

ORANGE OUTRAGES.—Belfast has just witnessed another of those discreditable outrages by which Orange-men delight to commemorate their "immortal" anniversary. On the 12th inst., and the three subsequent days, the authorities appear to have adopted sufficient precautions for repressing the usual party display—only relaxing their vigilance on the eve of the Sabbath, when it was reasonable to suppose the public tranquillity no longer in peril. The Lord's Day, had scarcely dawned, however, when an Orange mob, men, women, and boys, marched from their residence in Sandy Row, to a place called Pond street, principally inhabited by Catholics, on pretence that some Protestant houses had there been wrecked. Of course this story was found to be totally untrue, and the mob reluctantly retired at the solicitation of the police. On their way home, however, they came into collision with a body of Catholics; and a series of riots ensued, lasting the entire day. Several members of each party have been seriously injured, and one man received a knife-wound which will probably cost him his life. A Conservative journal from which we quote this account of the occurrence, has the incredible audacity to affirm that the tranquillity which prevailed on the 12th of July and the three following days, was attributable entirely to the forbearance of the Orangemen, and their wise determination to avoid on the occasion of an anniversary fraught with so many glorious associations any display which might provoke any collision with the Roman Catholic party. One of the cases tried at the Belfast Police-court—that of Mr. James O'Neill—charged with throwing stones on Sunday evening—illustrates the forbearance of the Orangemen very strikingly. Mr. O'Neill and his brother-in-law were walking down Durham street, when a crowd of people carrying orange-lilies came out of a court and ordered them to curse the Pope. As they refused to comply with this reasonable request, they were set upon by the mob, who threw stones at them, and the prisoner was struck several times. He then threw stones at them, but merely in self defence. Nevertheless the magistrate pronounced his conduct unjustifiable, and ordered him to pay a fine of forty shillings or be imprisoned for a month.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN MEAL IN IRELAND.—The Belfast Daily Mercury states that vast quantities of Indian corn are consumed in Ireland. The sale in the country districts has been enormous for the past couple of months, indeed, many farmers disposed of their own oatmeal at the recent high rates, say 17s 6d per cwt., and purchased the Indian article, the difference in price being about 7s or 7s 6d per cwt.

A new Joint Stock Company has been formed, called the London and West of Ireland Fishery Company, head quarters Birmingham, to fish the Irish coast. Why has so promising a speculation been abandoned to Englishmen?—*Nation*.

An Admiralty order has been received in Limerick for £468, payable to a poor man named Hickie, as wages due to his son, Cornelius Hickie, shipwright on board the lost Erebus and Terror, exploring expedition of Admiral Sir John Franklin.

AN AUSTRALIAN FORTUNE.—A man named Dunne, who was transported from the neighborhood of Kingston for a period of seven years, and who was pardoned for his good conduct when only two years of that term were expired, returned this week to Ireland with a fortune of £17,000, which he had amassed at the diggings, and which he wishes to spend among his relatives if he can discover any of them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A company of Sappers and Miners have been sent to the Baltic, in the Hannibal, one of the vessels laden with French troops.

Upwards of eight hundred men have been entered in the London district alone for her Majesty's service in the different regiments of the line within the last twenty-eight days.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—It would be a difficult task (says the Essex Herald) to exaggerate the importance of the issues hanging upon the coming harvest. Up to the present crops appear to be progressing towards maturity very satisfactorily. We feel warranted in asserting that seldom or never has the main produce of the land—viz., wheat, barley, and oats—at this time of year looked better, or promised a more abundant harvest. The potato crop has proved good. The Liverpool Standard says:—"The wheat plants in South Wales look healthy and strong, and have, to a great extent, improved by the late falls of rain; and, should fine weather be vouchsafed, there is every promise of an abundant yield. The potato breadths are noticed as looking very healthy, and great hope is entertained that this year the blight will be escaped." The cereal crops about Glasgow are reported by the North British Daily Mail as looking very healthy, and potatoes indicate an abundant yield. In mid-Kent the farmers still complain (says the South Eastern Gazette) of the unfavorable state of the weather, for almost every description of crop except turnips, carrots, &c., which are now growing luxuriantly. The wheat is looking strong and healthy in most places, but from the large quantity of rain which has fallen, and the sodden state of the ground, the harvest will be late, and unless hot, dry weather should shortly set in, the quality must needs be greatly deteriorated. The Sussex Advertiser says—"There are some light rumors of blight in the potatoes, but as a rule the reports of that crop are most satisfactory, and the tubers are of a size and quality that promise to render them not only valuable but attractive articles of food." The Derbyshire Courier says—"The wheat is not only thick upon the ground, but so healthy and vigorous as to have been rarely surpassed. Should fine weather now prevail, the yield will be extremely large. The potato crop never looked more healthy or promising." The Hereford Times reports that the wheats in that district, though unquestionably thin, are looking very well, and a full average crop is anticipated. Reports from the western counties state the cereal crops are generally very promising. The late rains have retarded the hay harvest, and in some places there will be a deficient crop. The potatoes are most luxuriant. In Devonshire the crop never promised to be more abundant, and as yet there are no signs of disease.

