

New Church at Oxford.—There is a great resili- ent power in the Catholic mind, and in the Irish Catholic people. Like the shamrock when trampled on, it springs up again with a fresh vigor, and a brighter hue. So the Catholic faith, of which the little leaf is an emblem, springs ever afresh and full blows when it is trampled and seem crushed to the earth. At present there is not sufficient Church accommodation for the Catholics. Very Rev Canon M'Manus is determined to supply the want. And he will. He has energy. Success springs from the seed of energetic actions. He is not one of those who commence and then leave off. 'Finis coronatopus.' We wish him great success on his mission.—Connaught Patriot

ORANGE DEMOCRACY.—The following letter has been addressed by the Rev. Dr. Drew to William Johnston, Esq., of Ballykilbeg:—My Dear William— You have noticed, in your speech in Belfast, a letter which was published lately. I need not say to you that I ought to know what I wrote about. Has any clergyman in Ireland been so long in intercourse with thousands of our Protestant people? If I write, it is in behalf of our Protestant people everywhere. I have ever sought to bind rich and poor in kindness together; and, if I utter a warning voice, it is to awaken Irish land holders to the folly and peril of alienating their tenantry forever from all loyalty and attachment toward their country. Am I become their enemy because I tell them the truth? My warrant for pleading for the Protestant tenantry of Ireland is to be found in Holy Scripture—'open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction.' If I find humble Protestants in the country depressed and indifferent to the deeper thoughts of religion—if I find them languid, reserved, timid and often very servile—then I see a contrast to our town Protestant; and the cause was long hidden from me. Not was it still in the Grand Jury of Down proceeded to rivet your chains in jail, and to ungratefully insult the Orangemen of Ireland, that I opened my eyes to the avarice and selfishness of the landed gentry around me. I do not include all proprietors in this condemnation. I need not again specify instances of good landlords. I have to notice mainly a system which must of necessity demoralize and degrade; and samples of such humiliation are daily to be witnessed. Why should one man be so thoroughly in another man's power as to be liable to ejection at any time? Why should one man set up a claim to deal with another man's vote, as if it were his own private property, when the constitutional owner of that vote must answer to Almighty God for the due use of it? Then, I see with sorrow that those who assume a claim over these votes and who, in their respective counties, select such candidates as they please, rarely, if ever, select men of ability, eloquence or experience. Too often we are presented with persons born never to rise above a billiard-room or a dog kennel. Yet the last session might awaken our rural oligarchies, and from the utter helplessness of their Parliamentary nominees, assure them that they are hastening their own doom. I cannot conceive how any real honest, God-fearing man can justly be angry with me for placing on record a defense of the Protestant tenantry of Ireland. I desire freedom, justice and comfort for them, as full as is now enjoyed by the owners of the soil. I desire an end to be put to the heartless spirituality of the screw system. I want an end to be put to the crowbar exercise which is rapidly desolating many places in the N. Brit. When I tell you that two hundred Church families have disappeared from my parish in thirty years—and, as there are three Presbyterian congregations therein, they must have lost at least three hundred families more—can a pastor look on patiently while these things proceed? Already, because I dared, from pulpit and platform to plead the cause of the oppressed, I have been subject to indecent exhibitions of vindictive and heartless wrong. I have had remonstrances from various titled and untitled parties. Landlords and land agents tell me I must be mistaken as they never bear a word of dissatisfaction from the people. Yet they do not see that the cause of the people's silence is to be found in the people's depth of a miserable serfdom.—Yours, affectionately,

THOMAS DREW.

