

AN ORANGE REFORM MEETING IN BELFAST.—A mixed Reform meeting of a singular character was held in Belfast. The chair was occupied by a Mr. Henry, a master printer, district secretary of the Orange Society, and a number of Orangemen are said to have been present. The principal portion of the audience was Roman Catholic and ultra-Liberal in politics, and the speakers, besides several working men, were Mr. Rea and Mr. A. J. McKenna, of the Liberal Ulster Observer. The object was to demand an equal franchise for Ireland as for England. The meeting was interrupted repeatedly, but a spirit of fun, rather than of riot, prevailed, and humorous criticisms were passed upon the accent and language of some of the orators. One of the members for Belfast, who was not named, was censured for opposing an Irish Reform Bill. Mr. Rea said he had come specially from Dublin to support that night Lord Dorcy, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Disraeli. He would be prepared at the next election to put William Johnson, of Ballykibbeg (the head of the Orangemen of Down), into Parliament. The old party of Whig and Tory, was he said, being broken up, new parties were being formed, and the object of both parties was to secure the support of the working classes. If Mr. Disraeli succeeded in that he knew he would be the Lord Palmerston of the New House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone knew that if he did not beat Mr. Disraeli in that he would be left in penal servitude on the Opposition benches. A Tory was a man who proposed household suffrage and a lodger franchise, which together, made up residential manhood suffrage. A Liberal was a man who would die on the floor of the house for a £5 rating franchise. They (the meeting) were all Tories. The Orangemen and Protestants of Ulster should not be deprived by a conspiracy of the extended franchise and additional votes to which they were entitled. Mr. Rea concluded amid cries of 'Encore,' when a gentleman named Davis essayed to speak, and after some confusion ascended the platform. He denied that the state of England and that of Ireland were parallel. If Ulster were Ireland he would say 'Give us household suffrage,' but they might as well attempt to mingle light with darkness as to unite Protestants with their opponents in the present state of things in this country. Here there was immense uproar, and Mr. Davis failed to obtain a further hearing. The meeting ultimately broke up in confusion, and Mr. Rea was conveyed to his house in a vehicle provided for the occasion drawn by four white horses. He subsequently addressed a large crowd from his window.

The Ulster Observer of July 28 says of the Orange demonstrations:—'So far as we have been able to learn as yet, there is every indication that preparations are being made for a grand display on the 12th. In the immediate vicinity of Belfast, drumming parties have of late frequently paraded the roads. On last Saturday evening as we are credibly informed, a party traversed the Malone-road with file and drum, playing party tunes. In Monaghan, Orange flags were hoisted on the church on yesterday. In Dungannon, the brothers are reported to be making preparations for a 'demonstration.' We commend these matters to the attention of the authorities, and trust that they will take such measures as will effectually check these exhibitions, and prevent a recurrence of the outrages which have too long disgraced our province.'

In order to meet any disturbance that might arise on Friday, July 12th, a large number of extra police had been drafted into the city of Armagh from the adjoining districts.