A WELSH OUTRAGE ON THE IRISH.—A correspondent of the Daily News, who signs himself Vitor, gives the following account of a cowardly attack made upon the Irish in Wales:—"I hasten to send you the particulars of a wanton, brutal, and blood-thirsty outrage perpetrated by the Welsh upon a mere handful of Irish. The scene of this diabolical proceeding

was Maesteg, a straggling little town up the mountains of Glamorgan, about equidistant from Bridgend and Neath. The pretext for it was this:—An Irish girl, Mary Hayes, asked for, and got employment in the Old Works, which a Welsh girl, through illness, had left. When this person recovered, she applied for her former work, but the gaffer or steward would not send the Irish girl away for her; and hence the origin of the terrible proceedings that followed. On the same day, July 10th, the total extermination of the Irish was planned; and, as if by magic or secret telegraph, conveyed to all the Welsh. At and before five o'clock in the evening, every mountain lane sent down its pallid and ghastly torrent of yelling, scowling, screeching rabble, more like demons than human beings. Then commenced the work of destruction. Crash went windows and everything fragile about the Irish quarters. All their dwellings, lodgings, and even the public houses that they frequented, were assailed by this brutal and cowardly mob, who never gave them a moment's notice, a moment's warning. Upon the whole, it has out-Stockported Stockport—and this town deserves to be called in future the Stockport of Wales. It was through the most merciful providence of God that no serious injury was inflicted. Only one Irishwoman was hurt by a blow from a stone through her window, though every place where an Irishman could be supposed to conceal himself, was searched, ransacked, and probed—even the cellars, closets, and empty barrels in the public houses of their resort. Further destruction of property, and the lives of all the Irish were loudly and furiously threatened by the following night, but a few special constables sworn in, and the police from Bridgend, &c., had the desired effect of preserving the peace.

Cholera is appearing in different parts of the kingdom, chiefly in the north. The Dirigo, a government emigration vessel which sailed from the Mersey a fortnight ago, has returned to Liverpool with the disease on board, to which already victims had fallen, and one hundred of the passengers were suffering from diarrhoea. Since landing, three or four more have died in the workhouse. Several fatal cases of the disease have also occurred during the last few days at Durham. Three persons have died from it in the Isle of Skye.—*Times*.

THE TRAFFIC IN CHURCH LIVINGS.—The market for church livings continues to be well supplied, and the demand appears to be brisk. During the past month fifty-eight advowsons or next presentations have been offered for sale by public auction, or through private agency, and the aggregate annual value of these amounts to £27,000; forty-six have been offered in exchange for others, of the annual value in the aggregate of £17,140; twenty-two have been acquired for by intending purchasers, of the annual value in the aggregate of £12,112; and it appears that an extensive business is also done in property of this description through the medium of lists privately circulated.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

