

GRAND DRUMMING AT GREENCASTLE.—The political music, for drumming having set in with the advent of Summer, a visit was made on Saturday evening last by a "band and fery" party to the quiet village of Greencastle. The police tried to dissuade the musicians from practicing to the annoyance of the inhabitants, but without avail; and they contented themselves afterwards with taking names, with a view to having the 'musicians' brought before the magistrates.—Ulster Examiner.

MURDEROUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon a very deplorable accident occurred, by which a young gentleman, named Mr. Richard Fennessy, son of one of our most respectable citizens, Esq. seed merchant met with a sudden death. The deceased who was only 15 years of age was with a young friend named Moss, in the nursery, John's Hill, and had a gun in his hand, loaded with shot. The stock of the gun was resting on the ground and the muzzle pointed towards his head when he remarked placing his right foot on the hammer of the lock and slightly raising it, 'I suppose if I took away my foot and let this go it would blow my head off and the words were hardly spoken when his foot slipped a little and the hammer fell exploding the percussion cap the contents of the gun were discharged against his forehead and the upper portion of the skull was blown away, causing instantaneous death. An inquest was held the same evening and a verdict of accidental death returned. Their fellow citizens deeply sympathize with the family in their affliction.—Waterford Citizen.

BARBAROUS ASSAULT ON THE POLICE IN CORK.—Last evening a man named Hogan went on to Sub Constable Hudson, at the time on duty in Shannon-street, and it is asserted without having received any provocation whatever, struck the policeman a violent blow with his fist. Hudson obtained the assistance of Sub-Constables Flynn and Nolan, with whom he proceeded to take the assailant into custody. A crowd, attracted by the resistance of the prisoner, soon collected, and some among them endeavored to prevent the police effecting their purpose. Nolan and Hudson held the prisoner, while Hogan faced the crowd. In this manner the constables were slowly bringing Hogan along, when a civilian came up and asked Hogan to give prisoner to his care, promising to see him home. To this Hogan agreed, and thereupon the man went towards the prisoner as if to induce him to come away quietly, but instead of addressing him at all, the friendly stranger twisting his leg round the heels of Sub Constable Nolan, tripped over that officer. The unknown did not, however, succeed in rescuing the prisoner, but, finding his object defeated, made his escape in the crowd and has not since been met with. Sub Constable Nolan regained his feet, and the three policemen, still holding their prisoner, attempted to force their way towards the bridge, but the crowd, which had been up to this time increasing, and was now a dense and angry mass, commenced to throw stones and assumed so threatening an appearance that the police were obliged to take their prisoner under shelter at the Shannon-street station. The people now attacked the barracks, taunting the door with stones and smashing some panes of glass in the windows. A strong party of police, however, left the station with the prisoner in escort, and walking unmolested through the crowd, lodged Hogan in bridewell. The police appear to have acted with great prudence and forbearance.—[Examiner.

ASSAULTING A BAILIFF.—Yesterday morning, says a correspondent of the Irish Times, writing from Castlebar, on June 12, intelligence reached this town that a rather serious disturbance had occurred near Ballinrobe, in consequence of which twenty of the constabulary stationed here, under the command of Joseph Hume, Esq., S. I., left on two long cars for that place during the day some extraordinary reports were circulated as to the cause which led to the disturbance, it being even generally reported that Mr. Proudfoot, agent for the Port Royal estates, had been shot, but nothing satisfactory could be ascertained until the arrival of the police this morning, when the following facts became known. It appeared that on Thursday, while a man, named Tunbridge, was proceeding to Lough Mask to serve notices on tenants in the part of it belonging to Lord Erne, he was attacked with stones and sticks by a number of the tenants when about a-half mile from the residence of Mr. James Rutledge, by which he sustained very serious injuries. He was out in two places on the head, and he had a severe wound on the left jaw, and also on his left arm. With difficulty he escaped from more severe injuries at his hands. He reached home as best he could, and was completely covered with blood, and in an exhausted state. The doctor has not yet pronounced him out of danger. Immediately on the arrival in Ballinrobe of the police force from this town, they, in company with the police of Ballinrobe, under G. Abbot, Esq., S. I., proceeded to escort a brother of the deceased man to Lough Mask to serve the notices. When the constabulary approached Lough Mask a man was seen to lift a stone and attempt to throw it at the police, but he was immediately arrested without doing any harm. After the notices were served he was discharged from custody. I have learned that one of the party who committed the assault on Tunbridge has been arrested, and is at present in custody in the Ballinrobe Bridewell. This affair has created considerable excitement in the public mind, owing to the hitherto quiet and peaceable aspect of this country.