FIRE IN DUNDALK.—On Sunday last, shortly after twelve o'clock, dense volumes of smoke were observed issuing from the leather factory of Mr. P. Hagarty, and soon after the quick tolling bell of St. Nicholas's Church tolling that a fire had broken out in the town. The Bridge-street police under Head Constable Costello were soon on the spot to render assistance, and Mr. Stephen Brown, J.P., and a few more of the principal inhabitants having come to the scene of conflagration, they quickly discovered that it would be useless to attempt to extinguish the fire in the factory, as it was in a blaze, and they directed their exertions to keep the fire from communicating with Mr. Hagarty's dwelling house, and that of Miss Rogers adjoining. Buckets of water were carried by some of the crowd who soon collected, and continued to be thrown on a small building, used as a kitchen, which separated the factory from Mr. Hagarty's house. Mr. Skeelton's fire engine soon arrived, and a good supply of water having been procured from the adjacent pump, it was kept playing on the roof and walls of the dwelling house and on the kitchen. Fortunately the wind was favourable and the terrible blaze which ascended from the burning fenders and timber of the factory was kept from the adjoining buildings. But notwithstanding the people were alarmed for the safety of Mr. Hagarty's house and that of Miss Rogers, they commenced to carry away the furniture, a good deal of which was more or less damaged by being thrown from the windows. At half past twelve a number of the 10th Hussars and their officers, accompanied by an engine and a large supply of buckets arrived, and stripping to the work they got the engine into the passage south of the fire and began to pour copious streams of water on the houses adjoining the burning factory. In a short time after the roof and loft of the building came down with a crash and then it was felt that all danger to the adjoining premises was at an end. The engines, however, were still kept working, and shortly after three o'clock the fire was completely subdued. We cannot speak too highly of the strenuous and hearty exertions made by persons of all classes on the trying occasion, and more particularly of the officers, and men of the 10th Hussars. Mr. Brown, Mr. E. H. Moarhead, Captain Coote, R.M.; Mr. Sully, S.I.; Mr. Blackader, Mr. Thomas M'Abon, Mr. P. J. Carroll, Mr. Cornelius Smyth, and a host of others, exerted themselves in the most laudable manner. And as for the people they worked nobly in providing water for the engines. We understand that Mr. Hagarty had the factory insured and also the property consumed, in the Atlas Office, but we cannot say whether he will sustain any loss, a circumstance which would be deeply regretted, as he is much respected by all classes in Dundalk.—Dundalk Democrat.

The Waterford Chronicle says:—It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death of Captain O'Connell who for so many years was connected with this port, both by trade and residence. During life he was beloved for his genuine honesty of heart, and now his death has cast a gloom over many friends, who sincerely mourn his loss.

On Monday afternoon, July 1st, three ladies belonging to Belfast, while bathing were washed off the rocks by the sea. They were bathing by the side of Romare Hill. One of the ladies was drowned, and up to the present the body has not been found. The body is supposed to be entangled in salmon nets off Portonee. Another of the ladies died shortly after being rescued; and the third lady is in a very delicate state. The ladies' names are—Mrs. Hennessey, of Great George's st., Belfast; and the Misses Alicia and Jane Simpson. Mr. Hennessey is recovering. The body of Miss Alicia Simpson is not yet recovered.

IRISH ILLUMINATIONS OF VELLUM.—The monks of Ireland excelled in the art of illuminating. Students flocked to the Irish colleges, and travelling home-wards afterwards, bore to various corners of Europe the treasures of this ancient Celtic art, which held a high place in foreign collections. But the heart faded out of its home. The monks were driven from their pious labours; nor did the dawn of a later civilisation in the land rekindle the ancient art, cunning, and genius of the Celt. Of late years a few accomplished men, fired by the beauties of the labours left by monkish hands, have essayed illumination, and have reproduced, for the education of art stu-

dents, the lessons that lie thick in the glowing volumes, wrought centuries ago, far away from schools, and concours, and exhibitions, and influenced by the gold of patrons. Ten years ago, Messrs Marcus Ward & Co., of the Ulster Works, Belfast, determined to essay a revival of the ancient Celtic art of illumination. To this end they have educated a formidable body of art-workmen in the spirit and knowledge of the old art; and, as they explain have endeavoured to adapt it 'to the tastes and wants of a utilitarian age.' The volumes which they have sent to the Paris Exhibition are the notable results of their enthusiastic labour. They are extraordinary samples of skill and variety in design. The colours are brilliant; the binding is as sumptuous as the pages it holds together. But these are not all the points to praise Messrs Marcus Ward & Co. deserve to have directed to them. It was necessary to invite subjects for illuminators in the nineteenth century without, at the same time creating a market for the richest and costliest illuminated books. In quest of a market, it occurred to them that they might tempt the framers of addresses, the promoters of testimonials, the lovers of long pedigrees and brilliantly blazoned arms, to their ateliers and so give employment to a band of Celtic art workmen. Their 'exhibit' on the Champ de Mars is a noble proof of their sagacity. The illuminated volumes which they present for inspection are the property of the Prince of Wales, and gold and coloured borders, the charmingly-painted scenes, the emblazoned arms, compose pages of beauty that may compare with the ancient art of which they are presented as the revival. There is strong recommendation in favour of these noble volumes of intelligent and learned patience—that they are wholly and purely Irish. In these days, when gloom overspreads the Irish Isle, it is a right joyous sight to find in a corner of the exhibition a case packed with volumes of illuminated vellum, so rich in art work that it bids fair to take the place of massive silver and gold as offerings to the great and good. Take the magnificent illuminated history of St. Patrick, presented to Sir Benjamin Guinness by the citizens of Dublin in grateful acknowledgment of his magnificence in restoring St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. It is the noblest, the most appropriate form, such an acknowledgment could take, as the Dan and Chapter thought when they followed the example of the citizens. The eight illuminated volumes presented to the Earl of Hillsborough on his coming of age, albeit presenting little interest of subject, are worthy of remark as evidence of the rich variety of treatment Messrs Marcus Ward and their art workmen can command. Such manufacturers as these are the truest friends of Ireland; and the Ulster Works deserve to prosper.—Athenaeum.