A STRANGE STORY.—We have been informed of a very suspicious occurrence in the neighborhood of Kate's-bridge. It appears that the daughter of a farmer in that locality was receiving the addresses of a young man the son of a neighboring farmer, but her parents were strongly opposed to their intercourse—had frequently chastised her severely, and sent her away from home altogether for a time. Immediately after her return the correspondence was renewed and her parents finding them together one evening, took her into the house and gave her a severe beating. She escaped from the house, and was returning to her lover, when she was again taken into the house and the door closed. Loud screams and cries were heard issuing from the dwelling for some time, but the neighbours on going to the door found it securely barred, and on forcing it open, they found the father and mother looking very excited, and a rope with a noose at the end of it suspended from a pole which crossed the road. The man got into a terrible rage at his door being broken, and peremptorily ordered them out. Next day the younger children of the family, in reply to the queries of their school-fellows, said that the young man need not come to look for their sister any more as their father and mother had hung her up, and then carried her away out. The parents deny all knowledge of their daughter's whereabouts, and the utmost vigilance of the police has hitherto been unable to discover any traces of the missing girl although more than a fortnight has elapsed.—Newry Reporter.

Much alarm is felt by the tenantry on the Waterford estates in the county of Londonderry at the prospect of the property being sold in the Landed Estates Court. The Derry Standard says that—'In the event of the property being purchased by any land speculator under the ordinary conditions annexed to similar transfers, there will be legally wrought a far more extensive confiscation of tenant interests and tenant property than any that has occurred in a single district since the plantation of Ulster.' The tenants petitioned the owner not to sell but to retain the property. This he cannot do but it has been arranged that the property shall be put up in small lots, so that tenants may have a chance of buying. Few of them however, are in a condition to do so. The Standard adds:—'The history of the County Derry Estate is briefly the following.—About two hundred years ago an ancestor of the Marquis of Waterford bought the property in question from the Haberdashers' Company of London for a sum amounting to £1,250l., or thereabouts, and now it produces a rental of about £4,000l. a year. The Beresford family never expended so much as one shilling in the improvement of this property beyond the sum paid for its original acquisition, and the entire difference between £1,250l. and the total value of the lands at the present day has been entirely produced by the capital and labour of the occupying tenants, amounting at least to fully two-thirds of the entire purchase money of the fee-simple! This is the fearful confiscation which will be wrought in our own county of Derry by the simple operation of that monstrous land economy which has so long brought disgrace upon the very name of British jurisprudence in Ireland.'

NOVEL USE OF PHOTOGRAPHS.—As most of our readers are aware, photographic likenesses of O'Leary, Luby, Kickham and other Fenian celebrities are to be found in the houses of many Irishmen, whom no earthly consideration could induce to join in, or favor any rebellious movement; but these mementoes of the State trials are prized, because the unfortunate men whom they represented are believed to be true and sincere patriots, who loved their country 'not wisely, but to well.' Who would ever imagine that photographs could ever be turned to account at a Parliamentary election? Yet strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that they have been. It was said of a great general, when dead, that his bones could still win victories; but the Fenian converts are men even more remarkable still, for it would seem their photographs likewise can influence the fate of a candidate for Parliamentary honors. When Sergeant Barry, M. P., was making his canvass the other day in Dungarvan, he met with a singular reception in a great many shops that he entered. The shopkeeper, after hearing what Mr. Barry had to say, would turn around without saying one word, and taking a photographic album full of likenesses of the State prisoners, from a shelf, would shew them, one after the other, to the perplexed and 'dumb-founded' Sergeant, who, thereupon, seeing the case was hopeless, would make his bow and retire.—[Waterford Citizen.

AN INGENUOUS FALSHOOD.—Mr. Barry and Mr. O'Donoghue felt considerably annoyed at finding themselves figuring before the world as having been escorted by police into Dungarvan. It was quite true, and still more true, as Dr. Hally said, the following Sunday at Mass, that the 'caravan' was assailed with showers of stones and that the party was fortunate in escaping with their lives. There is no use in concealing the fact,—the people were exasperated. 'Perhaps I too, was in that caravan,' said the rev. doctor, and barely escaped with my life.' The square was filled with armed police, and it was only by repeated arrests and by vigorous exertions they saved the 'member' and his 'best man.' Yet after all this Mr. Barry and Mr. O'Donoghue have the coolness to write to the Freeman, asserting that they were not escorted by the police, and have as their explanation—that they made no requisition to the sub-inspector for an escort. That is a quibble worthy of the man who defends himself from the charge of uttering the assassination slander, by saying—'I found it in my brief'—a defense effronterly disposed of in the speech of Mr. Matthews.—[Ibid.

