening. Lord Dunfermline, long known as the Hon. Ralph Abercromby, was the only child of four honored James Abercromby, the first peer who represented Edinburgh in Parliament, and was Speaker of the House of Commons. He was born in 1803, and succeeded to the title in 1858. From the age of little more than 30, most of his life was spent in diplomatic service abroad. From 1835 to 1839, he was British Resident at Florence, then the capital of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; from the beginning of 1839 to the middle of 1840 he was Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Confederation; and he filled the important and difficult office of Minister at Turin from 1840 to 1861—a period when the Italian question was taking shape and when Turin was the centre from which the movement was inspired and guided. In the end of 1861 he went as Minister to

The Hague, where he remained till 1868, when he finally quitted official though not public life, having, wherever placed, won the affection and esteem of the best men. During his residence at Turin he was, as became his lineage and the country he represented, the warm and trusted friend of Italian liberation; and his services to that cause—quiet, earnest, and wise—were highly appreciated by those having the best knowledge and deepest interest in Italian affairs at that period. In all other respects he inherited his honored father's political opinions, along with his integrity, firmness and faithfulness. Especially, like him, and like the older school of Whigs, he retained a firm hold of the principle of religious liberty in all its applications, and though void of ambition and shunning display, his help and presence were always sure whenever that principle seemed endangered or might be promoted. His abilities were excellent, and from youth to the end were directed by a kind, unselfish heart and strong, generous impulses. For several years Lord Dunfermline had been in feeble health and had been gradually growing weaker some weeks before his death. He leaves a widow, Lady Mary Elliot, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Minto, and an only child, the Hon. Mary Abercromby.—*Scotsman.*

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE AND THE CHURCH.—The sentiment of the masses of the people, the middle class traders, and the superior artisans on the Church question, may be gathered from the concluding words of the leading article in *Lloyd's Sunday Paper*, which has a circulation of about 200,000 copies:—“The Irish Church has no belief in her own innate strength. She dreads a contest on equal terms. The Duke of Argyll's rebuke, that in the debate the bishops spoke as ecclesiastics and not as statesmen, was merited. The bone of contention lies between the possessors of a rich ecclesiastical inheritance, who mean to fight for every ounce of meat upon it, and the impartial advocates of justice, who would abolish the scandal of a wealthy alien ecclesiastical establishment planted in the midst of an impoverished hostile people. The church of the few supported by the many is as repugnant to every cultivated and impartial mind as a part of the few legislating for and taxing the many. The church of the few found 192 friends in the House of Lords last Monday, and only 97 opponents; but the injustice and oppression which the Irish Establishment embodies will not live long under the protection of 192 peers. The Tory triumph in the Lords will only add strength to Mr. Gladstone, and give a sterner aspect and fiercer voice to the people.”

LONDON, July 29.—The main points of the Act for the protection of American citizens abroad which was passed just before the adjournment of the United States Congress were telegraphed to London, and are published in the morning Journals. The bill is sharply and unfavorably criticized by the English press though its passage does not appear to excite either surprise or anger. Journals of all shades of opinion consider the bill a partisan measure required by the exigencies of the November elections; but they think this action of Congress will not tend to promote the success of American negotiations with foreign Powers to secure by treaty the establishment of the principles of nationality on which the bill is based.

THE SON OF KING THEODORE.—PLYMOUTH.—July 14.—The Urgent, last from Malta on the 5th of July, arrived here to-day, with Prince Dejch Alamayou (I have seen the world), the son of King Theodore, in charge of Captain Speely, and attended by an Abyssinian man servant, Shellika Kassa. The Prince and Captain Speely landed and breakfasted with the Port Admiral, Sir W. F. Martin, visiting General Spencer, the military commander-in-chief, and then went over the dockyard. Thence they proceeded up the Tamar in the steam tug Carron to view the Royal Albert bridge, returning to the dockyard, in company with Admiral Superintendent Drummond, and dining with the Post Admiral in the evening. The Urgent has received orders to go into harbour to-morrow and discharge. No directions had been received up to a late hour as to the Prince's immediate movements. He is an interesting little lad, tall or his age (seven years last April), and already much delighted with England, exclaiming, Oh, this beautiful country; I shall never go back. The servant, who is a very intelligent man, on going over the arsenal observed with regret, “Theodore should have seen I.” A little Abyssinian slave girl, a protégée of Sir Robert Napier, was also brought by the Urgent.