In the list of the awards of prizes to the exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition, which has just been published, we are happy to find that Ireland has not been altogether unsuccessful. Though we have not occupied the position which we should have held on the occasion, the gratitude of the country is, nevertheless, due to those gentlemen to whose enterprise and public spirit we are indebted for the respectable display Ireland put forth at the world's great fair. In class 7—papers, stationery, binding, painting, and drawing materials—the firm of Marcus Ward, Dawson street, and Belfast, have been awarded the silver medal; in class 8—applications of drawing and modelling—the same firm got the bronze medal, as well as in class 26, for Morocco work, fancy articles and basket work; in class 21—gold and silver plate—Bilkinson was awarded the gold medal; in class 28—faxes and hempen yarns, threads and tissues—the gold medal was won by 'Belfast'—Brown, Charley and Fenton; in class 30—carded wool, woolen yarns and fabrics—Davies & Son took the silver medal; in class 31—silk and silk manufacture—Try & Co. of Westmoreland street, obtained the silver medal; in class 34—hoiery and underclothing—Smith, of the Balbriggan Warehouse, Lower Abbey street, was again successful in this department, and was awarded the silver medal; in class 35—clothing for both sexes—Tait, of Limerick, took a bronze medal; in class 49—implements used in fisheries, &c.—the Irish Fisheries won a silver medal; and in class 61—carriages—Hutton, of Summer hill maintained the high reputation of that house and in a large number of competitions got a bronze medal.

The great international racket match, the first half of which was played in New York, America, was resumed recently in the Ulster Club Racket Court Belfast, and as will be seen, was won by Gray, the English champion. The match was for the large sum of £1,000, and caused a great deal of interest, among the admirers of the 'athletic,' both in America and Great Britain. The players, Frederick Foulkes, of New York, and William Gray of Cambridge, are the champions of the two countries, and considered the best players in the world. In New York seven games were played with the following results: Gray, 4 games; Foulkes, 3 games. Six were played on Monday in Belfast, Gray winning four, and his opponent two. When the match finished, a second for £30 a side was played between Foulkes and Gray's brother, and won by the latter. The two champions will play again.—Northern Whig.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DANGER TO ENGLAND OF FENIANISM.—It is curious to see what wars and rumours of wars we are exposed to in what one would naturally call a very quiet time. Two serious riots are reported in the Gaiety papers, one at Birmingham and the other at Waterford. The Birmingham riot was caused by a lecturer against Romanism. We suppose that he must have been mobbed by the Irish who abound in that unlovely town. It must be owned that one particular class of anti-Popery lectures do all they possibly can to provoke riots. Their point of attack is the practice of confession—their mode of attack is to extract from books of casuistry those parts which relate to subjects which it is an outrage on decency to discuss in public. This form of ruffianism appears to us quite as injurious as the brickbats which it provokes, and morally, much more disgraceful. The Waterford riot was far from more serious. It is impossible to read the account of it without seeing how strong the sympathy of the population must have been for the Fenian prisoners, or how nearly matters came to a most serious struggle. We fear it would be found, whenever the occasion presents itself, that the Fenian infection has gone deep—that it may on almost any occasion become very serious. The police appear to have done their duty as vigorously and effectually as usual, but the whole transaction is a very ugly one.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE REFORM BILL AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.—False as the Conservatives have been, a larger number of the Liberals have been no better. Some of them have shown that they were Liberals only in name, and these have employed themselves chiefly in keeping the Conservatives in office, as if they preferred the levelling schemes of a Conservative Ministry to the measured reforms of a Liberal Cabinet; others have done the same apparently from no other motive than dread of a threatened dissolution; others again, more farsighted, but not much more honest, have supported the Conservatives for their Radicalism. These last were ready to accept even the original Ministerial scheme of Reform because it was a stepping stone to further demands. They preferred a merely nominal household suffrage encumbered with a heap of personal checks, to any definite and honest lowering of the franchise. These fractions of the Liberals have none of them acted honestly. The first have betrayed the principles they professed; the second have betrayed principle itself; and the third have deliberately chosen to do evil that good might come. The most serious question which has been before the House for a generation which has been decided without any debate on its principle. Instead of Reason, Chaos has sat as umpire, and by his decision more embroiled the fray.