At a private investigation, held before J. Swift, Esq., A. Connelly, Esq., and Captain Talbot, R.M., the two men, named Murray (father and son), arrested on the information of Mrs. Brown, then reported in the 'Daily Express,' as parties concerned in the assassination of the late Mr. Anketell, were again remanded for further examination. Other evidence besides that of Mrs. Brown has turned up, and strong hopes are entertained that ultimately the perpetrators of this deed of blood will be made amenable to justice. Carberry, arrested by Constable Stewart in the house in Mullingar, and in the room where the Ribbon documents were found on the table, also reported in the 'Daily Express,' was liberated on procuring solvent bail, which two householders at once entered into.—Express.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.—Henceforth the practical question must be what changes can be made in the Bill in Committee. The anomaly which the Duke of Devonshire rightly said ought rather to be characterized as a scandal on the Parliament and Government of the country which maintained it so long in defiance of the great majority of the Irish people will cease with the present Session. Disestablishment, total, complete, and immediate, is foredoomed. The extent and mode of disendowment remain to be settled. We may well defer examining the points which may be raised until they become practical questions in Committee; but it is obvious there are some modifications which are not merely capable of discussion, but admissible, in the scheme of the Bill. We have always treated the limit of 1600, fixed as the date from which private endowments may be recognized, as a whimsical choice, justified by no circumstance in the ecclesiastical history of Ireland, and it was not much to the credit of the majority of the House of Commons that so few were found ready to support Mr. Chaplin's Amendment. Lord Salisbury suggested that 1600 was fixed upon in the interest of the private endowments of the Roman Catholics, but this explanation seems too far-fetched to be accepted. Another point was touched upon by the Duke of Cleveland, who avowed himself in favor of relinquishing the glebe-houses (altogether to the Protestant clergy, but he coupled it with a declaration that he thought similar residences should be provided for the Roman Catholic priests. But this and other questions may be left to the future, and we are content that they should be ruled by Lord Salisbury's canon of Disendowment so far as it is necessary to complete Disestablishment, if it be also borne in mind that a scheme of Disendowment which left the Disestablished Church in the

possession of all the material benefits of Establishment would be a stultification of Parliament and the people.—Times.

A CROSS SCAZOR.—Affairs are taking a serious turn in the south. For reasons as yet unexplained and even undivulged the police are taking exceptional proceedings with regard to the safety of Cork. That city if not recognized as the headquarters has been always suspected here of being the hot-bed of the Fenian conspiracy. Every steamer that arrives at Queenstown is boarded by the constabulary. A gentleman who for various reasons was obliged to travel to the south by steamer from London tells me that the conduct of the police on the arrival of the ship at Cove was indefensible, and, want on to say, abominable. He was turned out of his berth at four in the morning his trunk he had three—were broken open, as he could not immediately deliver up the keys. Finding nothing suspicious in his luggage the police next proceeded to test up the boardings of the cove in which he slept. These were smashed and broken into "official" splinters to the consternation of Captain R. who at once entered a protest against this proceeding. Whilst this ruffianism was being enacted in the state cabin a more painful scene was taking place in the steerage. Three women exhausted by the sickness and fatigues of the passage were dragged from their beds by the Royal Irish and compelled to stand shivering in their night-dresses whilst their poor beds and if possible their poorer luggage underwent examination. The children doubly miserable from cold and fright screamed at the top of their voices; but nevertheless the investigation was vigorously proceeded with. Not a rifle, not a revolver, not a damnable document was found in or outside the possession of anyone on board. Suppose this inglorious outrage had taken place in Spain or in France how would the leaders of enlightened opinion in London and the provinces speak of it? Should we not be told in the most elegant English that Catholicism, qua Catholicism, had no genius for government and that such a piece of blackguardism was a newly exhausted fossil from the barbars of the middle ages? Don't forget however that this occurred in Ireland, in the year 1869, whilst Dr. Cumming is absorbed in the study of the theological dialectics, and Lord John Manners is attempting to instruct the Queen in an original minuet to the tune of "No Popery."—Dublin Correspondence of the Catholic World.

