

THE MANUFACTURE MOVEMENT IN KILKENNY.—From the abstract of the proceedings, it will be seen that the men of the 'Fair City' of Kilkenny have been gradually forward in the movements...

THE DUBLIN MAYORALTY.—The election of Lord Mayor for 1867 took place on Monday. Mr. Norman proposed Councillor McGlean, the gentleman whom the Conservative members of the Corporation had selected as the most fit and proper person to fill the civic chair.

MR. MOLEY'S APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Thomas Moran, Channonrock, has received from the Civil Service Commissioners his certificate of qualification for an officer of inland Revenue; he passed most creditably through the trying ordeal of a two days examination, his papers on all the required subjects having obtained high places, a fact that speaks volumes for his ability and industry.

LOUISIANA ASSIZES.—On Tuesday last, at 11 o'clock, the Right Hon. Justice O'Hagan, accompanied by St. Clair Keiburn Mulholland, Esq., High Sheriff, entered the Crown Court, and took his seat on the bench. The Queen's precept was then read by the Clerk of the Crown, P. J. Byrne, Esq., when the Commission was opened, and the grand jury returned to discharge the crown business.

A NEW RAILWAY.—A railway is about to be constructed between Clonmel, the chief town of Tipperary, and the town of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, and passing through Lismore. The *Comerick Chronicle* states that the Duke of Devonshire has consented to take £60,000 worth of shares, and also to advance out of his own private purse a further sum of £60,000 towards the immediate completion of the work, while arrangements have been made for obtaining a loan of £100,000.

AN INFORMER JUSTLY PUNISHED.—We have great pleasure in chronicling the following facts in reference to an ejection process, which came on for hearing at the Killarney Quarter Sessions lately. The ejection was brought on at the suit of Maurice James O'Connell, Esq., against a man named Burke, and the circumstances connected with the matter were thus briefly detailed by Mr. Downing, plaintiff's attorney:—Mr. O'Connell would not bring this ejection if the man's conduct was as good as it ought to be. We all heard of Fenianism in this country, but this ejection is not brought against Burke because he was a Fenian, but because he charged another man—a most respectable person, now a pensioner, and who distinguished himself in Her Majesty's army—with being a Fenian, thinking thereby that if he was out of the way Burke could get the poor fellow's land. The charge duly came on for hearing before the sessions, it was then investigated, and the bench unanimously dismissed the case.

OUR ATTENTION HAS BEEN CALLED TO A DISGRACEFUL PIECE OF INTOLERANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY IN THE ISLE OF MAN. An inmate of that institution, a young girl, who had been brought up to the Roman Catholic religion, and whose relatives live in Back Strand street, in this town, was recently taken seriously ill, and, believing that she would never recover, she desired the ministrations of a clergyman belonging to her own religion. Hearing of her dangerous state, the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, a priest attached to the House of Industry, and requested to see the dying girl. He was told that he could not be admitted unless he produced an order signed by two clergymen of the Church of England.

THE TRULY WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—The five and drums were put into requisition; there was marching and counter-marching; there were the usual cries and cheers; and there has not been the usual bloodshed, the cause is to be attributed to the patience, good sense, and good conduct of those whom it was intended to provoke. In Armagh, where the Protestant Primate has his residence, no fewer than five flags were hoisted on the Parish Church of St. Mark, although the Rector and Churchwardens had protested against such a desecration of the building, and had even asked the authorities to assist them in preventing it.

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THE TWELFTH OF JULY.—The lawless and law-breaking Orangemen of Ulster were resolved to practice some of their wicked deeds on Thursday last, but as detachments of police and troops of cavalry were sent to several towns in the more violent districts, there has not been so much disturbance as usual. But we are not to thank the 'brethren' for that, as there is no improvement in their morals; and the only rule proper for such a community is that of force. Both cavalry and infantry were sent to preserve the peace in Belfast. A number of similar forces were sent to Dungannon and Downpatrick; and an extra police was stationed in Belfast, to render assistance in any of the adjacent localities if it were required.