CORK LIMESTONE IN ENGLAND.—Mr. John Scannel, of the Union quay Marble Works, has just finished a pillar made out of the limestone of the county of Cork for one of the colleges of the Oxford University. The extraordinary high polish which this stone is capable of receiving, and the beauty of its veining, are certain to give it a high place among the decorative marbles which we send to the English market. This is the first time Cork limestone was preferred to English or foreign marble in England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING.—On Wednesday his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster attended the St. Anne's Catholic Total Abstinence Society, Spicer street, Finsbury, at its usual weekly meeting. His Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Manning, addressed the meeting and referred particularly to the Sunday closing of public houses, which he hoped to see carried early in the Reformed Parliament. He then strongly condemned the practice, so prevalent in England, of sending children and servants to the public houses for drink to carry home, and he added—'I am determined for the rest of my days never to touch one drop of intoxicating drinks.' This statement was received with rounds of applause and cheers. His Grace added, 'I must now purchase one of your society's medals, and pay my shilling for it as an honest man.' Having purchased a teetotal medal, his Grace attached it to his breast amid the great enthusiasm of the audience. Twenty-six others took the pledge after the Archbishop. It may be added that his Grace is an ardent promoter of the Permissive Bill, and expects to see it also carried through the Reformed Parliament.—London Temperance Star.

NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL IN LONDON.—We understand that land at the cost of some £40,000 has been bought near Buckingham Palace for the erection of the proposed new Roman Catholic Cathedral, in memory of Cardinal Wiseman, and that the Archbishop's residence, which will adjoin it is to be commenced immediately. This portion of the work has been entrusted to Mr. Henry Clutton, nephew of Archbishop Manning, who recently joined the Church of Rome.—Universal News.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.—A special letter addressed to the *Francis* speaks particularly of the progress of Catholicity in England. The Catholic population of London exceeds 200,000. In the diocese of Westminster alone there are about 1500 abjurations annually. Churches are built in every direction. The Curate of Kensington is building a church which will cost seventy five thousand dollars. It is almost incredible to tell of the enterprises started within the last three years by the zeal of Catholics and which have been completed as if by enchantment. Archbishop Manning has purchased a piece of ground in the city of Westminster, containing nearly three acres, for the purpose of building a cathedral and archiepiscopal residence. The site is quite close to the ancient abbey. Another evidence of progress is the multiplication of schools for poor children. Since 1856 twenty eight of these schools have been erected. In the diocese of Westminster 13,000 children frequent these establishments. The Catholics who are generally poor have contributed about \$70,000 for the support of the schools.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Preliminary steps are now being taken by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to clear the site for the construction of the embankment on the north side of the river Thames, and for the improvement of the approaches to the New Palace of Westminster, as provided by the 'Houses of Parliament Act, 1867.' Yesterday the first sale of property on the newly acquired additional lands, consisting of several houses in Little Abington street, Westminster, adjoining the Victoria Tower, took place, and further sales by auction are speedily to follow, involving the removal of buildings, wharves, stairs, piers, and other erections, the sites of which are to be appropriated to the above-named purposes.—[Post.

A sad reckoning is presented in the returns just issued by the Board of Trade of the wrecks casualties, and collisions on the coast of the United Kingdom for the year 1867. In that year there were more shipwrecks than in any previous twelve months on record.

There is now a mail communication with Malta 14 times a month, viz., four times by way of Southampton, six times by way of France, and four times by way of Italy.