GREAT BRITAIN:

London, July 6.—In the House of Commons today the Telegraph Purchase bill was read a first time.

The House of Lords to-night took up the Irish Church bill at clause 68.

Lord Cairns moved as an amendment to postpone the question of the disposal of the surplus, because much time must elapse for its realization, and be objected to its application to relieve others from legal obligations.

Earl Granville condemned the amendment. It would, if adopted, have the effect to verify the prophesies that the bill would give no satisfaction.

The Duke of Cleveland regretted the failure of the proposition for concurrent endowment. He urged that the surplus funds be held until parliament should be more fully able to decide in regard to its application.

The Duke of Argyll supported the original clause.

Marquis of Salisbury protested against reckless conduct shown in throwing away a large fund. He ridiculed the declarations of members of the Government, that though individually in favour of concurrent endowment under the present circumstances they deemed it impossible. It was lamentable to see Her Majesty's Ministers sacrifice not only their own convictions, but considerations of the highest policy and statesmanship at the bidding of the liberation Society.

The Earl of Kimberly urged the Lords to be content with the amendments made, and not forfeit them by rendering it impossible for the House of Commons to accept the bill as amended.

After a protracted debate the House divided.

Lord Cairns motion to postpone was adopted by a vote of 160 against 90.

The clauses of the bill which had previously passed over were then considered and agreed to with the same verbal alterations. The preamble of the bill was also amended, to make it agree with the alteration made in clause 68. The bill then passed the Committee.

London, July 7.—The Times commenting on last night's debate says by their last act, the House of Lords has completed the transformation of the Ministerial scheme. They have refused by a majority of seventy to approve the clause appropriating the surplus fund of the church, and have preferred to reserve the question for future consideration. The meaning of this vote is not obscure, the Duke of Argyll condemned it, by anticipation as an attempt to reverse the vote by which the Duke of Cleveland's amendment, proposing concurrent endowment, was rejected, and although we agree with the Marquis of Salisbury that Lord Cairns can scarcely have provision for the residence of Catholic priests at heart, we must acknowledge the justice of the Duke of Argyll's general conclusion, that the vote unquestionably reverses in spirit if not in form the decision against the Duke of Cleveland's scheme.

The Times believes the country is ready and willing to support the grant for ecclesiastical residences to the Catholics and Presbyterians. If an opportunity to make it is rejected, it will be because the governing powers, being unable to rise above the catch-words of party, dare not look openly and courageously at the truth.

London, July 7.—General Sir James York Scarlett has been made Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and Lord Monck, Knight of the Star in India.

The Telegraph Purchase bill, now before the House of Commons, proposes to raise £7,000,000 in bonds for the purchase of the lines, and to make the service a monopoly, to go into existence on the 1st of January 1870.

London, July 7.—The Daily News [Liberal] has an editorial to day on the proceedings in the House of Lords last evening. The writer says that the Irish Church Bill will leave the Lords with a very different character than that with which it entered, and much less acceptable to the country. It will be quite impossible for the House of Commons to accept the amendments made by the Peers, and it will be their duty to restore the bill in its original form. The Lords have done their best to spoil the measure they prudently abstained from rejecting, and the Commons must transform the deformed.

RESIGNATION OF LORD NAPIER.—The Daily Telegraph says the authorities in this country have received from Lord Napier of Magdala the resignation of his post as commander-in-chief at Bombay; and Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir Augustus Spencer, K.C.B., has been nominated to the chief command of the Presidency.