What is the object of these wretches in acting such a part every year? Do they wish to convince the country that they are brave men? If that be their object, we can tell them that they never can make such an impression on the Catholics of Ireland, as it has been proved a thousand times that the Irish Orangemen are the greatest cowards in existence. They are just like their brethren in Canada, who ran away from a little band of Fenians, and never ceased their flight till they found themselves beyond the reach of Fenian bullets. These miserable Ulster Orangemen have no country.—They are despised in England as savages; they are detested in Ireland as wild fanatics, who are devoid of all feelings of manhood; and when their wicked career shall close in this country, history will describe their deeds as those of disturbers of the peace and murderers of Catholics. They will be pictured as devoid of honour and honesty, and held up as objects of detestation to all honest men.—*Dundalk Democrat*.

PROTESTANTISM IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.—The Protestant diocese of Waterford is but small, the number of the benefices being only twelve, and the net income of the clergy £2,635. The total population is 43,506, of which 3,943 belong to the Established Church and 39,472 to the Roman Catholic Church. Thus the proportions are nearly fourteen to one. The great majority of the Protestant population reside in the city. The benefice of Killotran has ten members of the Church; and the Chancellorship of Waterford, with four parishes, has seven.—The diocese of Lismore is vastly more extensive than that of Waterford, the area being 573,803 acres to 68,975. The total population of this diocese is 145,265, of which 4,775 belong to the Established and 139,789 to the Roman Catholic Church, so that the proportion is about thirty-four to one.—The total population of the diocese of Cashel is 121,011, of which 4,721 are members of the Established Church, and 114,831 Roman Catholics, the latter being in the proportion of about twenty-eight to one. The total population of Emly is 63,196, of which 1,414 are members of the Established Church and 60,707 Roman Catholics, or about one to sixty. The total number of Protestants in the four dioceses subject to the authority of Bishop Day is 13,653 while the Roman Catholics are 354,779, the proportion being one member of the Established Church to twenty-six Roman Catholics.

It is to be remarked that in these dioceses the Established Church is almost exclusively the Church of the gentry, and the Roman Catholic Church the Church of the working classes and the poor. For the religious wants of the 323,779 comparatively poor Roman Catholics no provision is made by the State. For the spiritual benefit of the 13,653 comparatively wealthy Protestants the following provision is made:—There is one Bishop, with a net income of £4,492; there are four deans, four archdeacons, and four cathedral stalls. There are in Cashel forty-two beneficed clergymen, with a net income of £13,499. There are in Emly twenty-nine beneficed clergymen, with a net income of £5,595. There are in Waterford twelve beneficed clergymen, with a net income of £2,635. There are in Lismore fifty-two beneficed clergymen, with a net income of £9,542. Thus we have 135 beneficed clergymen, receiving annually revenue amounting to £31,271, free of all charges, for ministering to the spiritual wants of 13,653 Protestants of all ages, which gives to each clergyman an annual income of £236, and an average congregation of 100 persons, including infants, or £2 7s. 3d. per annum a head.

There are in the united diocese of Waterford and Lismore 18 incumbents ministering to 544 members of the Established Church, for which they receive annually the sum of £4,115. In Cashel and Emly the average income of each incumbent is £289 6s. 2d. The average number of church members, including children for each benefice is seventy-eight, the annual cost per head being 3s. 1s. 2d., or at the rate of 15s. 6d. for each family. The results for Waterford and Lismore are still more astounding.—In 10 benefices the number of members of the Established Church of all ages is only 544, while the total amount of revenue is £4,115, giving to each incumbent an annual income of £289 6s. 2d. for ministering to thirty souls, which is something over 7l. 10s. per head, or 37l. 10s. per family. In the former united diocese the proportion of Protestants to the whole population is 1 to 20, and in the latter one to 43.

In the returns ordered by the House of Commons in 1864, we find that there are twenty-three incumbents in these united dioceses holding important and well-paid benefices, non-resident by consent of the bishop. I learn that to this number many now may be added the incumbents of Moynes, Ballybrock, Kiltwatemore, Newcastle, Rathronan, and others.—Some of these clergymen are travelling on the Continent, some serving curacies in the county Louth, some in England, some twenty miles distant from their own parishes in the diocese itself, some managing farms, and engaged as land agents, and some whose occupation is not known, nor even their address, in the parishes from which they derive their income.

