

**FROM THE DELEGATE'S THREATS NEAR BALLYHAINE.**—  
As fishermen are always grateful for kindness experienced, your will, permit us, through the medium of your valuable journal, to return our thanks for a friendly visit recently paid to our most indigent landlady, Mrs. L'Estrange, and her young son who is heir to the property. The L'Estrange family have always been most considerate in their dealings with their tenants, and might be held up as good examples to other landed proprietors in Ireland. On the occasion of this visit, Mrs. L'Estrange, who is of Scotch descent, visited most houses on the property, and expressed her satisfaction at seeing them so neat and comfortable. Before taking her departure she made ample provision for the tenants to make themselves merry and promised to bear them in mind at Christmas. The tenants, who naturally felt very happy at experiencing so much kindness at the hands of their young landlord and his amiable mother, were not wanting on their part to make manifest their appreciation. Bonfires were lighted, around which a happy gathering of the tenants assembled to enjoy themselves, observing lustily for their young landlord and wishing him long life and happiness. After spending a very happy evening, the tenants repaired to their respective homes, highly gratified at being favored with so kind a visit.—[Communicated to Anglo-Celt.]

**THE IRISH LAND QUESTION—MR. BLAKE'S SCHEMATA.**—Some suggestions for the settlement of the Irish land question have been drawn up by Mr. Blake, the member for Waterford, and issued in the form of a circular. Mr. Blake states that his plan aims at being self-sufficing, simple, and inexpensive. It proposes that valuations appointed by and under the General Valuation Office should, as soon as possible after the passing of the act, inspect each yearly holding and deliver to the landlord and tenant a certificate containing particulars as to land under pasture, land under tillage, mountain land, and bog. The probable cost for putting into good order by manuring, draining, &c. The present average value per acre, particularly as to state of house and out-offices, with the outlay necessary to put them into good order. Certificates should also state amount of grand jury cess for the last twelve months, poor rate for ditto; the average price of millers' wheat, oats, and barley for the last twelve months; also the average price of butter, beef, and mutton at nearest market town. Whenever the tenancy terminates by eviction or surrender a valuator is to give certificates of the then condition of the farm, and assuming that improvements had taken place calculated to enhance the letting value of the land to the extent of 10s per acre on an average. The valuation would award, say for example, for improvements in house, out-offices, &c. £50; for ten years of the increased letting value of the land at 10s per acre, £250. This total of £300 will become payable to the tenant after deducting any rent due, the valuator giving the landlord benefit of circumstances which increased the value of the farm independent of the action of the tenant. Mr. Blake's paper is similar to one presented by him in 1865 to the select committee on the tenure of land.—[Flag of Ireland.]

We learn that several landowners in the north of the county Wexford have resolved to reclaim an unproductive marsh of some two thousand acres, which is situated on their properties. The funds will be borrowed from the Commissioners of Public Works as provided by Act of Parliament. A Wexford firm of civil engineers has already received instructions to survey the land, and it is likely that the execution of the plan of reclamation will have the good effect of giving some employment to many idle but willing hands.—Nation.

It is a pleasure to us to do our part in acquainting the Irish public to a new national work of John Cornelius O'Callaghan will soon be published in numbers, at a popular price, by Messrs. Cameron and Ferguson, of Glasgow. It will be a history of the Irish Brigades in France during the period between the English and French Revolutions, and we learn that more than twenty years have been spent by Mr. O'Callaghan in the collection and arrangement of materials. In 'The Green Book' he has given a standard work of great admitted value to the national literature of Ireland. We keep this fact in grateful memory, and cordially bespeak for the coming book such a reception as is merited by the interest of the subject, and by the well-won reputation of the author.—Nation.

A New Q. C.—The announcement that Mr. Benjamin of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed a Q. C. by Mr. Justice Hannen may not perhaps cause much remark, though many will be astonished at the statement that Mr. Benjamin was called to the bar only three years ago; but those who will carry their memory back a little way will perhaps recognize in Mr. Benjamin the right-hand man of Mr. Jefferson Davis in the great American war between the Confederates and the Federals. Mr. Benjamin came to England on the defeat of the cause with which he had identified himself. He was received gladly by English lawyers, and has made this country his own.—Freeman.