A boiler explosion lately occurred at Moxley, in Lancashire, which caused the death of fifteen persons.

Lord Stanley is threatened with opposition by Mr. Anthony Trollope at King's Lynn.

Sir William Heathcote has announced that he intends to retire from the representation of Oxford University.

The Army and Navy Gazette understands that the Secretary of State at War is about to contract for 300 iron shields, for fortifications.

A Royal Commission is announced to inquire into the constitution and jurisdiction of the courts of justice in Scotland. Lord Westbury, Lord Colonsay, Lord President Inglis, Lord Justice Clerk Paton, Sir Roundell Palmer, and the Lord Advocate, are in the list of commissioners.

RIOT AT OXFORD.—In consequence of the suppression of Crofton fair, which has caused some ill-feeling, a crowd of ostermongers and others on Monday night commenced breaking the windows of the magistrates' clerk's office, and those of the magistrates residing in the town. While outside the house of Mr. R. Edridge (one of the magistrates who declared the fair illegal) that gentleman came out and seized a lad who had thrown a stone at the door lamp. Mr. Edridge was immediately knocked down

kicked, and otherwise illused. Several of the bystanders interfered and, raising him up, kept the crowd off till the arrival of a body of police, when he was taken inside his house, and found to be not very seriously injured. The mob then commenced stoning the police, who after drawing their cutlasses, were compelled to retreat. The arrival of eighty additional police from London shortly afterwards awed the mob and after smashing a few more windows, they dispersed.—Daily News.

The quantity of coal extracted from the earth in the United Kingdom last year was increased to 104,500,480 tons, as compared with 101,630,544 tons in 1868.

The *European Mail* says:—A familiar figure in railway circles has just disappeared from the scene of life. Sir Ousack Roney, whose name is intimately associated with railway history both in the old and new world, died on Wednesday morning, September 30, at his residence in Cleveland Square. The deceased knight first became known as the secretary of the Eastern Counties line, an office which he filled while Mr. George Hudson was leading potentate of railroads. He was afterwards closely connected with the Grand Trunk of Canada Railway and with Irish and Continental railway enterprises, his long experience of all matters pertaining to railroads rendering his service valuable when any new scheme had to be launched or any grand plan of operation to be accomplished. A few months ago Sir Ousack published a voluminous work relating to railroads, in which an immense number of facts and anecdotes were presented in readable form. Immediately before his death he spent a few weeks at Brighton for the benefit of his health, but unhappily the hopes of restoration were disappointed. In society, and among all his associates, the deceased was a favorite, on account of his amiable temper and genial disposition. He died in the 80th year of his age, leaving a son and three daughters to lament a real loss.

ALARMING ANTI-CATHOLIC RIOT.—The notorious Flynn, the aid de-camp of the still more notorious Murphy, has been inflicting the deliriums of his presence for a week past upon the inhabitants of Hartlepool. He held forth in the Oxford Music Hall on Monday evening, but fearing damage to his property, the proprietor closed his door against them on the following evening. He remained quiet until Saturday evening, when he delivered an outdoor lecture, which, however went off with but little damage; but on Sunday afternoon the performance was repeated, and immense mob of people, Catholic and Protestant, assembled. Until nearly the close of the lecture nothing of particular moment occurred; but at last, the Irish, who had been gradually increasing in numbers, began to hoot and throw stones upon the English. The latter, however, quickly dislodged their assailants. At the close of the lecture matters assumed a still more serious condition, and by five o'clock the great excitement became general. The Irish made a second attack upon the English, and near to Messrs. Walker's sawmill the parties came into open collision. Stones and bricks were seen flying in all directions. Many persons were more or less injured by the missiles, and pokers and stilettos were very freely used by the Irish. The police, who mustered, under Superintendent Davidson, in strong force, used every possible effort to restore order, and while so engaged they were exposed to considerable peril—one of their number, a man named Hardsmith, been struck by a poker, the blow penetrating the helmet and severely cutting his head. He was promptly conveyed to a place of safety, and his wounds were dressed by a medical man. Other cases of injury, of course arose, but chiefly among the Irish, who were pursued to their quarters by an English mob, and in the melee which ensued fourteen windows were smashed on John street, twenty-two in South street, and several in Tennant street. Matters went on in this way until between eleven and twelve o'clock, by which time the police, who acted with great firmness, and cool determination, succeeded in restoring order.

