

The Irish Trophy at Wimbledon.—The most interesting of all the recent competitions was that for the Irish International Trophy, a prize of novel institution, intended to take rank with the Elcho Challenge Shield and Enfield International Trophy, and founded by representatives of the sister country, anxious that the branch of the United Kingdom which they are connected shall not appear backward in its encouragement of rifle shooting. Of all the permanent rewards yet offered to the Volunteers, the Irish Trophy is perhaps the most tasteful in design and artistic in execution. The cup, of large size, and of many hundred pounds intrinsic value, represents on the summit the exhortation of the Irish Monarch, Brian Boru, to his followers on the eve of their heroic encounter with the Danes upon a Good Friday, early in the eleventh century. The Cross, on the reverse side, achieved a victory as decisive over the Pagan superstitions of the foe as any celebrated in the annals of the Crusaders, and naturally it has been always a favourite point of reference in Irish annals. The central portion of the trophy displays allegorical figures of Britannia and Hibernia, with the head of the national wolf dog introduced in intermediate panels. The base exhibits two representations in silver of widely different character, one a well-executed medallion of a modern rifle competition; the other, with still more spirit in the design, an enthusiastic welcome by the genius of the Irish soil to an English Royal fleet, at what precise period of history is not determined. The conditions of the match prescribed that the trophy was to be competed for by the best shot from each of the English, Irish, and Scotch contingents taking part in the International Rifle match. Unavoidable circumstances prevented the Irish twenty from entering an appearance this year at Edinburgh, where the international contest was decided, so they were allowed to name a representative at Wimbledon, who, as shown by the result worthily upheld the national character. After a smart competition at 200, 500, and 600 yards, Lieutenant D. Hopkins, of the 41st Middlesex, carried off the trophy on behalf of Ireland, the English and Scotch representatives—Private O. Waterman, 1st Surrey, and Sergeant A. Penderleith, of the 1st Peoples, making respectively 50 and 45 points.—Times.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—The convict Furlong, whom Mr. Commissioner Ball, Q.O., sentenced to nine years' penal servitude at Wexford Assizes, on Thursday 12th, for robbery, has made a highly ingenious and daring attempt to escape from the county prison, where he is confined, awaiting transmission to one of the metropolitan convict prisons. Though it appears Furlong has never laid himself down to the sober duties of life to earn an honest livelihood, preferring a mode of life which requires more skill and labor to gain half the comfort, yet he has practiced himself at several trades. He can make shoes, do tailoring, and is an accomplished locksmith, as the bunches of skeleton keys found on him fully attest. The prison authorities, instead of utilizing his acquirements, have kept him, since his commitment, working in the shoemaker's workshop, which is situated on the top storey of one of the wards. It appears that at nine o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 13th inst., Furlong was visited by one of the warders, who looked him up in the prisoner's work-shop being secured by two doors some distance apart, with a bar between them. The window was strongly barred with iron, each bar being about five inches in the square. Notwithstanding all the precautions taken to prevent the escape of prisoners, in about ten minutes after the warder left Furlong, another warder went to the workshop, but upon opening the two doors which secured it, he discovered to his great surprise that the bird had flown. He instantly raised the alarm, and the other warders ran to the yard, but no trace of Furlong could they find. Soon, however, they heard a voice from the Governor's window, directing them to the ash pit, and upon proceeding thither they saw the wily robber emerging from beneath some straw. He did not feel at all discomfited upon being discovered, but coolly shook himself, and observed:—'Well, I made a bad job of it, after all.'—When Furlong's mode of escape from the workshop was ascertained, it is truly marvellous. The window was emerged from its upward of forty feet from the ground, and when examined it was found that he had cut one of the huge bars completely across as one end and pulled the other end from the socket. He then tied himself down from the window by a slender hempen rope, which he had made from the hemp used by him at his trade during his time in prison; but in withdrawing the rope to enable him to get over the prison walls he broke it and left a good part of it behind, taking enough with him to effect his purpose. When discovered by the warders he had already got over the inner wall, and had only to scale the outer wall to regain his liberty and to effect this he had a bag of sand fastened to the rope. Had he got five minutes more 'law' he would now be enjoying 'fresh fields and pastures new.' How Furlong procured the instrument to cut the heavy bar is only a matter for conjecture. It is supposed that a whip-saw was conveyed to him in a cake, given him on the day of his trial by the mother of his female companion. When retaken to prison he was put in irons, and will shortly be removed from this prison to Dublin, whence he will be transmitted to Spike Island. Furlong has been invariably a well-conducted prisoner, being always obedient, and unwilling to cause annoyance.—Wexford People.