**FROM LIVERPOOL TO IRELAND FOR THREE-PENCE!**—A brisk competition is at present carried on between the rival steamship companies trading between Liverpool and Dundalk, and for several days past passengers are carried between the two ports at a rate of 6d each—viz., 3d to Dundalk and 3d back again.

**SOMETHING WROKE.**—A correspondent of the Derry Journal states that there is now, in connection with the post office in Ireland, a regular system of stealing money orders sent from America to this country. The orders are taken out, and endorsement forged, the money got from the bank, and the letters (in some cases at least) sent on to their destination. When letters of inquiry are sent from America, they fail to reach their destination, though often posted at the same time, but differently addressed, come safely to hand. This seems to prove that the robbers are connected with the post office.

**ORANGISM IN LURGAN.**—The Northern Whig of Saturday reports that there has been more wrecking of houses in the vicinity of Lurgan. It took place early on Sunday morning, and it appears to have been conducted in a very cool and deliberate manner. Several persons were engaged in it. They went apparently armed with pitchforks, and even firearms; and in three instances they picked out the houses of the Roman Catholics situated among houses occupied by Protestants, and smashed the windows of selected houses. In one instance they attempted to burst open the door, but failed; and then they broke the windows, simply cheering and firing shots when their exemplary work was completed. In every instance the people whose houses were attacked are said to have been quite inoffensive individuals, living at peace with their Protestant neighbours, whose houses were in no way interfered with; but they were all Roman Catholics, which seems to have been the offence for which they were made to suffer.

**ORANGIS OUTRAGE.**—On Sunday morning about two o'clock a party of Orangemen returning from a night's debauch in a public-house, and accompanied with the usual discordant noise of pipe and drum when passing the houses of some Catholics they and smashed their windows, without any provocation whatever, the inmates being at the same time sound asleep in bed.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it is reported that the Right Hon. O. Forster will be raised to the peerage during the recess, and proceed to Ireland, as successor to Earl Spencer as Viceroy.

The Irish Times says: 'Since the visit of Mr. Blake and Mr. McCarthy Downing to Chatham prison, and their representation to the Home Secretary of the manner in which O'Donovan Rossa and Burke have been treated by the authorities, Mr. Bruce has issued instructions calculated to secure considerable relaxation of that unnecessarily severe discipline which

the convicts and their friends for months past have been actively engaged in urging the Government to adopt.'

**DROGHEDA, Aug. 23.**—An open air meeting attended by 20 000 persons, was held here to-day in favour of granting an amnesty to the Fenians. Bands played popular Fenian airs, and enthusiastic speeches were made. The resolutions adopted declare that further condemnation of Fenian prisoners is unwise, impolitic and unjust.

**DISPOSAL OF THE GALWAY STRAMERS.**—It is stated that the Galway steamers, Columbia, Ibernia, and Anglia have been disposed of by the liquidators of Overend, Gurney & Co. at an immense depreciation from their original cost. The Columbia and Anglia having been purchased by the Turkish Government and the Ibernia being fitted as a twin screw for Telegraph purposes.

**MILITARY NEWS.**—The town of Macroom has ceased to be a military station. The company of the 70th Regiment which had been quartered there for the past three months occupying portions of the workhouse left yesterday by train for Cork, en route for Kinsale under the command of Captain Rogers and Lieutenant Maturia. During the stay in the town, both soldiers and civilians fraternized most thoroughly, and the conduct of the former was so creditable, that it brought forth a complimentary notice from a large meeting of the Macroom Board of Guardians held on Saturday. At that meeting Lord Bantry expressed his opinion that the withdrawal of the troops from the town whilst every other town of its size and population had military in it was a slur on the people of Macroom. The chairman of the board, Mr. Robert Nettles directly dissented from his lordship and considered the presence of the military in the town was a slur on them. The people of Macroom speak in high terms of the soldiers of the 70th and the latter left with regret.