ENGLISH JUSTICE.—On Saturday a young man, named Liver, was brought before the county justices at Lancaster, charged with entering a field to gather mushrooms, and doing damage to the amount of a penny. A witness was called to prove that the lad was in a certain field, picking up mushrooms, twenty yards from the field gate. The accused denied that he had been in prosecutor's field, and called a witness, who swears that he had not been farther than two or three yards from the gate. The magistrates, however, sentenced the lad to fourteen days' imprisonment in Lancaster Gaol. A fortnight ago a farmer was brought before the same bench, charged with assaulting a boy who had been gathering mushrooms in his field. The lad bore traces of the violent treatment he had received—his face was severely bruised, and both his arms swollen with blows from a heavy stick, and it was proved that the poor lad was found in the lane, weak and almost unable to walk from the effects of the assault. The bench then sent a youth to prison for damaging a field to the amount of one penny, fined the farmer one shilling for a violent and—as the chairman described it—unjustifiable assault. After the farmer got his summons for the assault, he then took out another against the lad, charging him with damaging a fence and the lad had to pay one shilling and costs, in addition to the severe thrashing he got.—[Westminster Gazette.

The English papers state that Lord John Taylor, instead of proceeding to India on the staff of the Earl of Mayo, as at one time intended, will be appointed Military Secretary to Sir John Young, Bart., the new Governor of Canada.

SALT OF LEMONS.—A serious accident recently occurred in England from the incautious use of the article bearing the above harmless name. Peroxide of potash, as it is called by the chemist, removes stains effectually, but its resemblance to epsom salts renders it liable to be mistaken for that aperient medicine. The *London Medical Gazette* warns a householders against this dangerous preparation of oxalic acid.

RESCUE OF THIRTEEN MEN AT SEA.—The screw steamer *Oaledonia*, Captain Macdonald, which arrived at Glasgow on Saturday, reports having picked up on the 25th of September, in lat. 47 39 N., long. 50 16 W., the crew of the bark *Vasco de Gama*, of Hull, bound from Quebec for Sunderland. It appears that early on the morning of the 25th, the look-out on board the *Oaledonia* descried a small boat making signals some distance ahead. On a nearer approach it was found that the boat contained Captain Harrison and seven of the crew of the *Vasco de Gama*, which had been abandoned five days previously. Captain Harrison stated that the same morning they had parted with the second boat, containing the first mate and five of the crew, who had gone in pursuit of a sail. Captain Macdonald at once altered his course, and during the day succeeded in picking up the other boat with his six occupants. Both boats were very leaky; one of them was without a rudder and the oars had to do duty as masts. The supply of fresh water was almost gone, and the only food of the poor fellows consisted of a few broken biscuits steeped in salt water.

UNITED STATES.

A new church was dedicated in Bay City, Mich., on the 13th of September, under the patronage of St. James. Very Rev. P. Hennart V. G. performed the ceremonies of dedication. This makes the second church in this flourishing city. Father Smarius has recently given a mission there, and several converts were admitted into the church.