Chaos reigns even in that part of the Bill which seems least incomplete. For, as the selfishness of the Co servatives refuses a sufficient redistribution so has their incapacity made even their household suffrage uncertain. The meaning of household suffrage varies with the definition of a house. This has been owned on all sides and the Ministers accordingly undertook the task of defining it. The law officers of the Crown, however, gave up in despair, and Sir Roundell Palmer came to their aid with a definition which at least relieved revising barristers and the Courts of Appeal from the burden of deciding what constituted a separate dwelling-house; for it is proposed to make any dwelling a separate dwelling provided it was separately rated. But the Committee was loth at the last moment to leave to the rating officers the final power of enfranchising or disenfranchising the joint occupiers of a house, although by admitting the ratepaying franchise it had virtually given them that power already, and therefore it decided on defining the separate dwelling that was to give a vote as a 'separate dwelling' separately rated.' This of course, is no definition at all. Therefore, if a definition is necessary as everybody owns it to be further legislation on the subject it necessary, and we shall not know precisely and definitely what household suffrage means till this further legislation has given us the definition of a house. This definition may entirely change the lower limit of household suffrage. The Bill, which was to settle everything and put a stop to all agitation, settles nothing and leaves open those precise questions which most directly invite agitation.—The Chronicle.

THE LOTTUS DIVORCE CASE.—On the cause of Lottus v. Lottus being called on in the Divorce Court on Saturday, Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., who with Dr. Swabey, appeared for Lady Lottus (commonly called Viscountess Seafield), intimated that there was every prospect that the court would not be further troubled with it. Sir J. P. Wilde, Judge Ordinary, observed that it was desirable that the petitioner and respondent should settle their differences out of court, and allowed the case to stand over for that purpose. After some consultation with Lady Seafield, Mr. Coleridge returned into court, and stated that it was arranged the petition should be withdrawn as soon as a deed of separation on certain terms had been executed. Dr. Spinks, Q.C., who with G. Brown, appeared for Lord Henry Lottus, the petitioner, said his lordship was desirous to have it stated that no cruelty in the ordinary sense of the term had been proved against him. Sir J. P. Wilde said that the court would be unwilling to prejudice the case, but as far as the evidence went, nothing had been proved that came up to legal cruelty. The statements of Lady Seafield were, no doubt, entitled to every credit, but in matrimonial disputes the memory of the parties was not always accurate, and if the case had gone on he should have been quite prepared to hear statements from the other side somewhat at variance with those which had been made on the part of the respondent. The case was then ordered to stand over until next Michaelmas term, to allow of the deed of separation being executed.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—This case, which once more excites so much interest in the public mind, is expected to come again before the Lords towards the end of next week, when it is thought probable, their lordships may give judgment. In reference to a statement which has appeared in the public journals, that the Hon. Major Yelverton, against whom the proceedings have been taken, was present last week at the hearing of the case, we may mention that such was not the fact. It was the Hon. W. H. Yelverton, the uncle of Major Yelverton, that was present in the House of Lords on Thursday and Friday. The statement is equally incorrect that Mrs. Forbes was present. The lady that was mistaken for her was Mrs. Lefevre, the sister of Mrs. Yelverton.—Morning Advertiser.