ANGELIC SQUABBLES.—There was a great Protestant demonstration yesterday in Belgravia, the principal object of which appears to have been to intimate the dissatisfaction of the meeting with the late concessions of Puseyism in that locality, and its determination to abolish altogether the "Romanising practices" introduced by Mr. Bennett, and continued by his successors. Mr. Liddell, in compliance with the instructions of his high principled "Bishop" (so characteristic of Dr. Bloomfield), endeavors to compromise the matter by having, as one of the speakers expressed it, "both Low Church and Puseyite services" in his church, and so endeavoring to soothe his unsubmitive flock. The malcontents, however, scorn a compromise, and (as usual in such cases) nothing seems to have been gained by the conciliatory proposals, which, on the other hand, as I mentioned last week, has aroused the disgust of the Curates, and caused their resignation. A noble viscount was announced to preside at the above meeting, but was unable to attend; and letters of sympathy were also read from various dukes, marquises, and lords; beginning with exemplary Manchester, whose name will carry great weight just now. One speaker, (an honorable colonel) expressed his conviction that there was only one Sacrament (Baptism not being a Sacrament), which so far confirms the Catholic view of Gorham decision—though this was a point on which the theologians were not unanimous. They were perfectly agreed, however, that they would not have "Popery and Protestantism under the same roof;" and after sundry groans for "the Bishops" in general, and their own in particular, with others, and very edifying manifestations, the meeting concluded with a collection of more than one hundred pounds for the important object for which it was convened. A pleasant scene is presented in the north by the withdrawal, on the part of the Hull Clergy, of the reflection on Archdeacon Denison in their protest against Archdeacon Wilberforce's new doctrines—new, at least, to the Establishment. But the remarks of the local paper which espouses the High Church side are not very flattering to the Anglican Church. After quoting an observation of Mr. Denison's that "it is the lot of the Church of England to be so circumstanced: that either no decision can be had upon a question of doctrine, or a decision which is worse than none," the Hull Advertiser adds:—"The only real controlling power in the Church, is a government which is the creature of Parliament, and the breath of whose nostrils is public opinion. The teaching of the Articles, and the teaching of the Book of Common Prayer and the Catechism are flat contradictions of each other—so that the really conscientious Clergyman is caught turn which way he will. Some very silly people get angry and talk about oaths and obligations. But have we not all heard of the state of the oaths taken by all the members of the two houses of Parliament? Have we not the declaration of Lord John Russell that no really truthful man could take them with a safe conscience? If we compel men to swallow oaths, and to repeat subscriptions, with a perfect knowledge of the untruthfulness of such forms it is not nonsense to seek to fetter their minds upon questions which are to them of eternal moment?—And what inquiries earnest truthful men may lawfully make in the Church of England, will be made by thousands without scruple. Henceforth, Clergymen will exercise freedom of opinion in the Church as well as in parliament, which is the ruler of the Church. And for this the Low Church party have to thank themselves. They opposed the revival of Convocation, and the separation of the Church from the State. Now, if the Church and State be one, the Church must, from the nature of the things, become essentially Catholic as she is. Dissenting. She must be

what parliament is, and embody in her teaching the whole theology of the House of Commons. And she is very nearly doing that at this moment.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

UNITED STATES.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF CHICAGO.—The Consecration of the Right Rev. Anthony O'Regan, Bishop of Chicago, took place in the Cathedral of St. Louis, on Tuesday, 25th ult.—the feast of St. James. The Consecrating ceremony was performed by the most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Vandeveld, Bishop of Natchez, and formerly Bishop of Chicago; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Henni, of Milwaukee, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Loras, Bishop of Dubuque. Besides these were present upwards of sixty priests from the Diocese of Chicago; the Arch-Diocese of St. Louis, and the adjoining dioceses; and also the Seminarians from the Theological Seminary at Carondelet. The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Nashville was in the city, but was unable to attend, on account of sickness.—*Western Tablet*.

Cholera has been committing sad ravages at St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, Cincinnati.

The German Catholic Orphan Asylum, at Troy Hill, near Allegheny, was burned to the ground on the 26th ult.

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN IN BAD REPUTE.—The Pottsville (Pa.) papers inform us that the preacher in charge of the First Methodist Church of that city has been charged with drunkenness and indecency, and that he was compelled to leave the city, in order to escape a summary punishment. He has left behind him an interesting wife and four children. Through the liberality of kind friends they have been provided with means to return to the family of the deserted wife in England. No name is given.

The trial of the Rev. Mr. Johnson is now in progress in Ulster county, before Judge Wright, on the charge of having murdered his wife and infant child by drowning them in August last in the Esopus creek.

Two deserters from the English army at Halifax, who before they left broke into the Queen's Treasury and robbed it of about \$700, were arrested in this city on Friday, the 28th ult., soon after their arrival, and most of the money recovered. Under the Ashburton treaty they will be sent back, probably to be shot, as in view of the great number of desertions of late, it has been determined to make a few severe examples. The names of the deserters are Uriah Pricher and Thomas Casey.—*American Call*.

The Common Council of Rochester have passed a stringent ordinance against the selling or exposing for sale of unripe fruit and stale vegetables—that is of vegetables not picked the evening before or the day offered for sale. The police are in all cases required to seize and destroy the prohibited articles."