Mrs. Morony a young Irish lady of great personal attraction and of good position in the County Clare obtained £2 000 damages in an action at Croynod against Mr. Lee of the 13th Regiment for a breach of promise of marriage.

On Wednesday three sheriff's bailiffs from Kantark named Ring, Bright, and Quinlan, proceeded to Mr. Daniel Hanlon's of Drogheda to effect an ejection at suit of Mr. Denis O'Callaghan of Caberduigan, for non-payment of rent. It appears that Hanlon's wife was made aware of the visit of the bailiffs for whom she immediately prepared a warm reception in the shape of a pot of boiling water and when the bailiffs were about entering the house she discharged the water at them and they took flight. Ring who was the most outrageous of the three was the first to enter and accordingly received the most of the water. He has been severely scolded. The others escaped with a slight sprinkling.—Gork Examiner, August 4.

Belfast has lost two of its most eminent merchants, who were both on Sunday night, August 1, suddenly removed by death from the community in which they played an honorable part. The one Montague Baldwin Mulligan, Esq. died at Bangor; and Jonathan Richardson, Esq. of Glenmore, early yesterday morning at Craigdarraugh. For the past six months Mr. Mulligan has occupied the position of chairman of the Water Board, and fulfilled the arduous duties connected with that important trust with credit to himself and satisfaction to the ratepayers generally. Liberal in politics, he never ostentatiously paraded his opinions before the public or took any active part in the politics of the day, and this together with a kind and gentlemanly demeanor, which he had at all times exhibited, rendered him a general favorite with his fellow citizens of all creeds and parties, by whom his sudden loss will be deeply felt and universally regretted. Mr. Richardson is well known in connection with the firm of J. N. Richardson, Sons, & Oswald, of Donegal Place, whose bleachworks are at Glenmore. He was a staunch Conservative, and one of the most zealous of those who organized the demonstrations in defence of the disembowelled Establishment for the past two years over the province. His death will create a blank that will not soon be filled up in our local commercial circles, and even outside Ireland his demise will be looked upon as a heavy calamity for the firm with which he was connected has always occupied a high position among the linenocracy of Ulster.—Ulster Examiner.

**THE SHARK AND HIS PREY.**—A remarkable case of attempted proselytism has recently been brought before the public by the proceedings of the Guardians of the North Dublin Union. The facts, briefly stated are that a medical officer of Creagh Dispensary is a man named Ballinseale, who bears the appropriate name of 'Sharkey,' managed to get possession of a deaf and dumb child, the daughter of a poor woman in the locality, and, although mother and child were known to be Catholic, arranged with the managers of the Protestant Deaf and Dumb Institution at Clarendon Dublin, for the reception of the girl and sent her off from Ballinseale with the intention of committing her to their charge. By a fortunate accident the whole thing miscarried. The guard of the train who was directed to hand over the little girl, on her arrival in Dublin, to the charge of the Clarendon officials, who were to be in waiting for her at the terminus, was changed at one of the stations; the guard who took his place knew nothing of the matter; and the consequence was that when the little girl arrived in Dublin, she had no one to do but wander about the streets, where she was found by the police who took her to the North Dublin Workhouse. It was there elicited from her that she was a Catholic; she was registered as such, and sent by the Guardians to the Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institution at Cabra. By Mr. Sharkey was balked of his prey. The proselytizers however, made an endeavor to recover the child; the guardians communicated with her mother on the subject, learned from her that she wished her to remain in the institution where the guardians had placed her, and would object to her removal to that for which Mr. Sharkey had intended her. In view of these facts the Poor Law Commissioners thought it their duty to communicate with their officers; Dr. Sharkey and inquired of him whether he had acted as he had done. In reply they received from him a letter, which was read at the last meeting of the guardians, and which several Protestant gentlemen among them stigmatised as 'evasive and unsatisfactory.' Capt. Lindsay and Mr. Hyndman, both Protestants, spoke in terms of Dr. Sharkey's conduct, and ultimately, on the suggestion of Mr. Thomas Atkins, a resolution was proposed and adopted, calling the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners to the fact that 'by Dr. Sharkey's improper conduct the North Dublin Union has been fixed with the support of this deaf mute, at the cost of £15 per annum; and requesting them to hold a special investigation at Ballinseale into the doctor's conduct in connection with the child Adams; and his attempt to send her to an institution of a different religion from her own.' The resolution concludes with the following suggestive paragraph:—'We beg to state to the Commissioners that it was sworn by the child's mother, before Mr. Robinson, that there was another deaf mute in the Ballinseale Union.' It is to be hoped the Commissioners will act promptly and fairly on the request and suggestions contained in this resolution, and so put a check to the very objectionable practices disclosed by these proceedings. The sharks of proselytism are odious creatures anywhere; but what is not to be tolerated is that they should be free to pursue their prey while entrusted with the duties of a public office, and in receipt of a salary from the pockets alike of Protestant and Catholic ratepayers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