A BRIDGE OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.—The following extract from an exchange paper is both sublime and ridiculous. We thought the world could not bear the Yankees for inventions. We would not be surprised to hear of some French engineer submitting a plan of a bridge from Calis to New York—wonders however will never cease:—

M. Bontet, a French engineer of considerable celebrity, proposes instead of the long meditated tunnel, to build a bridge across the English Channel. The proposed bridge will be broad enough to hold a double line of railway, a carriage road, and path for foot passengers. There will also be space enough on the Dover and Calais road for a row of shops, which it is supposed, if once established, would pay. The following is the description given of the intended bridge:—The bridge would rest on a series of thirty-two vertical rectangular iron piles, each pile to be two hundred metres in height, and one hundred metres in breadth. The depth of the channel between the two points selected is found to be not more than from thirty to thirty-six metres, so that the bridge would be about one hundred and seventy metres above the level of the sea.

In laying down the bridge the first step taken would be to connect the iron piles by means of sixteen cables of plaited wires, stretched in parallel lines from Shakespear's Cliff on the English side of the channel to Cap Blanc Nez on the French side, a distance of thirty-three kilometres (about twenty miles). The body of the bridge would thus be formed of iron trusses from pile to pile. Mr. Bontet, in calculating the feasibility of his plan, supposes that 'if a wire of a certain strength and thickness will hang extended between two given points, then if the strength and thickness of the wire be increased, the distance between the points may be increased proportionately.' It is estimated that the cost of this bridge will be 400,000,000f. and Mr. Bontet having deposited his plans at the Ministry of Public Works, actually proposes to form a company with that amount of capital. It is said that for the benefit of the incredulous, practical model of the bridge is about to be constructed across the Seine at Paris.

THE ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.—Neither the favorable harvest weather nor the arrival of a quarter of a million of gold from America have had the slightest influence on the funds. The public, who purchased largely a month ago, are unable to resist the temptation to realize the five per cent profit that has accrued, and are satisfied for the present to let the proceeds lie idle at their bankers: who in their turn find it difficult to obtain employment for it at two per cent. Thus far it is evident the revival of financial confidence has scarcely made any progress either in Paris or London. The unparalleled accumulation of bullion and the low rates of discount have rendered it impossible to obstruct a certain advance in the prices of the funds; but the inherent feeling of distrust is almost as strong as ever, and consequently when holders discover that they can actually obtain a fair profit on their original investments they rush to secure it as if there could be no hope of its permanence. A similar tendency pervades every department of trade, and by checking all orders for foreign goods, except such as are indispensable, increases the prospect of a large continuance of the influx of bullion. The possibility of another indifferent harvest constituted the only apparent contingency that might be likely to turn the tide, and now that the promise of abundance seems to be daily strengthened the problem as to the point the plethora in the money market is likely to reach, and the mode in which it will ultimately find development, becomes more than ever interesting.

MURDER IN BRISTOL.—A fight took place on Sunday night on the Welsh-bath Bristol, between some seafaring men and women of ill fame. An unoffending man was stabbed in the back with a knife by a Greek sailor, and died shortly afterwards. The murderer has not yet been apprehended.