The *Herald* says that an artificial stringency has been produced in money, which threatens to lead to most serious results. A prominent firm in Broad street, for the purpose of breaking the Stock market, resorted last Tuesday to the expedient of locking

up some 8 or 9 millions of dollars in greenbacks, by procuring a loan at one of the Banks on collaterals. The money thus obtained, they deposited in other Banks, and by drawing their checks against the amount and having them certified, succeeded in withdrawing nearly 10 million dollars of currency from circulation. They failed in their main object, however. Stocks refused to go down as far as they wished. Yesterday three and a half millions more were put under lock and key. The effect was immediately felt in the tightness of money. Unless the other banks come to the assistance of the distressed to day there is danger of a serious financial crash.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 18.—B. F. Randolph, a negro preacher from the North, and a member of the South Carolina State Senate was murdered at Cooksbury in this State, on Friday.

New Orleans, Oct. 18.—The Sheriff and Parish Judge of St. Mary's Parish, were assassinated at Franklin, La., by some unknown persons last night.

New York, October 17.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says—So far as the name of Chief Justice Chase has been connected with the alleged new Democratic movement, it has been used without his knowledge and against his desires.

WATKINSON, N. Y., Oct. 21.—An extensive fraud is being perpetrated throughout the country, and especially in the West, by negotiating drafts purporting to be drawn by the banking house of Howard & Baker, Watertown, and signed E. Helman, cashier. Several thousand dollars have been sent here for collection. There has never been any such banking house in this village.

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 23.—The propeller Northampton, from New York for this port, was struck by the steamer Continental this morning and cut nearly in twain. She sank in about ten minutes. The passengers were taken off by the Continental.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the transportation of the California mails. The Pacific Mail S. S. company is to carry all documents and such other mail matter as may be directed to be sent by that route between New York and San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama, and arrangements have been made with Wells, Fargo, & Co. to carry the mail overland between the terminus of the Union and the Central Pacific railroads until the junction is formed between these roads. The Secretary of the Interior thinks that the roads will be completed in one year from this time.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 21.—In the boat race to-day, the St. John's crew beat the Wards' four-oared crew in a six mile race, forty lengths. Time 39 minutes, 28 1/2 seconds.

Boston, Oct. 21.—In the gale on Saturday six men who were fishing in dories belonging to the fishing vessels in the harbour were drowned, and the seventh was knocked overboard.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—Further official returns to-day, confirm the success of the Republican ticket by about one thousand majority.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—The steamer Hesper, which left here yesterday with four thousand stand of arms, which it is alleged were for negroes in Arkansas, was boarded by 40 men when some twenty-five miles below. They seized the arms and threw them overboard.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—It is officially announced that an encounter took place at Tunas between the Spanish troops and a band of insurgents, the latter were defeated and took to flight.

A piratical craft has been captured on the Ohio river. The pirates had murdered, robbed, stolen wheat and sheep, and once fought off a posse of constables.

A company has been formed in New York with Peter Cooper as president for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

It is reported that several passengers on the Northampton were scalded, and that the engineer, Beach, will probably die.

It is estimated that there are 7,000,000 head of cattle in Texas. This is nearly ten to each man, woman and child of that territory.

It is asserted positively that Seymour and Blair have placed letters of withdrawal in the hands of their friends, to be used in certain emergencies.

Several leading Democrats profess to believe that the movement is supported and urged by Mr. Seymour out of no friendship for the Democratic party.

The *Tribune's* Indianapolis despatch of the 19th says that eighty-three counties, official, and nine unofficial, give a Republican majority in Indiana of 961. The final announcement will be very near this.

The Republicans of the 6th Congressional District, have served a notice on Mr. Voorhes of the contest in his district. An affidavit of the frauds have already been made and the protest has been filed.

The *Tribune's* Richmond, Ind. special of the 19th says the inspectors of the election in this county, threw out the south poll of this city, because over 200 fraudulent tickets were found in the ballot box. They were republicans in character, with the exception of the congressmen.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans despatch says, on the night of the 17th, Stateline Ohase, republican parish judge, was murdered and his body was found next morning in the street in Franklin.