**CATHOLICS IN LONDON.**—According to the Catholic Directory, there are now in London and its suburbs about ninety churches and chapels belonging to that religion. It is curious to look back no farther than

sixty years and see how differently the Romanists have been circumstanced.—In the Strangers' Guide through London for 1808 there are enumerated only eleven Catholic places of worship in London and two in the suburbs.

**DEATH OF THE RECTOR OF STONYPURST COLLEGE.**—The Rev. Father Henry, Rector of Stonypurst College, died there on Wednesday. Father Henry was very much respected. Formerly he was at St. Walburg's Church, Preston, and whilst there, was a most valuable and indefatigable worker for the mission; it was mainly under his surveillance that the church was finished, and that the magnificent spire attached to it was raised. About thirty years ago he left St. Walburg's, and went to Mount St. Mary's, where he remained for about six months, and was then appointed Rector of Stonypurst College. Father Henry has been in a declining state for some time. He was about forty-four years of age. His remains will be interred at Stonypurst.

**THE STAFFED CLUB.**—This society, which was established by Catholic gentlemen in London, in 1852 in about to be reorganized and placed on a better footing. The accommodation for members in Saville Row, Regent-street, has utterly become inadequate to their numbers, and a circular has been issued by the Committee with a view to obtaining new members, and taking or building another house. Lord Edward Howard has just accepted the Presidency of the club, and the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Bute, and most of the Catholic noblemen and gentry of England belong to it, either as life members or subscribers. The Catholic Bishops and Archbishops of England and Ireland are honorary members ex officio, and his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster has frequented it occasionally during many years.

**SARVIN'S STARR.**—On Wednesday, at the chambers of Vice-Chancellor Malins, an application was made to Mr. Buckley, the chief clerk in the case of 'Sarvin v. Starr and others,' for the production of documents preparatory to the hearing of the cause. Messrs. Tucker were for the two principal defendants, Starr and Kennedy, and Messrs. Parker for the other eight defendants. Mr. P. W. Blake was for Miss Sarvin the plaintiff. Two summonses had been taken out in the matter for the production of documents, and it appeared that the answers had been filed, and no objection taken to them. In reply to the chief clerk, the plaintiff's solicitor said they did not intend to except to the answers. The summonses on the present occasion were by the defendants on the plaintiff, for the production of documents. It was stated that a rule was pending in the Queen's Bench for a new trial, and the solicitor, Mr. Roberts required the documents at Hull, where the inspection ought to be. Then again it was contended, on the part of the defendants, that the inspection, for the convenience of all parties, should be in London. The chief clerk (Mr. Buckley) thought that the inspection should be in London, and made an order that the plaintiff should make an affidavit of the documents in her possession in a month, and the inspection be in town. Order accordingly.

**THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN ENGLAND.**—You have already announced that raids are to be made next session on the Established Church in Wales—that an attempt will be made to turn English Archbishops and Bishops out of the House of Peers—and that the attention of the First Lord of the Treasury is to be called by a Scotch Member to the propriety of introducing a bill to abolish the annual grant from the Consolidated Fund of £23,000 to the Church of Scotland computing personal interests connected therewith in the same manner as has been effected under the Irish Church Act, with the Regium Donum and the Maynooth Grant. The work of disestablishment and disendowment is not to stop here. One of the London metropolitan members has given notice that when Parliament reassembles he will call attention to the present unsatisfactory position of the Established Church in its relation to the great body of the people, and invite the House to the consideration of such changes as, whilst thoroughly consistent with the doctrines and principles of the Church shall bring it more into harmony with opinions and feelings of the country and make it more efficient for the evangelization and instruction of the whole community.—Irish Times.