The Rev. Robert Hamilton, the new rector of Dundalk, has given a peremptory order against the exhibition in places over which he has control of placards of the Irish Church Missions Society which are offensive to Roman Catholics.—Louth Advertiser.

In a semi-drunken brawl at Kilmacmahon, at midnight last Friday, a publican, named Michael, stabbed a person named Gettina, a woman, in the Kilmacmahon Prison, killing him instantly, the knife entering his heart. A verdict of manslaughter was returned as the deceased had inflicted some bad bruises on Michael.

AWFUL SUICIDE.—An awful case of suicide took place in Newport, on the morning of the 26th July. Patrick O'Grady, a shoemaker by trade, aged about 60 years, cut his throat from ear to ear. The deceased is very much regretted by all parties, and although he was subject to periodical fits of insanity he was harmless and gentle.—Limerick Reporter.

All alarm relative to the cattle plague has subsided. At a meeting of the Cattle Plague Committee held on the 2nd of Aug., in Dublin, the Lord Mayor presiding, a letter was read from Professor Ferguson, announcing that the English Privy Council had found it necessary to withdraw Professor Brown, his services being required elsewhere. The letter further stated that the country was free from cattle plague, and that all restrictions had been removed. A meeting of the National League was held in their rooms, Dorset Street, on Tuesday night, Mr. John Martin in the Chair; but the meeting had to be dissolved, owing to the rowdy and obstinate conduct of a large number of persons of the Fenian class that appear to have attended with the object of preventing the meeting. The league is a political association of advanced opinion, retaining on its programme local legislation as the one sovereign want of the country, and includes amongst its members a few gentlemen of admitted popularity. Only two or three priests, and none of the higher clergy are members of the body. For nearly the past twelve months, the meetings were suspended through prudential motives, during the Fenian troubles; and now an attempt was made to revive active, the Fenian agitators and physical force party defeated the attempt. Besides riotous interruption, stile eggs and other uncomplimentary missiles are said to have been availed of in order to close the proceedings.

An extensive discovery of what is pronounced to be Fenian ammunition was made on the 2nd of Aug. in Limerick by some boys playing in an old building known as the Black Buttery. In 27 boxes, well packed and made up no less than 6,000 ball cartridges were found, also a number of hand grenades and other destructive missiles. The constabulary were at once informed of the discovery, and have taken possession of the whole.

Thomas Calleran, of Castlebar, baker, having entered into the required bail and recognisances before Mr. O'Donnell, chief magistrate, was discharged and James Joseph O'Connell O'Callaghan, draper's assistant, having been permitted by the Government to emigrate to America, was on Wednesday handed over to an escort of constabulary, with instructions to see him embark on board the steamer at Queens-town for New York.

SUPPOSED CASES OF ASIATIC CHOLERA IN BELFAST.—It was very recently rumoured in town on Friday that the fearful epidemic which is at present creating such alarm in England had extended to Belfast, and that we were visited with the first case of cholera. On enquiry at the surgery of Dr. M'Murtry, North street, who attended the sufferer, we learned however, that it was not Asiatic, but a case of English cholera of an aggravated form. The patient, a man named James Duggan, was working at his trade as a gardener the whole of Thursday, and in the evening returned to his home in Hampden street off Agnes street, in his usual health. During the night he was seized with a sudden illness, and Dr. M'Murtry was called in. He attended to the sufferer, who is now in a fair way of recovery.—Belfast News-Letter.