In the House of Lords, Baron Westbury gave notice of an amendment to the Irish Church Bill, granting out of the present revenues two millions sterling to the Catholics, one million to the Presbyterians, and the balance to the Irish Church.

A telegraph cable has been successfully laid between Peterhead, Scotland, and the coast of Norway.

A few days ago, a Liverpool police-officer, named John Kingsley, when in pursuit of a man who had been taking an active part in a street-row, was tripped up by one of the crowd and fell heavily. One of his fingers was broken by the fall, lockjaw supervened, and he died in great agony on Wednesday morning.

SNOW IN JUNE.—The most extraordinary weather at present prevails in the county of Westmoreland and has done so for many months. On Wednesday morning the drifts were three or four feet in depth.

Nor was this strange and unseasonable phenomenon confined to the higher range of mountains; on the contrary, the white wintry mantle had fallen as far down the valley as Staveley, a village between Kendal and Windermere, and occupying a most sheltered position. The scene was most extraordinary and, so far as the memory of the oldest inhabitant went, quite without precedent in the whole range of atmospheric phenomena. A sharp cold wind prevailed from the north, and the general appearance of sky and clouds was more suggestive of February than the middle of June. Indeed the wind had been, with but few exceptions northerly for the last six months. Vegetation of all kinds is very backward.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—During the past week, upwards of 4,000 emigrants left this port. The following vessels, nearly all of which are steamers, sailed from Liverpool:—For New York, Emerald Isle, with 718 passengers; China, with 226 steerage and 57 cabin passengers; Sumatra, with 638 steerage and 27 cabin; Colorado, with 779 steerage and 29 cabin; City of Antwerp, with 632 steerage and 28 cabin; the Queen, with 645 steerage and 30 cabin; and for Quebec, the St. Andrew, with 110 steerage passengers; and the Moravian, with 630 steerage and 66 cabin passengers.

SHOCKING EFFECT OF LIGHTED CANDLES.—The Bishop of London, it is stated in the papers has ordered a prosecution against the Rector of Saint Peter, Saint George's-in-the-Bat for having had the audacity to allow lighted candles on the altar. His Lordship is evidently not acquainted with that part of the Gospel where we are told that candles are not lighted to be put under a bushel, or if he is, he thinks lighted candles should be put under a bushel, but in either case his lordship is on the apex of a dilemma, but he knows the passage, perhaps, where it is said, put out the light, and then put out thy light. What shocking things lighted candles are. Suppose the rector was to substitute Irish nightlights it is likely he would escape the prosecution? This is a point for the lawyers. But who shall decide when doctors disagree?

For the second time within a few weeks Mr. Bright's colleagues have had to disclaim responsibility for his publicly expressed opinions. Let us hope that it is for the last time, for it is very plain that a Government cannot afford the repetition of such scenes as that of yesterday. It may be that Mr. Bright is not quite sensible of the humiliation he has inflicted on his colleagues; but after their second appearance in the character of apologists they may be excused if they give him to understand that no man, however valuable his support, can be allowed to unite the factions of Cabinet Minister and agitator—to share in the councils of the Crown, and at the same time to issue political broadsides. We have no desire to make too much of this escapade, and trust it may be forgotten; but Parliament and the country will always insist on maintaining the principle of Ministerial responsibility, and treating the words of one prominent member of the Cabinet as the words of all.—Times.