A dock which has cost a million pounds sterling and has been nine years in building; has just been completed at Hull England.

An English firm is manufacturing for the Russian Government a huge steam hammer which will weigh in all about one thousand tons.

London, Aug. 24.—Rear Admiral Henry Osbald has been appointed to the command of the English Pacific squadron, vice Admiral Geo. F. Hastings.

It is the general impression that the continuance of the late dry, cool weather has been of immense service to the crops. Much corn has already been gathered. Another fortnight like this and the crisis of the harvest will be over. The copious rains which fell some time ago, though they did not damage the corn, the favorable change in the weather stopped the advance in prices of all sorts of corn; but great fluctuations are still expected, as the crops throughout Europe, with the exception of those in the interior of Russia, promise to be light.

It is found in Liverpool that the number of commitments to gaol increases with the warm weather and with abundance of work to be done. The number of arrests in summer is larger than during a severe and trying winter.

**A RELIC OF THE PAST.**—In pulling down some houses in Birchin Lane, London, an interesting relic of Roman antiquity, as it is supposed, has been discovered. The object is a tomb of brickwork under the foundation of the house. On opening it a skeleton was discovered, with a lamp at the feet and a vase of gold coins at the head. There was a date inscribed on the tomb, which has been read by an antiquarian as a 407.

**SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A LUNATIC.**—A shocking case of cruelty has come to light in Leicestershire, and has caused considerable agitation throughout the county. A few days ago information was conveyed to F. Goodyear, Esq., chief constable of the county, which induced him to communicate with the Commissioners in Lunacy, the result being that gentleman sent by the commissioners, accompanied by Mr. J. Buck, surgeon of the Leicestershire and Rutland Lunatic Asylum, several magistrates, and a police superintendent visited a lodge in the parish of Sheepshead, near Loughborough, occupied by a small farmer. There a shocking spectacle was revealed to them. A poor distressed creature seventy-four years old, with his hands fastened in front of him by handcuffs, and his feet confined by manacles was chained to the wall of a small apartment; and from the keeper Black it was elicited that the wretched prisoner's name was Bizley Wild, a relative of the late Mr. Wild, J. P., of Coostock, in Nottinghamshire. He had been under care of the farmer for 33 years, and previously in another man's custody for a like period. During the whole of this time he had been kept chained up in the manner described. His keeper had been receiving a pound a week with his charge, who, it is only fair to say, was when discovered, well nourished, healthy, and clean. He was never, it seems, relieved from his chains, whether asleep or awake. When taking his meals he was fastened to a chair, and when he retired at night was chained by the chains to the bed, while the handcuffs encircled his wrists. From his meals he appears to have been taken like a dog to his kennel, and chained to the wall, there to shuffle about in his confinement with the everlasting clank of his manacles. An informant was at one laid against the farmer for not having taken proper care of him.

**CONSERVATIVE WORKING-MEN'S DROGNY.**—Somehow or other there is no decency to be found in the Toryism of the lower classes who profess that political creed. This is not an assertion, it is a fact; as proved by the proceedings that took place last Saturday at Knowsley.

That party announced for several days past that on Saturday last they would have a grand gala at Knowsley, and they had it! The Earl of Derby had given the use of his splendid grounds for the fête, and from the character of the proceedings it might fairly be asked—are they Conservative working men belonging to a civilized community? Their conduct on that day was simply disgraceful, to say the least of it, and will in future enable the noble Earl to appreciate the sterling worth of his outside supporters, and he may well wish to be saved from his friends.