MURPHY THE INFORMER.—A letter we publish to day calls attention to the trial which took place at petty sessions last week, in which a man named Murphy, who became a Fenian informer in Drogheda was charged with assaulting two respectable young men of this town, and one of whom he stabbed with a knife which he showed, he keeps about his person. The evidence given by the complainants was perfectly true. That given by Murphy, in his cross case, was nearly all fiction. But notwithstanding this, the magistrates decided to bind all parties to keep the peace, stating they would send the cases to quarter sessions were it not that Murphy wished to leave the town. That, however, was no reason for letting Murphy off scot free, and binding people who merely resisted a murderous assault, not to lift their hands against any one. Such decisions as this do great injury to the administration of the law, and we hope we shall never again witness such an extraordinary one in any court of justice.—Dunluth Democrat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INTERMENT OF CATHOLIC PAPERS.—The following letter appears in the *Dewsbury Chronicle*:—Sir,—The question of the burial of Catholic papers has for some time engaged the attention of the Dewsbury Burial Board. At the last meeting of the Board, as appears from the report of the proceedings in your impression of Saturday, it was announced that the formal request of a pauper to be buried with the rites of his church should, in future, be complied with.

This is, indeed, a gain, but you will permit me to observe that the fact of a Catholic dying in full communion with his Church, appears to me a sufficiently clear indication of the religious ceremony he would desire at his interment. Few, at the solemn hour of death, when the soul is preparing to meet the great and just Judge, are likely to think of the funeral service, or advert to the necessity of doing so.

The particular case which has brought the matter under the notice of the Board is one in point. From the registrar's book I find that Mary Murphy, aged 63, was interred upon the 5th of last April, at the consecrated side of the cemetery, the funeral service being read by the Rev. Wm. O. Daniel. About six weeks previous to her death, she became an inmate of the Union Workhouse. A resident of Dewsbury, on the day of her entrance, she sent for me, while yet at her lodgings, and with true Catholic instinct, begged me to pray for her spiritual welfare. During her illness she was attended by the Rev. P. Lynch, of Batley, who has charge of the Catholic inmates, and received, at his hands, the last sacraments of the church. There is no evidence that Mary Murphy made a formal request previous to her death to have the burial service read by the priest. Her wishes might, however, be sufficiently understood. Dying in the bosom of the Catholic Church, she would naturally desire to participate in all the privileges with which that Church delights to honour the remains of her departed children. Nor is it at all clear that her wishes were consulted upon the subject; for, had the question been put to her, would she not have requested a Catholic burial? In a local paper of Saturday, Mr. Yeoman, a gentleman who, from his position as a Guardian of the Poor, may be considered as authority, is reported to have expressed himself as follows:—'He (the master) is to do as he thinks proper where there is no wish expressed before death.' In other words, the master may use his own discretion. Anxious, then, as the master is represented to be to administer the law with fairness and kindness, it is unreasonable to expect that in all similar cases, acting upon the good old maxim, 'Favoris implendi' he will be guided by the presumed wishes of the deceased persons, and permit them to be buried with the rites of the Faith in which they have lived and died?

In the highest interests of religion, which, like God, is love, and whose dearest heritage are His own poor, it would be well that the circumstances of which the cemetery on the 5th of last April was the scene, should for the future, be avoided. If the law is fairly and justly carried out, this much-desired result will surely be attained. Not in the spirit of complaint was it the matter was mooted, but in the sincere hope of securing a remedy for what was justly deemed a grievance.

The interest the vicar and gentlemen of the Burial Board have taken in the matter merits the warmest approval.

Apologising for the length of this letter, believe me, Sir, yours very faithfully,

WILLIAM R. KENNY.

Catholic Chapel House, Dewsbury.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THE PROBATION.—Friday, Aug. 10.—The Lord Chancellor read

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen: We are commanded by Her Majesty, in releasing you from the labors of a protracted session, to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied your selves to your parliamentary duties.

Her Majesty has much satisfaction in informing you that her relations with all foreign powers are on the most friendly footing.