A WELSH PROVERB.—A favourite item in the programmes of the district Eisteddfodau, which are now being held throughout Wales, is a competition wherein all who are desirous of taking part are required to step on the platform, when a theme is given out upon which the competitors straightway proceed to lecture, he who acquires himself the most creditably receiving the prize. At the Eisteddfod held in Montgomeryshire only one person presented himself when the 'lecture competition' was announced, the orator being an amiable looking young man, decently dressed in a suit of black. All other preliminaries to the lecture being arranged, the chairman gave out the theme, which proved to be an obscure Welsh proverb meaning, in such English as it is capable of being translated, 'A pound and a half penny tail.' Amid the breathless silence of an audience numbering nearly 1,500 people the young man advanced to the extreme edge of the platform, and after thoughtfully surveying his boots for a moment, looked up, and holding out his right hand, opened his mouth to speak, but no sound issued forth. Nervously changing his position, he again looked round at the upturned faces of the expectant congregation and slowly opened his mouth as before, and with a similar result. Then turning round he made a sudden bolt off the platform, and disappeared amid roars of laughter from the audience.

SMALL POX.—A medical gentleman, Dr. O. B'ack, of Chesterfield, England, describes how he succeeded, in the case of a young woman 'of considerable personal attraction,' who had never been vaccinated, and was attacked by small pox in preventing disfiguring from 'pitting.' After a careful examination and repeated trials of the different applications that have been recommended for this purpose, and knowing the influence exercised by light on the growth and development of plant and animal and the destructive action of oxygen on diseased tissues, he determined to exclude both these agents from the face of the patient. He accordingly shut out the light by the use of thick blinds of a dark colour, and the oxygen by the constant application of fresh glycerine to the face. The light and air being thus completely excluded from the patient's face, he did not overlook the proper ventilation of the sick chamber. The result of his experiment, he states was completely successful; the disease ran the ordinary course, and when desiccation, which was rapid, had been completed, he had the satisfaction of seeing that no pitting of the face had occurred. This remedy is a very simple one and if so efficacious, as represented, its mode of application cannot be too widely circulated.

APPREHENSION OF A TRADE SECRETARY.—Considerable excitement was caused among the carpenters in Niden on Saturday by the apprehension of two of their number—one the secretary of the trade union, and the one of those who formed part of the deputation who waited upon Mr. Macintosh with regard to the late dispute—on the legal charge of unlawful combination.—After undergoing formal examination they were lodged in jail, pending further inquiry, bail being refused.—Standard.

A regular bounty is paid by the English government for every authenticated case of a triple birth the Court Journal complains that they are becoming too frequent, and calls for an investigation. Judging from such works as those of Dr. Lepron and and Rev. Mr. Todd, it will soon be necessary to pay regular bounties in this country in cases of single birth.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Last week's number of the Tomahawk has a very remarkable cartoon—remarkable for its subject and its execution. It represents the Prince of Wales as Hamlet, struggling with John Bull, who, as Horatio, is holding him back from pursuing the ghost of George IV., to whom the Prince is saying, 'I'll follow thee!' The inference is obvious, and the publication of such a picture is surely a sign of the times; for the Tomahawk is by no means 'a low Radical paper, sir' and has been grudgingly cynical at the notion of a writer in the Star pretending to know anything of society—at the same time quoting the Star's laudatory notice in its advertisement. It is another sign of the times, which will probably have been noted by those whose inclination or whose duty prompts their attendance at public dinners, that while the toast of the Prince of Wales, once so provocative of enthusiasm, is now received with comparative coldness, the mention of the name of the Princess calls forth unmistakable demonstrations of sympathy and personal attachment.—Qui vivit vera.—The Plebeian.

EXCITING SCENE WITH A MAD DOG.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Doige, bookseller, of Devonshire terrace, Plymouth, and the customers who were in his shop, were alarmed by seeing a large water spaniel rush furiously into and through the shop and proceed upstairs. On the landing of the first floor were two doors, one leading to the nursery, in which were the children, and the other to a back bedroom. The nursery door happened most fortunately to be closed, but the dog found its way to the bedroom, and leaped with a bound through the window to the yard below, a height of 17ft. The animal belonged to a military officer, who arrived at Mr. Doige's shop immediately after the dog, and, finding that the animal was in the yard courageously went thither, and seizing it firmly by the back of the neck dragged it with the foam flowing from its mouth, through the shop to the street. Among the crowd which instantly assembled was a photographer living near by, who fetched from his premises some prussic acid, a table spoonful of which was poured down the animal's throat, and it fell back dead.