A fearful murder has been committed at Brisbane the victim being the Rev Mr. Hill, minister of the Wesleyan Church, Brunswick street and the murderer George Blison who made an attempt on the life of Mr. Kinella inspector at the Eastern Market some time back for which crime he was confined in the Pentridge goal. It appears that Mr. Hill attended at Pentridge goal in his ministerial capacity. He entered Blison's cell, and in accordance with usage the door was closed and locked the minister and the prisoner being left together. After some time the warden heard Mr. Hill rise as if to come away, and then heard him exclaim, 'Mercy man,' but, as it is stated, regarding the exclamation as probably a part of the religious exercises they were engaged in he felt no alarm. On opening the door, however, he saw Mr. Hill lying on the floor with the back part of his head beaten in and the cell floor covered with blood. The unfortunate gentleman was just breathing his last as the warden entered and the wretched murderer, as if horror struck at his own deed crouched in the further corner of the cell. The alarm bell was rung double entries were posted and all the prisoners at once brought under lock and key. On an examination being made of the cell it was found that the prisoner had succeeded in wrenching off a portion of the ironwork of his stretcher evidently with the intention of using it as a weapon for a murderous attack upon some one. At present there is no evidence to lead us to suppose that he entertained any feeling of hatred to his victim. It is supposed it was merely the murderous mania of the wretch that urged him to commit the fatal act.—Brisbane Courier.

**WASHED FROM THE ISLAND OF MAN PACKET.**—A very lamentable accident occurred on Monday on board the mail steamer from Douglas Isle of Man. A lady was either thrown into the sea by a lurch of the ship, or threw herself over. Every exertion was made to bring the ship quickly and a boat was lowered, but search was unavailing.

The full particulars which have been obtained of the late atrocious outrage on the Old Kent road only go to show still more fully its daring character. Mrs. Peake does not live alone as the account published on Wednesday would seem to imply; but her husband, who is an excise officer, and the other members of the family were from home when the house was entered. The only persons there besides Mrs. Peake was her daughter, who is about fifteen years of age, was lying on a bed in the back first floor room, when a man entered and roused her. She said she supposed he had come to rob the house, upon which he struck her a tremendous blow on the head with some sharp instrument Mrs. Peake thinks it was a hammer. He then left the room, but hearing Mrs. Peake cry out he returned and struck her still more savagely. Her daughter was upstairs dressing, and ran down on hearing her mother's cries; but on meeting a man on the stairs, rushed back to her bedroom and locked herself in, calling for assistance from the window. Within twenty yards of Mr. Peake's house is the Victoria Tavern, and Mr. Wriggleworth, the proprietor, his barman, and others, ran immediately to the spot, and having obtained an entrance into the breakfast-room, a most horrible and he rendering sight met their view—Mrs. Peake had recovered herself sufficiently to crawl down stairs into the front room, where she presented a most pitiable appearance, her head being dreadfully wounded and her clothes covered with blood, and all she could be got to say was, 'up stairs a man with a hammer has killed me.'

**MR. GLADSTONE'S OWN REPORTER.**—The Prime Minister has resolved on a step hardly less important than that which has brought about the abolition of the Established Church. It is stated that he will, either in the companionship of Mr. Bright, or by himself, visit and inspect Ireland this autumn, and become his own reporter on the actual state of the country. This is one of the most important resolves that a great and comprehensive minded statesman could arrive at, and one that will be duly appreciated by the Irish people. The competent general leaves nothing to subordinates, no matter how well trained they may be. He visits and critically inspects every point of his camp, and estimates his own mind of the situation in which his forces are placed. So it will be the Prime Minister, for he knows that he can make himself more fully and fairly acquainted with the state of the country than he could from all the blue books ever issued. He can hear see, and judge for himself, and few will be hardy enough to say he is not capable of judging when he hears the evidence. The step may be preparatory to a good bill on the land question; however, it may be fairly presumed that the great man will meet with a hearty Irish welcome.

The July herring fishery has proved a failure over the whole of Scotland. At Wick the capital of the country, so far as this branch of fishing industry is concerned, only 1,413 crans of herring has been captured up to Saturday last, which makes the July fishery of this year the lowest on record. At one time as many as 30,000 barrels of these fish were captured during that month, and in the period of five years, viz, from 1843 to 1847 inclusive, 1,000,000 barrels of herring were got from the bay of Wick alone in the month of July.