ARREST OF MURPHY.—During the past week considerable excitement has been caused at Bolton in consequence of Murphy having taken land to erect his tent and deliver his lectures. The land taken is a yard situated at the corner of Bridge-street and St. George's-street, and Mr. Ekersley, the person from whom he rents it, occupies the house adjoining. According to the announcement, Murphy was to deliver his first lecture last night, his subject “Freedom,” and as the time approached for Murphy's appearance the excitement increased, and extraordinary precaution was therefore taken by the authorities to meet any emergency that might arise. Yesterday, 158 constables of the county constabulary from the divisions of Manchester, Bury, Chorley and Rombdale, arrived in the town, part of them being stationed in Bridge-street schoolroom, near where Murphy's tent is erected, and the other portion in a schoolroom adjacent to the Borough Police office. The whole of the borough police force, 70 in number, were also kept in readiness, also the fire brigade, and upwards of 600 special constables were stationed in various parts of the borough, furnished with staves. Many of the police also wore cutlasses. In the afternoon a special meeting of the magistrates was held, when Mr. Luke M'Haile, draper; Mr. Ellis Boardman, contractor; Mr. William Bromley, boot and shoe-maker; and Mr. John Watt, publican, gave information, that if Murphy were allowed to lecture, such was the state of public feeling in the town that a breach of the peace would, in their opinion, ensue. The result was the issuing of the following proclamation:—“Borough of Bolton.—The mayor and magistrates, considering the peace of the town of the greatest importance, have resolved to prohibit Mr. Murphy's lecture, and earnestly request all persons to abstain from congregating in the public streets. JAMES BARLOW, Mayor.” Handbills were also plentifully distributed to the following effect:—“Borough Court Tuesday.—The mayor and magistrates, suggest the propriety of the works in the town receiving additional watchfulness during the excitement attending Mr. Murphy's visit.” Several of the placards were posted on the piling surrounding Murphy's tent, when one of Murphy's assistants immediately came out of the house and in a spirit of bravado, tore them down and threw them to the ground, amid the yells of the people who were assembled around. A warrant had been issued for the apprehension of Murphy, and at a quarter to 6 o'clock a cab drove up to his lodgings, containing Superintendent Beech, of the borough police force, Superintendent Scott of the Bolton division of the county, and Superintendent Milne, of the Bury Division, and they proceeded into the house, secured Murphy, and drove him off to the borough police-office, amid the yells and hooting of the crowd. The apprehension was effected with the greatest secrecy. A large body of police were within call, but their services were not required. On arriving at the police station, where the magistrates were sitting, Murphy was ushered into the office of Superintendent Beech, and the magistrates deliberated for upwards of an hour what course they should further adopt. At length they agreed to liberate Murphy on bail, himself in 500*l.*, and two sureties in 250*l.* each for his appearance on Friday morning to answer the charge preferred against him. Murphy undertaking in the meantime not to lecture. Mr. Ekersley, with whom Murphy is lodging, and A. Willis, of Ashton, joiner and builder, were his bail. Colonel Bruce, of the county constabulary,

was in town during the proceedings. On Murphy being liberated he was driven in a cab to his lodgings, accompanied by Superintendent Beech and Inspector Holgate, and it having become generally known by that time that he had been arrested the streets on the route were crowded. Murphy's reception by them was far from being complimentary.—*Manchester Examiner*, 16th July.

ORANGE PROCEEDINGS IN LANCASTER—SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT BLACKBURN.

Saturday last witnessed unusual excitement at Blackburn, on the occasion of the opening of the Public Baths and Fire Engine Station, which was followed by an Orange demonstration and a counter demonstration of Liberals and Reformers, both of which gatherings had been announced for some time previously, and had created some apprehension of a disturbance of the peace. The day was kept as a holiday, and crowds poured into the town from an early hour, the crowds perambulating the streets in an excited state. After the opening of the new buildings by the mayor, and the town council they proceeded to luncheon, when the Mayor in reply to the toast of his health, referred to the demonstrations that were to take place that afternoon, and confessed that in anticipation of them he had not slept last night; but whatever might happen he would try his best to be as honest between all parties as man could be. In regard to meetings of Town Council he hoped they would be more orderly than they had been; every town councillor should remember that he attended these meetings as a ratepayer, and in the interests of ratepayers, and that it was his business to see the town's affairs promptly and efficiently attended to. If any wanted to bully or fight, let them fight in another room (laughter and applause).