THE LATE FRANKLIN RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The number of fatalities by the sad calamity near Warrington was yesterday increased to seven by the death of Mr. Thomas Jones which took place at the convalescent hospital in John-street, five o'clock in the morning. Mr. Jones had his bowels torn open with a splinter of wood and was otherwise injured, and from the first there was very little hope of his recovery. He was a commission agent, and resided at 11 Market street, Wolverhampton.—Liverpool Mercury.

GOOD WALKING.—A young English compositor, named Winch, employed in a printing office in Paris, happening in the course of conversation with some of his comrades to affirm that he could walk eighteen leagues in ten hours and the statement being questioned, he resolutely undertook to prove the truth of his declaration by performing the feat. Accordingly a piece of road was carefully measured at Courdevoise and the young pedestrian actually went over the distance in the time allowed, with two minutes to spare. There was a little betting in the case, but no preparatory training whatever—simply 47 miles walked in an exceedingly short time.

A SWEETSTAKES FOR A VERDICT.—A jury empanelled at the Bucks Quarter Sessions, held at Aylesbury this week, signaled themselves by the novel but very equivocal mode (after being locked up for four hours and a half) of arriving at a verdict by lottery. Twelve slips of paper were placed in a hat on one of which was written the word 'Guilty,' and on another 'Not Guilty,' the remainder being blank. The 'Guilty' being first drawn, the jury went into court, and gave their verdict to the effect. The case was that of a man charged with stealing two surgical trusses.—Bucks Herald.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MANUSCRIPTS.—The original manuscripts of Sir Walter Scott's poems and of several of his prose works will be sold by auction in London next Saturday by Messrs Christie and Mason, as part of the effects of the late Mr. Robert Caddell, the Edinburgh publisher. They prove, it is said, by the few corrections they contain, this great author's extraordinary facility.

The Americans in London are prostrating themselves before the Sultan of Turkey. Where's Ab-bott?

UNITED STATES.

A NEW CHURCH IN NEW YORK.—Ground has been bought in Gaucun street between Broome and Delancey, in this city, for a new Catholic church. Five lots have been bought, making 100x125 feet, for the sum of thirty thousand dollars. Father McKenna, acting pastor of St. Mary's is to be the p. stor of the new church. We are glad to hear of any new churches in the city. This one will be another offshoot of old St. Mary's in Grand street.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Masses have been said for Maximilian in the Catholic churches of Mexico and New Orleans.

ANOTHER POLITICAL PRISONER COMES TO GRIEF.—We learn from the Litchfield Sentinel that the Rev. W. H. Green, recently arrested in Utica, charged with poisoning his wife in West Cornwall, is now in jail in Litchfield. The Sentinel gives the following sketch of the fellow's operations. He went to Cornwall some time last winter, calling himself a Methodist minister and a Union refugee from Texas, and made himself remarkable for loud mouthed patriotism. During the spring's campaign he took the political stump for the Radicals, denouncing Copperheads in the most ultra style, and exalted P. T. Barnum to the 'seventh heaven.' In short, he set himself up as a sort of champion to the 'late' political showman. After election, his fond hopes blasted, he set up a small store in West Cornwall. His wife, who was feeble in health, died May 7th. His conduct of late having excited suspicion, the body was disinterred by the authorities, and the stomach sent to New Haven for analysis. Green, in the meantime, had disappeared, and the examination of the stomach having strengthened the suspicions against him, Deputy Sheriff Chauncey Caldwell was sent after him into New York State, with a requisition from Governor English. We understand that Green had on his person, when arrested, a letter of recommendation from P. T. Barnum. He says he is now married to a woman living in Utica.—New Haven Register.