The *Herald* says the proposed change of Democratic standard bearers is still being vigorously urged by prominent members of the party. A number of them left Washington for this city, to have a conference with the Tammanyites, and Belmont, and other members of the National Committee. Many Southern Democrats continue to favor the nomination of Chase on the Democratic ticket.

Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, is a city of most surprising growth, even in this very progressive age. Seven months ago there stood on this town site two log houses used by farmers as dwellings, situated one mile apart. Now, there dwells there a thousand souls, and many of the business houses and residences are of a fine order, being built of brick and stone.

The debt of Virginia is about \$46,000,000, of which West Virginia will pay about one-third. It was contracted mainly for internal improvements, from none of which is the State receiving any returns. Money is so scarce in the State, the people so impoverished through the emancipation of the negroes and Radical rule, that they are unable to meet the interest on the bonds.

Western railway stockholders are rejoicing over the heavy business in flour and grain they anticipate after the canals close. The Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, New York Central, Erie, Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central railroads, will in all probability have larger earnings from the transportation of flour and grain the present season than in any previous year.

George W. Childs, publisher of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has presented the Typographical Society of Philadelphia with a large lot in the Woodland Cemetery, as a burial place for deceased printers. The dedication ceremonies took place on Saturday afternoon, and were attended by several of the most eminent men in the country, formerly printers.

The New York *Tribune* says—We learn from Washington that the Government has received news of the final disposition of the Alabama claims. After resisting for three years, in every conceivable way, our demand for payment, the British authorities have finally agreed with Minister Johnson to refer the

question for arbitration to the King of Prussia. At first sight this might seem a less favorable reference than that first reported. [King William, though friendly, has never been so conspicuously cordial to the United States as the Czar; while his family relationship with Queen Victoria is intimate. The reference, however, is practically to the Crown jurists of Prussia, and there is no reason for doubting their entire impartiality.

The *Tribune's* special says late despatches to the Government from the West contain favorable reports in regard to the Indian troubles, and it is believed that if Congress takes prompt action on the recommendation of the Peace Commission respecting annuities, there will be little cause for future complaint.

RES. BUTLER AND BELZEBUB IN TROUBLE.—The case of Ben. Butler (not to mention his friend Belzebub) is curious enough. Here are Bingham and Boutwell and Banks and all the rest, who so persistently urged Butler forward as a leader in the impeachment of President Johnson, leagued together against him in his contest for a seat in the next Congress. Nevertheless, ever-hungry justice requires that, against all odds, he should win. It is disgraceful that the *Times* and *Tribune* should go back on him after having urged and stimulated him to the utmost efforts to bring about the impeachment of the President. It is particularly mean on the part of Greeley, the editor of the *Tribune*, and a great stickler for regular nominations, to abandon Butler. It would be the height of folly for democrats to join the radicals in opposition to Butler, inasmuch as he, if anybody, can claim to be an original democrat. What more can the most obstinate copperhead ask for than a man who, in the Charleston Convention, voted sixty times in favour of Jeff. Davis, and nobody knows how many more times in favor of Breckinridge. Butler is, beyond doubt, a good fighting cock, and as we want as much fun as possible in the next Congress, we want to see him there. Moreover, Butler is now a thoroughgoing radical. His later record is sufficiently explicit on this point. If the contest in Massachusetts should be reduced to a fight between all the radical rascals on one side (including the fortunate author of 'Two Years Before the Mast'), and Ben. Butler and Belzebub on the other side, it is altogether likely that the latter would win. On the whole, it would be a great pity to have Butler defeated, were it for no better reason than that assigned by the wise sages who succeeded in making Sam. Ward subsede in his opposition to the hero of New Orleans and New York 'by saying, 'Let Butler alone; he is our best card.' Two years more of him will smother the radical party.' No one in full communion with the democratic party could do it so much good in Congress as Ben. Butler.—[N. Y. Herald,