Shortly afterwards the Orange procession made its appearance—the first ever held in Blackburn—but it was, in reality, a large disorganized crowd of men, women, and children, wearing Orange coloured ribbons and ti's, accompanied by many Orange banners.

The numbers were estimated at 5,000 persons. The Reformers held a great open air meeting on Blakeley Moor, which was intended as a counter demonstration to the Orangemen, and the numbers present were computed at 70,000. The composition was highly respectable, and its conduct throughout was orderly. Many were pretty colours, ribbons of green and blue, the former being very prominent. Resolutions were unanimously passed as follows:—

“That this meeting heartily approves the policy of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party, and pledges itself to assist him in performing an act of justice to Ireland by the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church.”

“That this meeting pledges itself to use every exertion to secure the return to Parliament of Mr. J. Gerald Potter and Mr. Montague Fielder, the Liberal candidates for the representation of the borough.”

These resolutions were unanimously adopted at each platform.

Before the meeting separated cheers were given for Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright.

After the Liberals had concluded their proceedings a collision between them and the Orangemen took place. A large number of the Liberal party, headed by a band of music were proceeding from the Moor to the Reform Club, along Church street and when at a street crossing, opposite to the Bull Hotel, they met the Orangemen. The latter at once commenced the attack, and the Liberal band was broken up, and after a good deal of provocation and display of party colours by the Orangemen a general scuffle ensued. Formidable truncheons and other weapons, with which both parties were armed, were brought into requisition and most freely used, and a general melee took place, both sides fighting hand to hand most desperately. The affair soon began to assume a serious appearance, when the police made their appearance in large numbers, charging the excited crowds with their batons, and somewhat quelled the disturbance, but not until serious casualties had happened. Large numbers were wounded on both sides but the Orangemen had certainly the worst of the fighting. The police made several captures, and lodged them in the police station, and the wounded had medical attendance. The excitement continued during the evening, several collisions taking place at various parts of the town, but we have not heard that any of the casualties have resulted fatally.—*Cor of Dublin Irishman.*

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION AT DROVLEIGH, LANCASTER.—On Sunday afternoon last this village was frightened from its propriety by a procession of Orangemen of the district. The day was beautifully fine. Shortly before two o'clock John Lodge, the District Master for Ashton-under-Lyne, and Isaac Callison, D. M., began to marshal their men into order, but the numbers did not exceed 300. There were no flags, banners, or music, but the members merely wore Orange scarfs and Orange favours. The procession moved up the village and back again down Market-street, Fairfield Road, Moor-lane, Ashton Old Road, to St. Barbara's Church, Openshaw, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. P. Airey, M. A., rector. He took for his text the 9th verse of the 11th chap. of St. Matthew, and after reading from the pulpit the qualifications of an Orangeman, expressed a hope that all would attend their house of prayer and show to the world that while they professed allegiance to the Church, Queen, and Constitution, they owed an allegiance to their heavenly King. The brethren then reformed in procession and marched back to the Church in town, where they separated. We may add that Mr. Superintendent Ludlam, of Ashton, and Mr. Bent, of Old Salford, had an ample force of constabulary at hand ready to act at a moment's notice, but happily their services were not required.

UNITED STATES.

The corner stone of the new French Catholic Church in Troy was laid last Sunday afternoon, 26th ult., by Bishop Conroy, assisted by the Rev. Father Wadhams, of this city. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Bishop addressed the assembly, speaking in commendatory terms of the enterprise. This edifice will seat about 800 worshippers, and will be in the Gothic style of architecture.

We understand that Rev. Silas Chatard, D. D., a native of our city, the son of one of our most esteemed and eminent physicians (Dr. Ferdinand Chatard) has succeeded the Right Rev. Dr. McCloskey, who is now Bishop of Louisville, as Rector of the American College at Rome. For more than four years the Rev. Dr. Chatard discharged the office of vice-rector of the institution. The appointment of the Rev. Dr. Chatard cannot fail to give entire satisfaction on this side of the water.—*Catholic Mirror.*

THE CHURCH IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Four years ago there were only 58 parishes in the diocese of Boston supplied with resident pastors, now there are 82. Then there were only 84 clergymen in the diocese now there are 146. The number of ecclesiastical students at present maintained by the Pentecost collection in the same diocese is 69.