The Royal Commission on British Coalfields is still prosecuting its labors, but a very reassuring forecast of its promised Report was offered by Mr. Hussey Vivian on Tuesday evening. The panic which prevailed on this subject a few years ago was not wholly unreasoned, and the belief in the approaching exhaustion of our Coal Supply was certainly sanctioned by high authorities. The expediency of husbanding coal is a most palpable dictate of self interest; for, as in agriculture, so in mining, and almost every other industry, each new augmentation of produce is obtained at a cost more than proportionate. We cannot tell, indeed, what new agent may displace steam-power, or what new method of generating steam-power may be discovered by science. Still less can we foresee whether the marvellous progress of the mechanical arts and manufactures, of which steam power is at once the cause and the effect, will be maintained at the same rate of expansion. But all this is little better than visionary speculation.—We see that coal is not only a necessary of life in this climate, with our present knowledge of natural laws, but also the mainstay of all our great industries. So essential is it that it often pays better to bring the raw material to the neighborhood of coal mines than to bring the coal to the place where the raw material is produced. So disastrous is the want of it that Ireland, being almost without coal, is almost without manufactures, though it is believed that on the south-east coast, at least manufactures could be profitably carried on with sea borne coal from South Wales. It is enough for us to realize that in using coal we are not using an unlimited resource, like water-power, but a limited resource, like the woods cut down by our forefathers to feed their charcoal furnaces, with the difference that it takes a geological period to reproduce it. We are quite right, therefore, in economizing coal in every way that science can suggest, and that whether the stock be sufficient to last 2,000 years, as was formerly supposed, or only 100 years, as we have lately been warned.—Times.

LONDON July 1.—The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers last night, at the Mansion House. Mr. Gladstone was present and made a speech, in which he alluded to the Irish Church Bill. He said the Government had bestowed its best endeavors on the conduct of the measure, which formed the vital and essential portion of its work for the peace of Ireland and the security of the Empire. Since the bill passed the House of Commons, there had been a great excitement—rumours of reaction and threatenings of its speedy doom. During this excitement he and his colleagues remained in a state of great tranquillity, for they felt that the review of their work was not a matter to arouse them to jealousy, but rather to create satisfaction. Although great care has been bestowed on the bill, no doubt it still had many faults. The Premier concluded as follows:—We shall be grateful for every improvement, and all changes shall be respectfully considered, subject to the position in which we stand towards spoken pledges given and to the commission we have received. We tendered the terms of covenant when in opposition, and shall not forget them when in power.

ECCLIASTICAL PROSECUTIONS.—Three bishops have commenced prosecutions against benefited clergymen of their diocese for alleged violations of the Church's rule on ritual, as laid down recently by Lord Cairns in his judgment in the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in the case of 'Martin v. Mackonochie.' The Bishop of London prosecutes the Rev. O. F. Lower, vicar of St. Peter's, St. George's-in-the-Bat; the Bishop of Winchester prosecutes the Rev. James Purchase, incumbent of St. James's Chapel, Brighton; and the Bishop of Winchester prosecutes the Rev. R. Hooker Wix, vicar of St. Michael's and All Angels, Ryde. If the Judicial Committee declares that Sir Robert Phillimore, the Dean of Arches, is bound to receive letters of request in the case of 'Shepard v. Bennett,' the Bishop of Bath and Wells will prosecute the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, vicar of Frome Salwood, for alleged unsonnd doctrine. A prosecution for heresy of a different kind has been commenced against the Rev. Chas. Voysey, vicar of Healsugh, Yorkshire.

THE MEETING AT ST. JAMES' HALL.—The meeting at St. James' Hall was a great success. Two feelings seemed to run through every speech, and to animate the enthusiastic audience which crowded the hall. The one was a strong, quiet determination to carry this matter through, and to leave no stone unturned until there remains no Catholic child throughout the land who is robbed of his faith. The other feeling was that the English nation was not guilty of this thing, nor the English Government; but the guardians only. England in the main, men felt, was just and fair; the nation had not helped us, simply because the nation did not know; and it was our work to keep the facts of workhouse bigotry and wrong before the minds of our countrymen. But for the guardians, the hour of peace and persuasion

was over; and if they would not yield because right is right, they must be taught to yield because law is law. The greatest hit perhaps was made by Mr. Maguire, when he contrasted with English oppression Irish fairness. In a large Irish union, of which he has for years been guardian, a Protestant clergyman and a Protestant teacher do what they like with the Protestant children. Tampering with the faith of children there is wholly impossible. Nay, when a short time ago a Presbyterian minister applied for all necessary powers to train up in their religion some twenty Presbyterian children, this also was freely accorded by the Catholic Board of Guardians. The meeting is the beginning of entire victory. It was a pledge on the part of the richer and more influential members of the Catholic body to carry on with firm, quiet determination the work pursued with such wonderful success during the past three years, and determination and unity, in a cause which is right, never fail to win.—Tablet.