NEW YORK GAMBLING BELLS.—Gambling has so increased in New York, that the principal business firms of that city have been obliged, in self-defense, to organize an association for its suppression. Bell, Black & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., A. S. Low & Co., and such houses have a regularly organized Society, which has suppressed already over three hundred gambling bells. It was found that a majority of the embezzlements and defalcations which occurred in the City of New York were directly traceable to the vice of gambling, to which many men in responsible positions of fiduciary trust were addicted. In the month of August no less than sixty-eight such persons were found in the gambling halls of New York and Brooklyn and their names were reported to their employers. The managers saw that they are determined to break up the gambling halls, and, failing in an entire or general suppression of them, they will, at least, be able to keep their own cashiers and clerks from frequenting such places, by detecting them and offering them an alternative of reform or dismissal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at 7:50 this morning. Several buildings on Pine, Battery, and Sanson streets, were thrown down, and a considerable number badly damaged. The ground settled, which threw buildings out of line, and at present, 9 a. m., no estimate can be made. Several severe shocks have followed at intervals since, creating general alarm. A shock was felt with great severity at San Jose, where a number of buildings are considerably injured. Second Despatch—A survey of the city shows that the principal damage by the earthquake is confined to the lower portion below Montgomery, and among the old buildings in the made ground. Numerous houses in that portion of the city have been abandoned and pulled down. The custom house is considered unsafe, and the officials have removed from it. Business in the lower part of the city is suspended. The parapet, walls and chimneys of a number of buildings have been thrown down, causing loss of life. The damage will not exceed a million dollars. At Oakland, the shock was very severe. The ground opened in several places; and a strong sulphurous smell was noticed after the shock. The court house at San Leandro was demolished and one life lost.

From various parts of the country, and in the vicinity of San Francisco, the shock is reported as severe in many places. The earth opened and water gushed forth.

Third Despatch—Twelve shocks were felt during the day. The greatest damage extends in a belt of several hundred feet wide and running about north-west and south-east, commencing near the Customs House and ending at Folsom street wharf, injuring and demolishing about twelve buildings in its course. At the corner of Market and First streets, the ground opened several inches wide, and about 50 feet long. In other places the ground opened and water forced above the surfaces. The City Hall is a perfect wreck. The courts have all adjourned. The U. S. Marine Hospital, U. S. Mint, Lincoln school house, San Francisco Gas Works and Deaf and Dumb Asylum, are all considerably damaged.

Only four lives have been reported lost, although a great number are seriously injured. The shock was felt aboard the shipping in the harbor, and vessels had touched upon a rock, although the water was perfectly smooth at the time of the shock.

Shocks were also felt at Sacramento and Stockton. The Central Coast and Alameda Company's building was thrown down.

At Redwood City the large brick Court House is demolished.

Later—Another shock has just been felt.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EARTHQUAKES IN CALIFORNIA.—San Francisco, Oct. 23.—From the Interior we learn that Alameda County has suffered most by the earthquake. fissures in the earth were made from which issued clouds of dust and volumes of water. Creeks which had been dry for several months, suddenly became large streams. Hot water and steam also gushed from the earth. The villages San Leandro and Hayward, are almost in ruins. The brick buildings were all thrown down, and hundreds of tenements rendered uninhabitable. The towns of Alameda, Brooklyn and Oakland suffered, also Jose and Redwood City. The brick buildings in the Old Mission at San Jose, are a mass of ruins. Sacramento, Stockton and Marysville, suffered slightly.—The damage in Rialto, Healdsburg, Santa Rosa, Vallejo, Martinez, was considerable. The shock extended southward to Los Angeles, but was light there, and in all the surrounding country. Our City Hall has been condemned and will be demolished. Other city buildings were only slightly injured. The Marine Hospital has been condemned; the Custom House building is very badly injured, and large numbers of laborers are at work clearing up the rubble. The total loss will reach the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

It is reported, the sub-Treasurer sent by the last steamer half a million of dollars to the treasury in Washington, making eight millions sent since the 1st of January last.