THE GREYTOWN OUTRAGE.—Our Washington correspondent gives us Col. Fremont's version of the circumstances which led to the recent destruction of Greytown. As Col. F. was an eye-witness, and is a man of sound judgment, his opinions as well as statements, are worthy of attention. There seems to be little doubt that one Smith, an American captain, murdered a native, and that the Greytown authorities attempted to arrest in order to try him. They were resisted by Mr. Borland who held the post of American Minister, and who denied their right to act, inasmuch as they did not hold their posts under the Government of Nicaragua, and he was instructed by the American Government to recognise no other. How this plea could give him any right to interfere with the municipal authorities in their attempt to punish crime, it is not easy to see. Mr. Borland was resisted in his endeavors to obstruct justice, and it is said, was even imprisoned. Now conceding the truth of everything claimed by Borland, and the administration—granting that the authorities of Greytown had treated our Minister with disrespect,—what was the proper mode of proceeding? It was a case for executive interference—for a demand of redress from whatever Government Greytown may belong to. If we regard it as a part of Nicaragua, the Government of that country should have been called upon for satisfaction.—If it is under British protection, Great Britain should have been appealed to. It was clearly a case for diplomatic interference: and if that failed to secure redress, the country should have been appealed to through Congress, to take such steps as its honor and rights might demand. Instead of this, our Administration has taken a very different course. Ex-Minister Borland came home and told his story. Instead of taking any pains to sift its truth, or calling upon any responsible Government for redress, President Pierce sends a ship of war to Greytown, and instructs Captain Hollins to demand an apology and indemnity from the authorities, and if they are not granted, to burn the town! and Captain Hollins does what he is told to do. Not a word of negotiation, nor a syllable about the rights of the case, nor the faintest recollection apparently, that there is such a body as Congress in existence. We doubt whether our history can show an instance of more glaring usurpation than that of which General Pierce has here been guilty.—In this case, so far as the principle is concerned, he might just as well have ordered Liverpool, or Havre, or Havana, to be bombarded, as Greytown. And although there is not much likelihood that he will ever send our navy upon any more dangerous exploit than robbing some coltish hen-roost, or burning some Indian hut, or kidnapping some negro fugitive, the offence against the whole spirit of the law is no less flagrant, and none the less deserving the attention of Congress and the country.—*N. Y. Times*.

WHO ARE "NATIVES?"—The Know-Nothing, the Whig, and the barnburner press, of the present time, babble incessantly about the injustice of allowing any but the "natives of this country to hold office." But the "natives of this country," good sirs, are Indians; and all of you have flowing in your veins the blood of "foreigners." "Foreigners"—yes, and Catholics at that—discovered this country, and redeemed it from the dominion of barbarians. It was "foreign" capital, and "foreign" enterprise which laid the foundation of all our present greatness. It was the adventurous spirit of the Spanish, English, Scotch, Welch, Irish, Germans, Dutch, Swedes and French, which opened for their children the immeasurable wealth of this Western World; and the blood of all these is flowing in our veins to-day. Is there no impiety in this rampant fanaticism which would strike at the honor of our forefathers, and beget a war of race upon the soil which their blood and heroism consecrated to a common freedom? Could they, who discovered this country, who subdued its wilderness

realm, and who laid the foundations of our liberty, speak from their graves, what think you would be their language to the proscriptive spirit of "Nativeism?" We should like to hear the ghosts of the old Knickerbockers read these mad-caps a lesson or two. We think a little Dutch from the eternal world would do the rasicals good.—*National Democrat*.

ELLSWORTH ROWDYISM.—We learn that another attempt was made on Saturday night last to fire the Catholic Chapel at Ellsworth. Tar and other combustibles were placed against it and set on fire but it was immediately discovered and extinguished. We cannot believe that the numerous cases in Ellsworth against the Irish Catholic population are countenanced by the people, although they are legitimate fruits of the bitter crusade which the Ellsworth Herald has waged for many months. The outrages in Bath in burning the Catholic Church was entirely unprovoked, and both these places stand disgraced in the eyes of all good citizens. These acts of violence are the more lamentable because they are directed against a religious sect—one that with all others is carefully protected by the constitution under which we live, and which protection has ever been regarded as the dearest right of the citizen.—*Bangor Mercury*.