Her Majesty has watched with anxious interest the progress of the war which has recently convulsed a great portion of the continent of Europe. Her Majesty cannot have been an indifferent spectator of events which have seriously affected the positions of sovereigns and princes with whom Her Majesty is connected by the closest ties of relationship and friendship; but Her Majesty has not deemed it expedient to take part in a contest in which neither the honor of the crown nor the interest of the people demanded any active intervention on her part. Her Majesty can only express an earnest hope that the negotiations now in progress between the belligerent powers may lead to such an arrangement as may lay the foundation of a secure and lasting peace.

A wide-spread treacherous conspiracy, having for its objects the subversion of Her Majesty's authority in Ireland, the confiscation of property, and the establishment of a republic having its seat in Ireland, and deriving its principal support from neutralized

civilians of a foreign and friendly State, compelled Her Majesty at the commencement of the present session to assent to a measure recommended by her representative in Ireland for the temporary suspension in that part of Her Majesty's dominions of the Habeas Corpus Act. That measure, firmly but temperately acted on by the Irish executive, had the effect of repressing any outward manifestations of treasonable intentions, and of causing the withdrawal from Ireland of the greater portion of these foreign agents by whom the conspiracy was mainly fostered. The leaders, however, of this movement were not deterred from prosecuting their criminal designs beyond the limits of Her Majesty's dominions. They even attempted, from the territories of the United States of America, an inroad upon the peaceful subjects of Her Majesty in her North American provinces. That attempted inroad, however, only served to manifest in the strongest manner the loyalty and devotion of Her Majesty's subjects in those provinces, who, without exception of creed or origin, united in defence of their Sovereign and their country. It served also to show the good faith and scrupulous attention to international rights displayed by the Government of the U. States, whose active interference, by checking an attempted invasion of a friendly State, mainly contributed to protect Her Majesty's dominions against the evils of a predatory inroad.

Her Majesty would have been rejoiced at the close of the present session to have been enabled to put an end to the exceptional legislation which she was compelled to sanction at the commencement, but the protection which Her Majesty owes to her loyal subjects leaves her no alternative but that of asserting to the advice of her Parliament to continue till their next meeting the provision of the existing law. Her Majesty looks anxiously forward to the time when she may be enabled to revert to the ordinary provisions of the law.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the public service, and for the naval and military defences of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Her Majesty has seen with great concern the monetary pressure which for a period of unprecedented duration has weighed upon the interests of the country. The consequent embarrassment appeared at one moment to be aggravated by so general a feeling of distrust and alarm that Her Majesty, in order to restore confidence, authorised her Ministers to recommend to the directors of the Bank of England a course of proceeding suited to the emergency. This, though justifiable under the circumstances, might have led to an infringement of the law. But Her Majesty has the satisfaction of being able to inform you that no such infringement has taken place, and that although that monetary pressure is not yet sensibly mitigated, alarm is subsiding, and the state of trade being sound, and the condition of the people generally prosperous, Her Majesty entertains a sanguine hope that confidence will soon be restored.

Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction, and with deep gratitude to Almighty God, that He has so far favored the measures which have been adopted for staying the fearful pestilence which has visited our herds and flocks, that its destructive effects have been in a great measure checked, and there is reason to hope for its entire extinction at no distant period. In the meantime Her Majesty has given assent to a measure which has been introduced for the relief of those districts which have suffered the most severely from its visitation.

Her Majesty regrets that this country has at length been the subject of the fearful visitation of cholera, which has prevailed in other European countries, but from which it has hitherto been happily exempt.—Her Majesty has directed that a form of prayer to Almighty God, suitable to the present exigency, should be offered up in all the churches of this realm, and Her Majesty has given her cordial approval to legislative measures sanctioning the adoption by local authorities of such steps as science and experience have shown to be most effectual for the checking of this fearful malady. Her Majesty hopes that those in whose hands so large and beneficial an authority is left will not be slow to execute the powers entrusted to them, and that they will be seconded in their endeavors by all who have at heart the safety and well being of her people. In connection with this subject Her Majesty hopes that a bill, to which she has given her ready assent, for improving the navigation of the river Thames, may incidentally be conducive to the public health.