We learn from the Pall Mall Gazette that the present uniform and clothing of the soldiers in the British Army is to undergo at once some alterations. The present tight tunic, will gradually fall to disuse, being, according to orders to be published, reserved for Queen's parades and purely special occasions. A loose, blouse like, or 'Norfolk' coat is to be issued to the troops, which will be worn on all duties, fatigues, and parades usually comprised in the soldier's routine of duty. A band running on the inside of the coat will draw it into the figure, and add much to its appearance. An improvement is also to be made in another article, the shirt.—About 20 specimens are to be at once issued to each regiment for trial and report. The material will be a mixture of cotton and wool in equal proportions, and in addition to the advantages of cheapness, lightness, and lessened roughness, the quality of not abridging will be highly appreciated. The present great coat, which weighs as much as 4lb., will be made much lighter, and it is also suggested that a waterproof cape might be advantageously added, to be used with or independently of the coat itself.

THE WINDSOR REVIEW.—The review in Windsor Great Park in honor of the Viceroy of Egypt seems to have been a very successful affair, the camp consisted of 440 tents. The troops present consisted of a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, a battery of the Royal Artillery, two battalions of the Grenadier Guards, two of the Coldstreams and two of Scots Fusilier Guards; a troop of the Royal Engineer train, 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion 23rd Fusiliers, the guard was kept by the 5th Dragoon Guards. In all about 14,000 troops were present—a small force comparatively speaking, but made up of troops which have no equal in the world.

Scotland had a cold, unhealthy May this year with a remarkable prevalence of easterly winds. In Scotland it is the cold that kills. The mean of the temperature in May, of the eight principal towns was only 45.8 deg., or 4.5 deg. below the average of the month for the preceding thirteen years. The deaths registered in the eight towns in the month (2,662) were more than any previous May since the establishment of the register office, in 1856; after allowing for the increase of population the number is still 329 above the average of the month for the last ten years.

On Sunday the 13th, St. Marie's Church in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, was opened by the Right Rev. Dr. Strain, Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District. It is a plain building, 60 ft. long by 24 ft. wide. A large congregation including many Presbyterians, were present at the service. From the friendly remarks of the *Fifehire Advertiser* on the occasion, it would appear that much of the ancient hatred of Catholics in some parts of Scotland has passed away.

Her Majesty's ship 'Porcupine' has left Woolwich for the west coast of Ireland on a dredging and scientific expedition under the charge of Mr. Gwyn Jeffries. The vessel has been placed by the Admiralty at the disposal of the Royal Society for the expedition. Mr. Jeffries will be succeeded by Prof. Weyllie Thompson, and the latter by Dr. Carpenter. The investigation will comprise the North Atlantic sea bed lying between Cape Clear and the Faroe Isles.

UNITED STATES:

No less than seven persons have been lynched in Jersey County, Illinois, within two years on suspicion of horse stealing.

Chinese emigrants smuggle opium into San Francisco in the soles of their shoes, the tops of their bamboo hats and the handles of their umbrellas.

Extensive fires are raging in Washington Territory, between Martinez and Humphrys. They have destroyed several miles of telegraph line, together with bridges, houses, and other property. Fires are also burning in the neighbourhood of St. Helena.

New York, July 8.—W. H. Sanford, cashier of the Central National Bank of this city, has absconded with bonds amounting to about \$100,000, which had been placed in his hands for safe keeping.

New Jersey newspapers advise owners of orchards to thin out their peaches and to prop up the limbs at once. The fruit is excessively abundant, some trees being so loaded with it that the peaches 'look about as thick as grapes upon a bunch.'

The New York Times says:—In addition to the account we had a few days since of Indian killing in Arizona, we have now a report that Sanford's command have killed twenty-two and captured four, while True's command have killed three and destroyed a great amount of property. What return do we get from Arizona for the heavy cost of all this killing—to say nothing of its cruel savagery?