This united diocese to a great extent is a mass of glaring abuses: and it is hard to avoid agreeing with those clergy who regard the Bishop (Dr. Daly) under whose administration they exist as inflicting more grievous damage on the Irish Church and on the cause of Protestantism than all those who attack the Establishment, either in Parliament or the press. If there be sincere Protestants who hold that it is sacrilege to lay a reformatory hand upon this system, in order to bring it into something like harmony with the principles of common honesty, not to speak of Christian truth and equity, they are persons upon whom argument would be wasted.—*London Review*.

COURTS-MARTIAL AT THE ROYAL BARRACKS.—For the past week the courts-martial which are sitting en permanence at the Royal Barracks have been engaged trying the soldiers who are accused of complicity in the Fenian movement. The court-martial which is sitting in the Victoria Library, Royal Barracks, was engaged in the trials of Privates Cranston and Rilly, of the 61st, and Private Barton, of the 5th Fusilier Regiment. The evidence against the prisoners is of the same character which has been so often brought forward on similar occasions. Nagle and Talbot were produced to prove the object and tendency of the Fenian movement, and various soldiers of different corps came forward to prove that the prisoners had attended meetings in public houses in the city for the furtherance of the movement. The charge, however, upon which the prosecutors relied was that they had knowledge of an intended mutiny of Her Majesty's forces in Ireland, of which they did not make a report to their commanding officers. The proceedings in both cases terminated on Thursday, and the result will not be known until officially promulgated by the Horse Guards. Another court-martial was sitting simultaneously with the above in the mess-room of the 85th Regiment, Royal Barracks, for the trials of Corporal Chambers, of the 61st Regiment, and Private O'Reilly, 10th Hussars, on the same charges. The evidence was nearly the same in these cases as in the previous ones. Corporal Chambers' trial ended on Wednesday, and the result is yet to be known. The trial of Patrick O'Reilly yet proceeds. They are both young men of superior intelligence and good education. Chambers is a native of Thomastown, county Kilkenny, and has been for nearly ten years in the army. O'Reilly is the son of a respectable farmer, from Louth, county Meath. He was apprenticed in the office of the Drogheda Argus as a compositor, and was subsequently a reader in the office of the *Irish Times*, in this city. He has not been in the army for more than three years, having joined the 10th Hussars in June, 1865. We understand that there are nearly thirty military prisoners to be tried by these courts on similar charges to the above. The prisoners were defended by Mr. M'Geehan and Mr. O'Loughlin, instructed by Mr. John Lawless, solicitor. The military authorities were assisted by Mr. Tandy, Q.C., and Mr. Johnston. The Deputy-Judge-Advocates were Colonel Fielding and Colonel Mien.—*Freeman's Journal*.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

A very successful mission has just been brought to a close at St. Anne's Church, Keighley. It was carried on under the auspices of two of the zealous fathers from the Franciscan Monastery, West Gorton, Manchester. Every morning, for the greater convenience of those who were obliged to be at their work at the usual factory hour, the service was held at a quarter to five, and at this early hour the church was thronged by crowds daily, listening to the earnest and persuasive eloquence of the good Fathers Willibrord and Polycarp, who seemed never tired of doing good to the souls of the people who so dilapidatedly sought their advice. Each evening, at half-past seven, numbers were unable to gain admittance.—Many Protestants attended the different services of the mission, and, at its close, several were received into the Catholic Church.—*London Univers*.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BARROW.—The Catholic population of Barrow-in-Furness have long been in want of a suitable building for celebrating Divine Service in. Previous to the beginning of 1865 there was no chapel nearer than Ulverstone, a distance of about seven miles. In the early part of last year a new mission was formed, and mass offered up by the Rev. John Bilborough, in a small room, which has been since used as a temporary chapel. To meet the requirements of the district, which has rapidly increased in population within the past few years, an effort has been made to erect a church, and the promoters have been so far successful. To-morrow (Sunday) afternoon the Right Rev. Alexander Goss, D.D., bishop of the diocese, will lay the foundation stone of the proposed new church. This will make the twenty-fifth church of which Dr. Goss laid the corner stone, and the thirty-sixth new church which has been commenced during his episcopate, which is not yet ten years old. Barrow is a thriving seaport, on the coast of Low Furness, and is distant about a mile and a half from the ruins of the celebrated abbey of Furness.

Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, the Princess Helena's husband, has been created a Major-General in the British Army by command of the Queen. The Marriage of the Princess Helena, third daughter of the Queen to Prince Christian of Augustenburg, was solemnised on Thursday with great pomp at Windsor. The King and Queen of the Belgians were present at the nuptial ceremony which was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen gave the bride away—a rather unusual proceeding, we believe. In the procession, the Princess was supported by her Majesty and the Prince of Wales. We are bound to state, as a matter of fact, that no Royal marriage has taken place in this country, in our memory, that has caused so much popular dissatisfaction.—*Weekly Register*.

A feat of almost unrivalled travelling was recently accomplished on the Great Northern Railway, England. On the occasion of the late fire at Newcastle, when the safety of the High Level Bridge was endangered, a telegram was sent to London requiring the attendance of Mr. Harrison, the Engineer of the North Eastern Railway Company; and that gentleman was conveyed by an engine, belonging to the Great Northern Company, from King's-cross to York, a distance of 191 miles, in three hours and forty-three minutes, including a stoppage of eight minutes at Newark for water and lubricating the engine.—The driver who accomplished this journey is named Robinson, one of the most experienced men in the company's service.

The English Lords of the bench decided at Westminster, a month ago, that it was a principle, common law, that a counsellor, in questioning a witness, should address him in ordinary tones, and in language of respect, such as is employed by a gentleman in conversation with another; and that such lawyer has no right to question the private business or moral character of a witness, and further that it is apparent they absolutely affect his reliability, or touch the case in hand; and that a witness is not bound to answer questions put to him in an insulting manner.

Our attention has been called to a disgraceful piece of intolerance in connection with the House of Industry in the Isle of Man. An inmate of that institution, a young girl, who had been brought up to the Roman Catholic religion, and whose relatives live in Back Strand street, in this town, was recently taken seriously ill, and, believing that she would never recover, she desired the ministrations of a clergyman belonging to her own religion. Hearing of her dangerous state, the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, a priest attached to the House of Industry, and requested to see the dying girl. He was told that he could not be admitted unless he produced an order signed by two clergymen of the Church of England.

be admitted unless he produced an order signed by two clergymen of the Church of England. Mr. O'Connell had on a previous occasion visited sick members of his persuasion who were inmates of the house, but an order similar to that now required from him had never before been demanded from him.—This he stated to the superintendent of the institution but that official still persisted in refusing; in doing which he was, no doubt, authorised by the clerical members of the committee. Subsequently, the matter was, we understand, brought under the notice of his worship the high-bailiff, and, we presume, through his influence Mr. O'Connell was informed that he would be permitted to visit the dying girl. Accordingly, he again went to the house, but only to be again denied admittance. Finding that the poor girl could not get the consolations of her religion so long as she was in the house, her relatives had her brought out on Saturday last, and on Tuesday she died. A more gross instance of bigotry and intolerance we never heard of. It appears to us, the House of Industry being a charitable institution, supported by the contributions of all sects of religion, that the ministers of all denominations should have access to those inmates who may belong to their persuasion. We hope the lay members of the committee will inquire into this matter.—*Isle of Man Times*.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.—We regret to have to announce that the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., died suddenly on Thursday afternoon. The deceased nobleman has been ailing for some time. Colonel Patterson, of the 91st Argyle Highlanders, has subscribed two hundred pounds towards the erection of the new London Catholic Cathedral. Dr. Newman has purchased a site for a church and a house at Oxford. The proposed buildings will be near Christ church, adjoining Dr. Pusey's garden. The Birmingham Banking Company stopped payment yesterday, (Friday). It is stated to have had three-fourths of the accounts of the greatest of the traders of the district. Total liabilities estimated at 2,000,000. It is a frightful local calamity.