Rev. Peter Kroes, S. J., Mary's Church, Alexandria, Virginia, has recently purchased the splendid and commodious building belonging to Mr. Halliwell, and formerly used as a Young Ladies' Academy by that gentleman. This fine property is situated on Fairfax street, two doors north of Oameron street, Alexandria, and is admirably adapted for a first-class literary institution. We learn that it is the intention of the energetic and worthy Father above referred to, to establish a colony of Sisters of Charity in this large building as soon as practicable. These noble women will do much good for old Alexandria, and justify the most sanguine expectations that may be indulged in for the success of the movement. The building is a four story brick and contains twenty-seven rooms. It is in good repair, has tolerable large grounds attached and commands a

magnificent view of the waters of the famed Potomac, as well as a wide expanse of territory of both the States of Virginia and Maryland. We congratulate our esteemed friend, Father Kroes, on his valuable purchase.—*Baltimore Mirror.*

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Early this morning rain commenced falling, and after a slight intermission, it began about 9 o'clock to pour in torrents, and up to this hour (2 P. M.) has continued to fall incessantly. That portion of the city adjacent to Jones' Falls is inundated, and travel is entirely suspended in that vicinity. Frederick and Harrison streets are completely flooded, as also the cattle market space. The Maryland institute is surrounded by a sheet of rubbing, foaming water, that is carrying everything like hogheads, barrels, bales of hay, &c., with it. The first floors of the stores on the streets named are under water, and the merchants have been compelled to remove their goods to the upper stories. The loss will be very heavy, but cannot now be estimated. No loss of life has yet been reported.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—The flood to-day subsided as suddenly as it arose. Shortly after 4 P. M. the water was carried off within the banks of Jones' Falls. At this time the damage cannot be approximately estimated, but none of the estimates place it below \$3,000,000. Hundreds of acres of submerged and many hogheads of molasses on the wharves and sugar in the warehouses were entirely destroyed. A number of buildings and stores were undermined and damaged.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The number of persons missing and drowned at Elkton city, as received at the office of the city papers to-night, reaches 37—in Baltimore city 6. The long bridge over the pataspoo, from the front of Light street to the Anne Arundel shore, is blocked with debris of the flood. The river surface for several acres is jammed with the wrecks of thirteen houses and all kinds of moveable matter. Nearly 200 bales of cotton were taken out of the water.

The loss of life by the great flood at Baltimore will, it is estimated, reach 100 souls.

Many of the Canadian Frenchmen who made their annual visit to Addison County, Vermont during the haying season, were disgusted with the climate and returned to Canada last week.

HEROISM OF A BOY.—An instance of remarkable bravery and presence of mind occurred at Hall, on Thursday. A little daughter of a boarder at the Oregon House was walking out with her nurse, when she suddenly disappeared into a well on the road, which is usually covered with a plank. A boy, about twelve years of age, named Washington James, saw her fall in, and calling for help leaped into the well after her. The well is about fifteen feet deep and contained at the time about four feet of water. This brave boy seized the child, then wholly submerged, and held her above the water until a rope was produced and the girl drawn out. The boarders at the hotel presented the brave boy with a purse of \$50 for this noble act.—*Boston Herald*, July 17.

Whi's a party of seven girls were bathing in the East River, New York, one of them got into deep water, and dragged three of the others along with her. A boy 14 years of age hearing their screams ran to the rescue, and saved the latter three who were sisters, but their companion was drowned. This boy has saved three other persons in the same locality during the past twelve months.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Board of Health yesterday adopted rules and regulations providing for the prompt disinfection in cases of reported cholera, similar in effect to those in force last year. Dr. Hare's weekly report shows that the death rate in this city has fallen off to an extent fully equal to the absence of fatal effects of the heat week before last. The cholera mania continues unabated.

Three men, named Phillip Clifton, Charles Roseberry, and Val. Elliott, arrested for the attempted robbery of Adams & Co.'s Express, at Brownstown, Ind., on the night of the 10th inst., left Cincinnati under a strong guard, to be placed in the Brownstown jail. When the train reached a point near Seymour it was stopped by a mob from Seymour and vicinity. The lynching was a premeditated affair, and was occasioned by a determination of the citizens of Jackson and adjoining counties to rid themselves of as desperate a gang of robbers and murderers as has ever been known. A family named Reno, living at Rockford, 20 miles from Seymour are the leaders of this gang, whose operations have extended all over the West. The Adams Express Company has repeatedly been robbed by these men.