A SPIRITUAL BIGAMIST.—A singular case of bigamy recently occurred in this city, which illustrates the new uses to which Spiritual Raps may be appropriated. A woman, named Susan A. Hubbard, was arrested for the above offence, and taken before Judge Osburn, of the Lower Police Court, for a hearing on the 29th ult. It was alleged that she had four husbands; but it was only necessary to prove the existence of two marriages. Rev. Mr. Staggart, the Baptist Clergyman, one of the witnesses, identified the prisoner as the person whom he had some years since married to Hubbard. Hubbard himself was present, and also was identified by the witness, thus proving that he was not dead, but had unfortunately "turned up." The second husband (or rather one of the subsequent husbands) was also present, and swore to his recent marriage with the defendant. Mr. Smucker, the counsel for the prosecution, wished to know the circumstances under which the first marriage had been brought about. The witness, Henry W. Smith, was a school-master. He had first met the prisoner at an assemblage of Spiritualists, on the corner of Broadway and Lispenard streets. She was a prominent member of the circle, which met there from time to time, to summon the World of Spirits to their presence and interrogate them. The prisoner gradually became acquainted with the witness (a robust, good-looking man) and having conceived a passion for him, set about the work of inducing him to marry her.—He heard that she had former husbands, and wished to know if they were dead. At the next meeting, she summoned the whole of them from the land of shadows, and made all, one after the other, testify that they were dead (in the body), and give other interesting items as to their spiritual condition. The young man, being a firm believer in Spiritualism, could not, of course, deny such evidence; and being attracted by the smartness, intelligence and good looks of the "medium," he married her. Not long after, he discovered that her "Spiritual Manifestations" were lying manifestations, and that there were three or four other claimants to the possession of his wife, one of whom was black.—*New York Times*.

SHARP PRACTICE.—A German at Buffalo whose wife died of cholera, one day last week, married his second wife on the following day, and she departed this life also, on the next day. What with weddings and funerals, that household was very much engaged for a few days.

A SAD STORY.—The following extraordinary case occurred in Mississippi, under the slave law of that State:—"A planter was afflicted with a loathsome disease. So offensive were the ulcers that he was deserted by his white friends; and while thus afflicted and forsaken, a girl whom he owned as a slave, kindly and patiently waited upon him, dressed his ulcers, cleansed his person, and watched over him until he eventually recovered. With gratitude and affection to his benefactor, he took her to Cincinnati, Ohio, executed to her a deed of manumission, had it recorded, returned to Mississippi, and there married her in legal form. They lived together affectionately for many years, reared a family of children, and, as he lay upon his death-bed, by will, he divided his property between his wife and children. His brother, hearing of his death, came forward and demanded the property. The widow and children were indignant at the demand. They, too, were seized; and the validity of that marriage was tried before Judge Sharkey, of that State, who decided that the whole matter was a fraud upon the law of Slavery—that the property belonged to the collateral heirs. His widow was sold by the surviving brothers, the children were bid off, at public auction, and both mother and children now toil in chains, or sleep in servile graves."

A GRAVE JOKE.—It is said by the jokers about town—we give the story as we hear it—that a few days since, a colored gentleman, who had become pretty much of a nuisance, was found dead—drunk. The wags of the vicinity ordered the Sexton to leave a coffin for a cholera subject, and call in half an hour. When the hearse arrived, the coffin was duly lifted to its place, and a small procession moved towards the receptacle of dead humanity. When the party were about lifting the coffin from the hearse, the subject revived, and perceiving his critical position he burst the lid, and landed at a bound among the mourners, a sober man. His first impulse, and his first threats were to dog the crowd, but perceiving that that would be undertaking rather a large contract, he compromised the matter for a ride home upon the hearse. As the cortege returned, all the women and gossips ran to the doors to ascertain why the coffin was brought back. They were all duly assured that the victim had come to life, and he was pointed out sitting on his own coffin, whistling, "Oh, carry me back to Old Virginia." The best of the joke is, the negro has given up drinking, and worked industriously ever since. The story has gone to Cleveland, and by this time, probably reported that twenty live men are buried daily in Toledo.—*Toledo Blade*.

GERSE, CATS AND BACHELORS.—The following paragraph we clip from the regular report of the proceedings of the Connecticut Legislature, on the 27th ult.—"Bill to tax gese, cats and bachelors, taken up. Mr. Harrison was opposed to the provision taxing bachelors. There was a tax laid already upon a poor man who had lived twenty-five years without being married, could be taxed under that section, the bill was indefinitely postponed."