CABINET PENSIONS.—The late Government quitted office leaving unfilled one of the first-class pensions of Cabinet Ministers. Four of these pensions can be in existence at the same time, and a few months ago the four holders were Lord Montagu, Lord Glenelg, Sir G. Grey, and Mr. Disraeli. By the deaths of Lords Montagu and Glenelg, two became vacant, and one of them falls to Mr. Milner Gibson. The other remains vacant, none of the retiring Ministers, we may presume, being in a position to make the required declaration that his private means are not sufficient to maintain his position with proper dignity.—*Sunday Gazette*.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.—A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Blake and Mr. Synan, having for its object the alteration of the law as regards charitable donations and bequests in Ireland. The first clause provides that this Act and the Act of 1844 shall be construed as one Act. In clauses 2 and 3 it is provided that, in addition to the present commissioners, her Majesty may appoint two paid commissioners, who shall be barristers of twelve years' standing, and one of whom shall be a Roman Catholic. Clause 4 provides that it shall be lawful for each or any of the present ex-officio commissioners to resign, and that her Majesty may appoint a commissioner in his stead—not more than two so appointed to hold office at one time, and one to be a Roman Catholic. Clause 6 permits the newly-constituted Board to entertain applications for advice from persons concerned in the management of any charity, and provides that persons acting under such advice shall be indemnified against any subsequent order by any court or judge. Clause 7 gives the commissioners power to authorise trustees to remove incompetent officers. Clauses 8, 9, and 10, regulate the acceptance and disposal by the Board of donations or bequests. Clause 11 gives them power to sanction compromises of claims on behalf of charities. Clauses 13, 14, and 15, refer to the mode of legal procedure under the Act. Clauses 16 to 20 refer to the leasing and management of lands. The remaining clauses provide for the vesting and divesting of charity estates, and the transference of stocks and shares.

Although the wound which Garibaldi received in the recent action is by no means alarming, it appears to be more severe than was at first reported. The chief doctor of the volunteer staff reports that it is a perforating wound by a small ball at the upper extremity of the left thigh. The distance between the points at which the ball entered and passed out is about four inches. The General himself makes very light of the wound, but it is feared that it may possibly keep him in bed for a long month yet.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A suit by Giuseppe Colenso for his salary is now progressing in London against the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, M.P., Vice-Chancellor Wood, Mr. Hubbard, M.P., and others, the treasurers and trustees of the Colonial Bihopric Fund. Lord Stanley has received a telegram from her Majesty's Minister at Frankfurt, announcing that her Royal Highness the Princess Louise of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain) safely gave birth to a Princess at Darmstadt, at two o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the 13th ult., a discussion took place upon the subject of breech-loading muskets for the army. Lord Longford stated that as the Enfield rifle could at a small expense be converted into a breech-loading gun, the Government had in consequence of recent events taken steps to increase the supply of converted weapons, so that by the end of next March they hoped to possess at least 150,000 of these weapons.

UNITED STATES.

NEW CHURCH AT CENTREVILLE ILL.—We learn that the new Church of the Immaculate Conception which for some time has been in course of erection, is now approaching completion, and that it will be solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday, August 5th. The Right Rev. Bishop Junker will officiate and the dedication sermon will be preached by the Rev. P. J. Ryan, of St. Louis.—*St. Louis Guardian*.

THE FRANCISCAN FRIARS IN CONNECTICUT.—The Order of St. Francis has established itself in Connecticut. At Winsted, in that State, they have made their foundation. The benefits of this establishment are not confined to Winsted. Very lately the Rev. James Daly, pastor of St. Rose's in Newtown, Connecticut, desiring for his people, and for those of New Milford, the benefits of a Mission, called in the Rev. Father Jerome Collins, O.S.F., of Winsted, with other clergymen. The glory and the grace of the angelic St. Francis of Assisi seems still to hang round his spiritual children. Father Collins is old in years, but like the trees of God's planting, he, in old age, still brings forth abundant fruit. The pastor and people of Newtown and New Milford are consoled and delighted at the work he has done among them. Long may such institutions abound in this poor country!—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

CHURCH OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, WILLIAMSBURG, L.I.—The Rev. Father O'Mullane, the active and industrious pastor of this parish, is about to erect a new church to supply the wants of this large and rapidly increasing district, and his efforts are being met with the warmest support and encouragement of his parishioners.—*N. Y. Tablet*.