Her Majesty has great satisfaction in congratulating the country and the world at large on the successful accomplishment of the great design of connecting Europe and America by the means of an electric telegraph. It is hardly possible to anticipate fully the extent of the benefits which may be conferred on the human race by this signal triumph of scientific enterprise, and Her Majesty has pleasure in expressing her deep sense of what is due to the private energy, which in spite of repeated failure and discouragement, has at length for the second time, succeeded in establishing direct communication between the two continents. Her Majesty trusts that no impediment may occur to interrupt the success of this great undertaking, calculated as it undoubtedly is to cement yet closer the ties which bind Her Majesty's North American colonies to their mother country, and to promote the unrestricted intercourse and friendly feeling which it is most desirable should subsist between Her Majesty's dominions and the great republic of the United States.

Her Majesty is aware that in returning to your respective homes many of you have duties to perform hardly less important than those which belong to you in your legislative capacity. Her Majesty places full reliance on the loyalty and devotion with which you will discharge those duties. And her Majesty earnestly prays that your influence and efforts may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, tend to the welfare, prosperity, and contentment of her people.

On the conclusion of the reading of the Speech, the Speaker and other members of the Lower House retired, and Parliament was formally prorogued till Thursday, the 25th of October next.

ARMS FOR CANADA.—The *Times* of the 7th has the following:—The chartered transports 'Norma,' 'Harlequin,' and 'Sir John Moore,' with heavy guns, wrought-iron carriages, shot, shell, rockets, saddlery, &c., have sailed from Woolwich Arsenal for Quebec, Montreal, and Halifax, and the 'G. E. Putnam,' at the Arsenal pier, is expected to sail during the week.

THE SUSPICIOUS EXPEDITION TO FAROE.—The Tornado, lately at the Faroe Islands in company with certain vessels, is now in Leith Roads, where she has been for some time; and the accounts received of her, furnished by her crew, are important, if reliable. The Spanish Consul General has been in Leith, and, aided by the local Consul and others, is inquiring into their doings, but with what result has not been allowed to transpire. Several of the crew of the Tornado have claimed their discharge, and from them it has been learnt that on the 10th of July last they were engaged at Hamburg, where the vessel was then lying, to serve on board of her on a voyage to London or any other port in the United Kingdom. She left Hamburg five days afterwards; but in place of directing her course to Great Britain she proceeded to Faroe Islands, where she met two steamers in a narrow creek, on each side of which rose high snow-covered mountains. By this time the crew learning that they had been deceived, were in a state of mutiny, and refused to work. The cargoes of the steamers that met the Tornado, consisted of Armstrong guns, powder, shot, shell, swords, and small firearms; and an attempt was made to transfer these to the Tornado, but the crew refused to engage in the work, and therefore the transshipment could not be proceeded with promptly. Meanwhile the Coastguard of the place communicated with their superiors, and

the vessels were ordered to put to sea. Upon the master of the Tornado promising to take his ship into an English port, and giving the men two months' pay, in addition to what they had agreed to give at Hamburg, they consented to go with him. The other two steamers having left the Faroe Islands first, the Tornado departed on the 22d or the 23d of July, steamed direct to Leith, and cast her anchor in the Roads. On her arrival she reported that there were four of the crew affected with diarrhoea or cholera, and that the owner who was on board, had a broken leg. The Custom officers reported the circumstance to the local authorities, and Dr. Williamson and the Inspector of Nuisances went out to the ship. The men affected with diarrhoea soon recovered, and the owner, whose right leg was fractured by a fall at the Faroe Islands, was removed ashore. The crew claimed their discharge, and several of them left the ship satisfied; but others of them, considering that they had not received all the pay bargained for, came on shore and put their case into the hands of a solicitor. There is nothing on board of the Tornado, and nothing has transpired to warrant the authorities to interfere with her, so that she lies at anchor unmolested. She sails from Glasgow, and is reported to have been built on the Clyde, as a blockade runner; but the American was coming to an end either before or soon after her completion, she was of no use in that service. She is a screw steamer of 495 tons, but looks larger; has engines of 350 horse power, and is reported to be a fast sailer under steam or sail. She has no cargo on board, beyond a few bales of hammocks. She has 16 gunports, which are boarded over in the meantime. Her boats have taken ashore. The destination of the other vessels whose names are known is uncertain. They both left London, one clearing out for Gibraltar, and the other for Hamburg; but when at sea they changed their course and ran for the Faroe Islands.—*Scotsman*.