**THE POLICE AS WITNESSES.**—It is said that policemen do not always speak the truth on oath, and that one policeman is ready to swear that black is white to support the statement of a member of the force. This is sad but natural and not preventable. We must remember that policemen are frail creatures, that they are men as we are, and with like passions and weaknesses. It is the business of the policeman to haul offenders before the magistrate. Besides the enjoyment of a morning in the criminal court, and it may be, a day or two at the Criminal Court, the policeman is rewarded and promoted for the manifestation of zeal in the service. Can it be wondered at that the policeman should give his evidence the coloring and extension necessary to ensure a conviction? Nothing is more unpleasant to a sensitive person than the professional manner in which police give their evidence. It is part of their business to give evidence, and, of course, they know what they are about; and do not feel the difficulties that beset the non-professional witness. It is neither desirable nor possible to destroy that esprit de corps which induces the members of the force to support one another without regard to the obligation to speak nothing but the truth. The fact is we are rather too fond of police evidence. Before committing a prisoner for trial, the magistrate warns the accused person that he may make a statement, but that what he says will be at his peril; yet the police are encouraged to hear and report the statements of persons whom they arrest. We merely cite this as a proof of our fondness for police evidence. Perhaps it would be going too far to put an end to police evidence altogether, or to refuse to receive any evidence from a policeman unless corroborated by an independent witness; but in most instances we ought to adopt such a rule, seeing that a police evidence is necessarily a biased and prejudiced witness. At present every man's liberty and reputation may be placed in imminent jeopardy by the fear or malice of police officers.—Law Journal.

**BURNING AN INFANT.**—Mary Fullen, a single woman, Edward Pallen, 65, a laborer, and Marie P. Her, his wife, were charged at Bow-street with being concerned in concealing the birth of a child to which

Mary Fullen gave birth on the 5th ultimo. A detective deposed that on Wednesday afternoon he went to 37, Great Wild-street, and saw the three prisoners. He asked Mary Fullen what was done with the child, and she said, 'Well, to tell you the truth, I delivered myself and burnt the child.' Annie Frederick who lived in the same house as the prisoner, 27, Great Wild-street, stated that on Thursday last she was proceeding into the kitchen and met Mrs. Pallen coming up stairs. Mrs. Pallen said her niece was very ill. Witness asked if she should go for a doctor, and Mrs. Pallen said 'no my husband would have anybody in the room but himself. He always delivers her. The following Saturday Mrs. Pallen came into the shop of witness and said it was all over. Witness asked what was done with the child. The prisoner said, 'I am afraid to tell because I am so dreadfully ill-used. My husband took it with him at six o'clock in the morning. Soon after there was a loud scream. Witness went into the kitchen and saw Mrs. Pallen lying on the ground. She said her husband had knocked her down. He was very excited and said he knew she would get him hanged by her tongue. Mary Anne Stephens, another married woman, residing in the same house, said she asked Mrs. Fullen what was done with the child, and she replied—'My husband is very good at opening the sawers. He would put the child down and no one would know anything about it. Three or four times it has been the same. Witness asked why she did not make it known, and the former replied that if she did her husband would murder her. The case was adjourned.

UNITED STATES.

The solemn and imposing ceremony of laying of the corner-stone of a new German Catholic Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Longhlo, on the corner of North Fifth and Seventh streets, Williamsburgh, of which the Rev. J. Hauptman is Pastor, occurred last Sunday evening, in the presence of an immense congregation of persons of all ages and both sexes, including a number of the Catholic civic and military organizations of the locality. A very large number of clergymen assisted the good Bishop.—Irish American.

**THE PASSIONISTS IN AMERICA.**—The Order of the Passionists have recently made their elections as follows: Provincial for the United States—The Very Rev. Albinus Magnus, Consultors of the Provincial—Very Revs. Guadentius, and Luke Bandinelli. Father Dominic is to be Master of Novices; Father Anthony is Rector of St. Paul's—the oldest house of the Order in these States, to which the Passionists were called by the late Bishop of Pittsburgh, Dr. O'Connor. Father John Phillip Bandinelli remains Rector at West Hoboken. Father Martin Meagher is Rector at Dunkirk, and Father Lang, Rector near Baltimore.—N. Y. Freeman.