A YOUNG LADY SUDDENLY ATTACKED WITH BLINDNESS.—A young and prepossessing lady, belonging in Louisville, Ky., became almost entirely blinded while in the cars, last evening, coming up from New York, on her way home. She was travelling alone and the first intimation her fellow passengers had of her sad condition, was on her attempting to get from the car in the Albany Depot last night, when she walked off the platform and would have fallen had not a gentleman, standing by, caught her before she reached the ground. In answer to the inquiries of her fellow passengers she stated that she belonged in Louisville; had been to New York visiting some friends there, was taken sick, and had started for home, when she was afflicted as above stated. She was helped on board the New York Central train and given a berth in a sleeping car, and under the care of some westward bound passengers, sped on her way homeward.—Schenectady Star.

REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTH.—Throughout the places in the South where registration has closed, the majority is in favor of the colored vote. Whether or not the Americans in their zeal for these people, have not anticipated the time of their power to be a self governing people remains to be seen if they have, they will find them a tolerably discontented people and they may have some trouble with them yet. Like all experiments the result remains yet to be seen, but we would have wished for more judgment on the part of the American Government in relation to the South.

The Surratt trial still continues. The latest reports do not bring much important details. A man named Cameron, who was on board the Peruvian with Doctor McMillan, and Surratt has sworn that the Doctor told him, that Surratt had confessed that he (Surratt), was in Elmira, and not in Washington, on the day of the assassination. The evidence is most contradictory, and cannot be explained away, save that some one party are guilty of the most wilful and corrupt perjury. After the trial on Tuesday last, a band and hard encounter took place between Dr. McMillan and Weichman.

In cleaning out a reservoir at St. Louis used for supplying the city with water, the bodies of thirty-three children were found. They varied in size from those a span long to those of some thirty inches in length; and in age from those of a age in particular to those of eighteen to twenty months. There was a great anxiety as to preservation. Some were pure skeletons, and others were fresh as if just thrown in; and between these two extremes were found all possible stages of decomposition.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Estimates of the New York Fire Department, held in that city on Tuesday last estimates for the expenses of the coming year were submitted and adopted. The entire amount required by the Department closely approximates one million of dollars, and out of this sum upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars is allocated for the pay of the officers, men and other employes. A considerable increase of salary has recently been effected by an Act of the Legislature.

Mississippi papers say that a terrible disease, similar to the cholera, has broken out among the freedmen on the plantations along the Yazoo River. This disease has every appearance of cholera, though it has confined itself to the freedmen. On the plantation eleven died during a few days; on another four; and on a third place five died during one week, and numbers are sick. The disease, it is thought was brought on by the negroes eating large quantities of catfish half cooked and seasoned.

A good thing is told of the President in Raleigh. While responding in a facing manner to the welcome given him, used the expression: 'Let us, my friends, repair the breaches—and before he could add 'made by the war,' an old woman exclaimed, 'Bless the dear man, he has come home again to work at his old trade.'

Railroad men in California have decided to cover the cuts in the mountains, to prevent their being filled up with snow in winter. According to the design adopted, the roofing will have a double support of stout timbers at the eaves and the peaked top so as to be strong enough to sustain the weight of many tons of snow.

A well educated and fashionable lady in New York, proprietor of a shirt factory, has been sentenced to six months in the penitentiary for swindling and oppressing the sewing girls in her employ.

A young man was arrested at Hoboken on Thursday last for stealing a loaf of bread to keep him from starving. The justice, on hearing the facts, gave him 25 cents and discharged him.

The Free Methodists at Lansingburg were prosecuted as nuisances, on account of their noisy demonstrations, and the justice decided against them.

The Republican papers are gradually endorsing General Grant's nomination for the Presidency, in this following the lead of their Democratic contemporaries.

The extreme radical party say, that the Southern debts should be immediately recognized by Congress as was suggested in the President's Message, and they do so with a malicious intent. If Congress incur the debts, and becomes responsible for their liquidation, they could then with a show of reason, enter on a line of policy for confiscating Southern property.

Congress has not as yet appointed a new minister to Mexico, much to the disappointment of many gentlemen who are hovering about 'Washington' in anxious expectation of the post.

The Post says that the rebel commissioner of exchange of prisoners publishes a letter in which he offers to prove by Union officers that in 1864 the rebel authorities offered to deliver up 15,000 sick and wounded Union prisoners, without requiring an equivalent.