REFORM MEETING AT THE GUILDHALL.—A meeting convened at the instance of the Reform League and the London Working Men's Association was held on Wednesday evening, at the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The meeting was announced to take place at half-past seven o'clock but long before that hour the approaches to the hall were densely thronged. Those who mustered there appeared to be for the most part working men, and their behavior was good-humoured and quiet. Few if any, 'roughs' were to be seen among the crowd.

Before the proceedings commenced the hall, which is capable of containing some 6,000 or 6,000 persons, was completely occupied. Those who could not obtain admission, and they also mustered pretty strongly, held meetings on their own account in the open space outside the hall, and made themselves repeatedly heard during the progress of the speeches which were delivered inside.

The Lord Mayor said that the man must have a heart of stone who could witness the magnificent sight without the deepest emotion. Public meetings such as that he had the honour to address, were convened for the purpose of giving expression freely, temperately, and independently to certain views, and interchanging opinions; but there were three things essential to the satisfactory attainment of that object. The first was good temper; the second, good judgment; and the third, moderation. All these essential qualities he thought he saw that evening written in the face of as fine and as intellectual a gathering of working-men as he had ever beheld assembled under one roof. The meeting passed off in the most orderly manner.

PEERAGE HONOURS OF THE RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION.—Since the death of Lord Palmerston, in October last, six barons, one viscount, and one duke had been added to the House of Lords, and one baron had been advanced to an earldom. The baronies are Romilly, Northbrook, Baringo, Clarendon, Merdeth, and Keary; the last three being peerages of the United Kingdom, with seats in the Lords conferred on the Irish peers Clermont, Athlumney, and Dunraven. Baringo is also a peerage of the United Kingdom, entitling the Scotch Earl of Oathness to an hereditary place in Parliament. The one dukedom is the Royal dignity of Edinburgh, and the one viscount, that of Halifax, given to Sir Charles Wood, a long M.P. for the borough of Halifax. The title of Halifax gained its historical distinction when held by the Savilles and Montagues but with those families the new viscount has not, we believe, any genealogical connection. The title of Merdeth of Dolla:stown has been chosen by Lord Athlumney in memory of his maternal ancestors, the Meredeths, of very old Welsh descent, from whom he derives a considerable portion of his estates. Keary, the Earl of Dunraven's barony, is named from the locality in the county of Limerick, where the Earl has extensive property; and Kimberley, in Norfolk, which gives a feudal designation to the Lord-Lieutenant's earldom, is a possession of great antiquity in the Wodehouse family, having been acquired, so far back as the reign of King Henry IV., by the marriage of Sir John Wodehouse, knight, with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Fastolf, Lord of Kimberley.