The Chicago Tribune anticipates serious injury to winter wheat and corn by the recent heavy rains at the West. The rains have tangled the wheat, which will cause a good deal of waste in gathering. The corn crop has been injured by the roots being washed out.

The first practical effort at secession from the Protestant Episcopal Church has occurred at Put-In-Bay, Ohio, where a parish has renounced the authority of the Bishop and set up for itself, with a revised Prayer Book, and such other liturgical changes as may be considered necessary.

In some parts of Illinois the excellent wheat crop can hardly be harvested in season. The very heavy rains have so filled the land with water that the reapers cannot be used, and if it becomes necessary to use the scythe the instead of headers and reapers not more than half the crop can be saved.

The New York World reports that at a private meeting of the directors of the Philharmonic Society the project of having a musical jubilee in that city was discussed, and a resolution in favor of the plan was unanimously adopted. It is designed that the affair shall outstrip the Boston jubilee, but it is decided at the outset that there shall be neither anvils nor guns in it. It is projected upon a magnificent scale and is to furnish musical entertainment of a week's duration. The proceeds of the jubilee are to be devoted to the building of a music hall which shall be a credit to the city.

HOW EMIGRANTS ARE SWINDLED.—A German, named Muller, arrived from Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday afternoon of last week, and procured a passage-ticket for Europe by one of the Bremen steamships. He then went to an exchange office in Liberty street, New York, for the purpose of exchanging \$500 in gold. He received one hundred half sovereigns instead of whole sovereigns. Sergeant Ring, of the Hoboken police, on being informed of the transaction, proceeded to the office, and as soon as the priest learned he was a policeman he handed over the balance, with the remark that it was a mistake merely. So emigrants, beware!

servicing Company's works in this city were destroyed by fire to-day; loss, about \$30,000. It is reported that several Chinese men lost their lives in the burning buildings. Extensive fires are raging in Washington Territory, between Martinez and Humphrys. They have destroyed several miles of telegraph line, together with bridges, houses and other property. Fires are also burning in the neighbourhood of St. Helena.

The Fourth of July seems to have been observed in New York in the usual manner. One of the most prominent features of the day's proceedings was the great Tammany Hall, which was attended by a number of prominent politicians, all of whom mourned the decadence of the times, and the downfall of American liberties in a very doleful strain. The orator of the day was Senator Stockton, from New Jersey, who spoke for nearly an hour. He denounced the present Administration in unmeasured terms. There were fine displays of fireworks in the evening in several parts of the city. One young lady was shot through the head by a pistol bullet and instantly killed, and a girl named Gotheries was killed by the explosion of a firecracker in New York.

Several cowardly attacks have recently been made on the Chinese immigrants as they were landed in San Francisco. The last outrage was committed on some of the passengers of the Great Republic, last week, who were assailed with stones as they passed through the streets. It is not reported that any of them were seriously injured, but a white man who took their part was badly beaten. *The Alta* says: 'A class of our population imagine that the Chinese cause pecuniary loss to them, but this is a mistake as gross as that of the teamsters who supposed they would be ruined by the railroads. The Chinese men add much to the value of real estate, to the commerce, to the consumption, to the agricultural production, and to the manufacturing industry of this coast, and if they were driven out poor white men would find wages would be lower, employment more difficult to get, and the value of the property less than at present.'

EFFECT OF CULTIVATION ON THE RAIN FALL.—Another proof is afforded of the effects of cultivation on the rain fall of a country by what has taken place in the Salt Lake Basin. When the Mormons settled there it was an arid desert, but the growth of trees and assiduous cultivation have effected a great change. The rain this season has been so abundant that no artificial irrigation has been required, and the level of the Great Salt Lake now exceeds that of five years ago by ten feet.—Mont. Herald.