**INCREASE OF CATHOLIC CHURCHES.**—Father P. J. R. Murphy displays as much business capacity in organizing and constructing churches as he does talent and knowledge in theological discussion with his Puritan opposers. Within a year the six following churches under his charge have been erected and are now used for religious service: St. Mary's Church at Waverly; St. Bridget's at Leroy, Bremer county; St. Joseph's at Waterloo, and St. Patrick's at Eagle, in 'Black Hawk county'; St. Michael's at Neshub in Chickasaw county; another Church, St. Columbus, in Gorno Gordo county, near the junction of Floyd, Butler and Franklin counties. In addition to these, the materials are contracted and contracts for the buildings let for Catholic Churches at Hagerly's Settlement and Mason City. He also has a few other structures in contemplation. The labor and care necessary to accomplish this in addition to attending to his pastoral duties is nearly equal to all the Puritan preachers in Waverly.—Waverly (Iowa) News.

We make this truthful extract from a recent article in the New York Herald:—'The future welfare of Catholicity is largely bound up with the future of this Continent. We have a large Catholic population. They are devoted to the general cause with an enthusiasm which is made patent to every stranger who visits these shores; which our numerous Catholic churches and schools abundantly testify; which every American citizen admits, and of which every Catholic is proud. It was long the opinion that Catholicity could not live, far less flourish, away from State patronage and control. Long experience in Ireland, a growing experience in England and Scotland, and the history of the Catholic Church in this country have proved that this opinion is entirely wrong. Contrary to all Protestant teaching, Catholicity has been found to be perfectly compatible with free institutions. It is a fact that, notwithstanding the general disorganization of the age, the wild rebellion everywhere visible against Church tyranny, the Catholic Church is strong—stronger, perhaps, than it has been since the Reformation—so strong that it dares to meet in general council. Church and State have long since ceased to be a unit in the principal British colonies. Church and State are being violently wrenched asunder in the British Isles. Church and State have never been a unit in the United States. But Catholicity grows in England, gathers strength in Ireland, becomes mighty in America. Political freedom, in spite of the theorists, does not in any land cool the ardor or check the growth of genuine Catholicity.

New York, Aug. 23.—Seven laborers were precipitated to the ground by the fall of a scaffold in the new gas tank in East 21st street to-day, and all were severely injured.

Birmingham, Aug. 23.—The wooden building on Court street, occupied by Nogus Bros., grocers, was burned on Saturday night. Two other buildings were damaged by the flames. Loss \$9 000.

A correspondent of a Boston paper very truly says—'Sydney and Lingen coals from Nova Scotia are excellent coals for domestic use, and much of the Nova Scotia coal is as good for steam or smelting purposes as the average of English or Welsh coal.'

A private letter received in Louisville states that a party of fifteen men, masked and mounted, recently went to the house of James Crowders, on the Lebanon and Danville pike, and taking him out a short distance from the house, hanged him to the limb of a tree. The lynchers quoted his wife by holding a loaded pistol to her head. Within a month, it is said, three men have been taken out and hung by the party that lynched Crowders.

Immense quantities of goods are still going through Minnesota for the Red River country.

The coloured population of Cairo, Ill., is suffering martyrdom at the hands of water-melons. The race has a fondness for such fruit, and cholera morbus is its death on them.

The Indiana Secretary of State has prepared a pamphlet advertising the resources and attractions of that State, which is to be published in immense numbers and scattered broad cast throughout Europe.

By the laws of Minnesota a woman's property is entirely independent of her husband and is not liable to any charge for the support of herself, her husband or her family.

Information has been received at the office of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, of the seizure of the large tobacco manufactory of Henderson Brothers, at Keokuk, Iowa, and of the rectifying establishment of Dillinger & Stevenson, at Pittsburg, valued at \$18,000.