THE CHOLERA.—On Friday and Saturday a marked diminution in the number of cholera cases brought to the London Hospital gave rise to a hope that the severity of the outbreak in the East-end had become mitigated, and that its cessation might shortly be looked forward to; but on Sunday and yesterday the applications for admission became as numerous as ever. From 10 o'clock on Sunday until the same hour yesterday 16 persons suffering from cholera were received into the hospital, and 13 deaths took place during the same period; of those admitted eight were males and eight females. The total number of choleraic patients admitted up to the present date is 401, of whom 328 were attacked by cholera and 73 by choleraic diarrhoea. The number of deaths in all is 187, of which 173 were from cholera and nine from diarrhoea. From cholera 56 persons recovered, and 51 out of the 73 cases of diarrhoea were discharged cured. There remain in the hospital at present: 94 sufferers from cholera and 13 from diarrhoea—107 in all. In Poplar and the adjacent districts the disease appears to have increased, in Bethnal-green and Mile end to have decreased in severity. In Bethnal-green the workhouse is so crammed that 94 persons had to sleep in the corridors during at least one night in the past week, consequently the admission of cholera cases was rendered highly dangerous, if not impossible. After consultation with Mr. Farnall, the Board of Guardians have decided to purchase for 100l. an iron building from the Peter Hospital for the use of cholera patients. A medical assistant and two paid nurses have also been engaged to meet the exigency. Since the 11th of July 30 cases of cholera have been admitted to the house, and of these 17 have proved fatal. The dangerous overcrowding of the house arises from the practice of offering the 'house test' to all applicants for relief. To diminish the number the guardians have resolved to give 3s. a week to single persons, and 4s. 6d. to married couples who would leave the house. But, strangely enough, they determined still to bring into the house all new applicants for outdoor relief. The vestry of Bethnal-green are making arrangements with a staff of medical men and assistants for dealing with cases of cholera as they arise; and it is even proposed to convert the Town Hall into a temporary hospital.—In Shore-ditch several cases of cholera have occurred, but no serious outbreak has as yet taken place. The medical men of the district say that the cases hitherto have come from the east—that is, from Bethnal-green. The vestry has divided the parish into six districts, each presided over by the Poor Law medical officers, the surgery of each of whom is to be a dispensary where medicines can be had gratuitously, and under each of the medical men there are two medical visitors, whose duty it will be to make a daily visitation of 600 houses. The staff will certainly be found inadequate if a regular outbreak should occur; for the six doctors have their Poor Law duties and their private practice to attend

to. But the vestry promise to deal with future difficulties as they arise, and local committees are being formed to aid in the duty of visiting the poor houses of the very poor in each of the six districts. At the Westminster Hospital, 90 cases of choleraic diarrhoea were treated on Sunday. Yesterday there was a considerable diminution in the number of applicants. Some of those who applied offered to pay for the medicine which was prescribed. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital the applications hitherto for relief in cholera have been very few. Yesterday, a gentleman who had been seized with a camp in a Whitechapel omnibus was brought to the institution.

The judges continue to deal out to garrotters the well-merited punishment of the lash. At Manchester assizes, half a dozen offenders of this class were sentenced to be flogged and imprisoned.

The *Daily Mail* says that Lord Cowley has sent in his resignation as ambassador at Paris.

The number of policemen more or less injured in the Hyde-Park Reform riots was 255.

A child, five years old, died in London in July from intoxication. The mother sent the boy to a 'public-house' for whiskey, of which the boy partook freely, which caused an effusion of blood on the brain, and death ensued a few hours after.

The Bishop of London has received a letter from Sir T. Biddulph, intimating that the sufferings of the poor in London from cholera have most painfully attracted the attention of Her Majesty the Queen, and that Her Majesty has commanded a check for £200 to be forwarded to Messrs. Herries for the Cholera Fund of the Metropolitan Relief and District Visiting Association.

As a man named John Stubbings, of Kirtling, Cambridgeshire, was watching a hive of bees about to swarm, the queen alighted on his head, and was immediately followed by the whole swarm. Stubbings had the presence of mind to stand perfectly still, and in a few minutes the bees completely covered one side of his head, leaving him only sufficient breathing space. As soon as they were settled his wife swept them off into a hive, and he escaped unhurt.

GALLANT RESCUE.—Great daring was on Saturday displayed at Saltash by a youth 13 years of age, the son of Captain Frost. A lad named Revel got out of his depth while bathing, and would very soon have been lost had not young Frost swam out to him, secured him and brought him on shore. The rescued and the rescuer were both in a very exhausted condition.

THE LONDON IRISH VOLUNTEERS.—This corps, one of the most popular of the English volunteers, continues to receive numerous additions to its ranks.—It is very probable that before long the idea of forming a second battalion will be carried out, and there is no doubt it will be a success.

UNITED STATES.

CORNER STONE IN LAWRENCE.—The corner-stone of the new church of St. Mary's will be laid on Sunday, the 19th of August, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Williams. The sermon for the occasion will be delivered by Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty of Philadelphia.—*Pilot*.