Sparks, Moore and Jerrem, who were arrested at Malton, Oles county, Illinois, on Friday, arrived at Seymour, Indiana, at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and soon after left in a wagon with a guard for Brownlow to be delivered to the Sheriff of Jackson county. When they arrived near the vicinity where Clifton, Elliott and Roseberry were hung, the wagon was suddenly surrounded by about 150 armed men, all of whom were masked. The guard was overpowered and the prisoners taken from the wagon and hung. At last accounts their bodies were still hanging on the same tree where the others had been hung. The prisoners were questioned as to numerous robberies which had been perpetrated in Jackson county, but with the exception of the acknowledgment of some small depredations, nothing was elicited from them.

A fatal distemper, or dry murrain, is prevailing among the cattle throughout Georgia. The disease is on the increase and in almost every instance proves fatal.

An Omaha dispatch says Brigham Young's agent is there making arrangements for the transportation of several thousand emigrants to the end of the Pacific Railway, where all able-bodied men can be employed in grading and track laying. About two thousand are expected next week.

The Vermont *Transcript* learns that it is contemplated to establish, this season, a lumber yard, saw factory, planing mill and soap factory at Route's Point, Mr. Bull of Ottawa, Canada, is directly connected with the lumber yard and planing mill, and has already purchased land to the amount of \$8,000 for the purpose of erecting buildings to carry on the business. A very large raft of timber has already arrived.

A woman went to the station in Portland, Me., and said that she desired to be taken into custody, as she had just put out her husband's eyes by throwing vitriol into his face. An investigation showed that the parties had quarreled frequently, and at the dinner table high words passed between them, when the wife, who had prepared her weapon, threw a quantity of vitriol in his face. The man's face was badly burned, but the physicians are not yet able to ascertain whether his sight has been destroyed.

The police detectives of New York say they never knew that city to swarm with thieves and pick pockets as at present.

The Boston *Advertiser* gives the following summary of the Treaty just made by the Chinese Ambassadors with the United States Government.—“The Emperor of China in the treaty declines to cede the right of eminent domain in any of his lands or waters to citizens of foreign countries, but gives them the privilege of residing in the land and trading in certain waters, and will protect the citizens of the United States living in his empire from attack by powers hostile to our country. We are not to attack the citizens of any other country living in his dominions, but may defend ourselves if assailed. The Emperor reserves the right of jurisdiction over the persons and property of American citizens resident in China, unless it is expressly ceded by the treaty. He also reserves the right to make regulations as to the trade on his rivers and in his cities, but stipulates that they shall be made in a liberal spirit. We give him the right to appoint consuls to our ports, and

agree that they shall have the same privileges as those of European nations. The widest religious toleration is guaranteed to the citizens of either country while residing in the other. The right of the persons to change their homes and citizenship is warmly recognized, and free migration will be encouraged. We are to pass a law making it high penalty to take Chinese subjects away from China without voluntary consent, and are to give all the protection of our laws to such as come here to live. The citizens of either country migrating to the other are to be put on the most favorable footing with respect to privileges and immunities. We are to join hands with the Emperor in bringing about a Uniform money standard. Reciprocal privileges and advantages in the schools of each country are pledged, and no religious or political tests are to be applied. We are to allow the Emperor to employ engineers and skilled mechanics in this country when he gets ready to build railroads and telegraphs, and he indicates generally that the policy of exclusion from his empire is at an end, and that he will soon set on foot an extensive system of internal improvements.”

SUNSTROKE IN VERMONT.—The *Bellevue Falls Times* makes the following comments:—“We have looked through our Vermont exchanges of last week and find 63 cases of sunstroke reported, of which 29 were fatal. A mortality unprecedented from this cause in Vermont. Among the deaths not included in the above were two little girls in Stanstead, Canada, who went berrying one of these hot days, and both were found dead in the field. In some of the northern towns the thermometer ranged from 105 to 109, and in one instance is reported at one 109.”

The United States Court House at Windsor, Vt., was recently struck by lightning, which, after illuminating the interior as if with flames and charring some boards, scattered on the roof in the form of brilliant fire balls. A single board was torn from the cupola and safely deposited on the ground with every nail drawn.