A South Carolina paper speaking of the present movement in the United States for the purpose of establishing an Empire, says:—If only 'The Imperialist' can assure us that some decent statesman, with patriotism enough to sacrifice something of his personal pecuniary interests for the good of the country, will be placed at the head of affairs, the people are ready for the Empire. But, if such men as Grant—utterly destitute of capacity—or Butler—recking with villainy, corruption, and disloyalty—or Sherman—full of malice towards a large portion of the people, and fond of power for the sake of the immunity it gives to the outrages which he may perpetrate—or any of the leading Radicals who are living by plundering the people, and whose idea of 'the best government in the world' is a government which facilitates the designs of plunderers and thieves and degrades the citizen, are to control the government, the people will not vote to make an election. Congress is despot enough, if it is only despotism we are seeking; and Grant, and Congress, and the host of negro worshippers little Statesmen and Governors, make up the most perfect despotism the world has known. Since we are at sea without the chart of a constitution, to guide us, and are at the mercy of the mad fanatics who steer for the breakers in order to destroy us, the question is not so much in what direction we would prefer to sail, but who shall be at the helm. Without constitutional restraints we have nothing else to look to for safety, but the restraints which patriotism, intelligence, and virtue will impose upon the ruler of the country. Give us these, and if they come to us with the Empire, give us that!

A number of weighers appraisers, examiners, and inspectors of the Collector's office New Orleans have been implicated in immense sugar frauds that have just been discovered there. The New York Times insists that Secretary Boutwell should see to it that all these functionaries are immediately discharged on proof of their complicity. No matter what may be their politics, or their associations, or their names—no matter who may be their backers or friends they should be peremptorily dealt with. And they should not only be dismissed from office—which is a slight punishment—but should be handed over to the officers of justice to be dealt with by the courts, according to law.

A chain bridge, crowded with people on their way to a barbecue, from Richmond to Vauxhall's Island adjoining the city yesterday fell with a crash, and sixty people were carried down with it. Col. Branch a prominent Richmond broker and Conservative candidate for the Senate was instantly killed; others were killed or fatally injured.

The New York Sun asks 'Is it not unpleasant to see the United States playing the detective and the policeman in behalf of Spain? Is it not shocking to see an American Republic siding with a European despotism in crushing out with blood and confiscation a people who claim nothing but the right of levying their own taxes and making their own laws, independent of European dictation? It is said that in capturing and defeating the recent Cuban expedition, the United States authorities had the active aid and constant cooperation of the Spanish Consul at this port, and of a numerous band of his employees, and that the Consul also furnished tug-boats for the use of the United States officers in their campaign against a few hundred Cubans and others who desired to go home to Cuba and fight for their country. Will it not be proper for Congress, when it meets, to inquire into the circumstances under which the servants of the United States have been converted into Spanish agents? and into the circumstances under which a Spanish Consul and his gang of spies and roughs, and his paid steam-boats, set up the pretence of enforcing the laws of the American people? It is said that fifty thousand dollars of Spanish money has been expended here in putting down this last manifestation of the Cuban revolution.' And yet the U.S. is exceedingly indignant because Great Britain did not succeed in doing on behalf of United States what the United States is now endeavouring to accomplish for Spain. It is indignant because she failed in one case to prevent the sailing of an armed vessel from her ports. It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored.

TEA.—The experiment about to be tried by the Japanese in this State is worthy of more than passing notice. A tract of 10,000 acres situated near Guild Hill, in Eldorado county, has been purchased for a tea plantation, and will soon be placed under cultivation. The climate and soil have been examined by experts and pronounced perfectly adapted for tea and silk culture, both of which are special objects of attention to the Japanese. Our annual imports of tea for 1867 and 1868 amounted to 2,000,000 pounds, worth about \$1,500,000, which can probably be saved to the State by proper and energetic prosecution of the enterprise. Should it be successful, and we see no good reason why it should not, these industries will find plenty of space for their expansion in California. The cost of living is considerably higher here than in Japan; but the tea and silk raisers can produce a large portion of their own food, while the cost of transportation from the tea regions to the seaports and across the Pacific will be done away with. It may yet be within the power of California to become a source of tea supply to the Atlantic coast. Under any circumstances the project is worthy of consideration, and should receive the approval of an intelligent community.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The Pacific Wood Proc-