ORDINATION AT LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.—Right Rev. John B. Mies, S. J., conferred the tonsure and minor orders on John Fogarty, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on the 6th inst. On the following day the same gentleman and the Rev. John G. Veneman, S. J., were ordained Subdeacons. Deaconship was conferred upon them on the 8th, and on the 9th, both were raised to the order of Priesthood.

ANOTHER NEW CATHEDRAL.—The energetic Bishop of Newark, N. J., has just purchased ground at the corner of Broad street and South Park for a new Cathedral. This building will be a very fine one, and the work on it will soon be begun.

DIOCESE OF PITTSBURG.—The Rev. Clergy, Regular and Secular, of the Diocese, are hereby directed to recite the Lord's Prayer and Hail Mary seven times every Sunday and Holy Day of Obligation, at the late or Parochial Mass, also to add daily in the Mass the Collect of *Spiritu Sancto*. Through the humble and devout recitation of these prayers by the Clergy and Faithful, it is hoped to obtain the blessing of Heaven, and the seven fold gifts of the Holy Ghost for the Prelates and Priests to be assembled in Council in Baltimore on the first Sunday of October.

The above direction to take effect on the 15th inst.—the Feast of the Assumption of the Mother of God—and continue in force till the close of the National Council.

By order of the Bishop, J. HICKS, Secretary.

August, 1866.

The Most Rev. Archbishop of New York held an ordination in St. Patrick's Cathedral on the 15th, 16th, and 17th ult. On Wednesday, the 15th, he conferred Minor Orders on Mr. Charles M'Creedy of this diocese, and, subsequently, Sub-deaconship on Mr. M'Creedy, and Messrs. Raphael Galinas, Henry Murphy, and John Fitzpatrick, Scholastics of the Society of Jesus. On Thursday, the 16th, the above named gentlemen were ordained Deacons, and on Friday, 17th, they were promoted, together with the Rev. John Edwards, of New York, who had been ordained Deacon the previous day, to the Priesthood. On Sunday, the 19th, the Most Rev. Archbishop blessed in the Church of the Assumption of Our Blessed Lady, West 49 street, three large bells, lately purchased by the members of the congregation for the use of the parish.—*N. Y. Tablet*.

GRAND PROGRESS.—Pennsylvania is being rapidly dotted over with Catholic churches. Catholicity spreads so rapidly that houses of worship can scarcely be erected fast enough to meet the demand. In our sister diocese of Pittsburg five corner-stones of as many churches have been laid in as many weeks. We have three under way here in this city, and others are spoken of throughout the diocese. God speed the cause!—*Catholic Standard*.

CAUTION.—We (*Philadelphia Catholic Standard*) have received a communication from a clergyman cautioning the Catholics of the United States and Canada against a person named Joyce, who is a most consummate impostor. He represents himself as a student of theology in one of the Catholic seminaries of Canada. He was once a Franciscan Brother, and leaving the Brotherhood endeavored to rob the College by attempting to collect the money due for the tuition of the students, but was detected in time by the President of the College. For some years he has been practising on the people his imposture, and collecting money from them under false pretences and misrepresentations. He is tall in stature, with long visage. The Catholic papers in the United States and Canada are requested to publish this caution, that the Catholic community may not be swindled out of their money by this impostor.—*Id.*

The United Steamer Wabaska, eight guns, has gone to Tampico, in accordance with the President's proclamation concerning Maximilian's paper blockade.

An unknown man, while looking at jewellery in the store of Mr. Tice, Brooklyn, seized property valued at from \$4,000 to \$7,000, and escaped with it.

The small-pox is raging with increased violence in Florida, and quite a number of whites are falling victims to it. At Pensacola on the 10th of August, eleven deaths occurred.—whites about equal in number with the blacks.

The owners of Marine Hospital, Cincinnati, have donated the building to the Sisters of Charity for use as an hospital. One condition imposed on the donors is that the hospital shall be open to every applicant, regardless of creed, nativity, or condition.—The hospital was purchased from the Government for \$70,000.