Twenty-five new churches will be commenced or completed in Chicago this year, at a cost of over a million of dollars. From all accounts they are sorely needed.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Evening Post:—“Notwithstanding all the precautions thus far taken, several cases of cholera have occurred in this city, although not numerous enough to cause fears of an epidemic.”

Reporters so far of the crops of the present year, especially of breadstuffs, in the United States, are very encouraging. East, West, North and South. There is a fair prospect that our surplus product of the soil, in the aggregate, in wheat, corn and cotton, will create a margin in our credit in foreign exchanges which will materially contribute to reduce the premium on gold and the prices of living. The seasons so far have been auspicious and the promise of bounteous rewards to our farmers and planters is good and indeed it is to a great extent already fulfilled.

A few days ago a gentleman visited Wooster, Ohio, looking for a site on which to build a paper mill. As soon as his errand was known, the business men of the place, instead of raising their rents and the price of lots, at once proposed to furnish him, free of cost, a suitable site and a steam engine to run his machinery. He accepted the proposition, and will erect a mill that will cost, about \$35,000. That's the way they do things out West, where the true secret of growth and prosperity is recognized in the attracting of labour and capital to a town instead of driving it away.

NEW YORK, July 27.—On the line of the New York and New Haven Railroad, all the streams were swollen into rivers by the storm of Friday night, and road beds were torn up, cellars and gardens inundated, and much property destroyed. Whole fields of corn were prostrated, many of them being overflooded; while the oats and wheat were badly thrown; hay cocks were carried away by the flood and fences and trees prostrated by the gale and storm combined; while the poultry in the yard, and in some instances cattle, were killed.

A large elevator in the Oxford Refinery fell through to the cellar last night, 27th ult., killing three men.

THE CONDITION OF LOUISIANA.—We are permitted to take the following extract from a private letter received by a gentleman of this city. The writer resides in Plaquemine, Louisiana, and is a gentleman of high character and position:—“To us the future is dark and portentous of evil. Our slaves of yesterday are to day our political masters, and unless the people of the North succeed in driving from power the vile creatures who are now trampling upon us, there is no telling to what depth of degradation we may not be sunk. Our parochial offices are mostly filled by negroes (the original free) and carpet baggers. Our Sheriff and Recorder are negroes; two thirds of our police jury members are the same. Our representatives are one negro, a renegade creole, and a carpet-bagger, none of whom pay one cent of tax besides their poll tax. A worse condition of affairs cannot be imagined, and such a Government can only be sustained by the bayonet. The whole thing is so monstrous and unnatural that there is a hope of its breaking down under the weight of its monstrosity. Let us hope that the Democratic party, in the pending contest, will succeed in dislodging from power a set of human vampires who have used it but to gorge themselves and degrade their fellow-citizens.”—*Baltimore Gazette.*

HAYATI, July 21.—The revolutionists have captured the city of Caracas. They carried the outbreak by storm on the 23rd of June, but did not then gain the entire possession of the city, the public buildings and churches having been strongly fortified by the besieged. The place, however, was finally surrendered on the 25th, and General Monagas, at the head of his army, made a triumphant entry into the city. General Brásim, the commander of the Government forces, made his escape by flight. Porio Caballero remained true to the Government; it is well fortified, garrisoned by a thousand men, and protected by three war steamers. It was believed that Gen. Brásim had started with 2000 men in pursuit. On taking possession of Caracas, the revolutionists immediately established a Government with Gen. Monagas at their head. All the foreign Ministers were notified of the change, and were recognized by the new Government. A Ministry has been formed by Gen. Monagas from among the best men in his city.

One of the newest dodges practiced by the thieving fraternity of Buffalo is for one of them to suddenly fall down on the pavement as if run struck, and a crowd being thus immediately collected, his associates make a raid upon the pockets of the sympathizing bystanders.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Despatches from Venezuela state that Monagas, the new President, had sent to St. Thomas to purchase vessels and war materials to defend the new Government.

The United States Minister had quitted Caracas on account of his life not being very safe there.

In capturing Caracas, Monagas had a severe battle with Brásim. 311 men killed and 74 were wounded on both sides.

The foreign ministers have recognized the Government of Monagas.

Despatches from Hayti says the British Minister has demanded payment for damage done to a British vessel during the Cato revolution.

A New York paper says it has no doubt that the proceedings of the Fourth this year have resulted in a thousand people being killed or wounded, besides the loss of property. It is as destructive, as though we had an annual battle of imposing magnitude.