New York Express, noticing the same fact, says,—"their Christian education and training prohibited them from making any distinction." Notwithstanding this the Radicals in Missouri have arrested some of these Sisters for not taking an oath substantially affirming that they have never given aid or comfort to the enemy—in other words, that they never gave a cup of cold water to a dying Southern soldier;—that they never cooled his fevered brow, never wrote a letter for him to friends or relatives far away;—never said a prayer for him on his dying bed; never, in short, did any act of Christian kindness to fellow-creatures in extremest distress. Of course the Sisters spurn, and must spurn, that oath. They have been, however, held for trial, and have given bail to appear and answer at the next Circuit Court.—*Boston Pilot*.

From Washington, we learn, that the House has passed the joint resolution admitting Tennessee into the Union again by the following votes: yeas, 125; nays, 12.

Louisville, July 25.—A special despatch from Washville gives an account of a fire on the 22nd instant, damaging property to the amount of \$35,000. During the fire one of the incendiaries killed another. The man who discovered the fire escaped from the premises, and the incendiaries poured a barrel of oil upon the place.

The emigrant ship *Monarch of the Seas*, which left Liverpool on the 19th of March, 1866, with 674 passengers, 53 crew and a valuable cargo, has not been heard from since, and fears are entertained for her safety. The *Monarch of the Seas* was built in this city in 1844, and was owned by Taylor & Co., of New York and Liverpool. She was 223 feet in length, 43 feet breadth of beam, 29 feet depth of hold, and 1,379 tons burthen.—*N. Y. Herald*.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* says facts show conclusively that the cholera is now raging in certain portions of that city. It is beyond doubt that the epidemic is pursuing its incipient steps; beginning in regions most favorably disposed for its development. The facts relative to the number of cases on Hart's Island are deemed so appalling that publicity is denied. Surgeon Calhoun of that post has died of cholera, and an able corps of physicians have been sent there and also to Governor's Island. Several hundred recruits, who were recently sent from Hart's Island for the army in Georgia, had the cholera break out among them before reaching Savannah, three dying before arriving.

New York, July 24.—Nine new cases of cholera, three of which terminated fatally, occurred in this city, and 21 cases and 7 deaths in Brooklyn yesterday. Additional cases are also reported from Hart's and Governor's Island.

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order from his headquarters at New Orleans prohibiting the organization of Confederate batteries, brigades, &c., for any purpose whatever.

It is reported that a marked change in the Horse Shoe Falls at Niagara has occurred within a few days. Large portions of rock have given way in the centre of the shoe, giving the fall now more of a triangular appearance, which is said to add to its beauty. It has been demonstrated that the Falls recede ten or twelve inches a year.

A despatch from Washington states that the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives has completed an elaborate report on the subject of neutrality laws, and will, it is understood, recommend a thorough revision of the statutes affecting United States neutral relations with other governments.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., dated July 20, says:—A mutiny occurred last night among a portion of the negro troops on Folly Island, which was suppressed after one of the mutineers had been killed and two wounded. The rest of the mutineers were brought to this city under a strong guard.

A building in Galveston, Texas, occupied as a grocery store, was torn to pieces by the explosion of a keg of gun powder on the 2nd inst. A negro was carelessly smoking his pipe near the open keg when a spark dropped and negro and building went up together.

Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce has officially informed the State Department at Washington that the government of Prince Edward Island has adopted the system heretofore announced as agreed to by the other provinces, and that consequently a fishing license issued by either Canada, Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island will now entitle the possessor thereof to fish in the waters of all those colonies.

A man living at a village near Mobile, on July 16 attempted to frighten some girls by wrapping a white cloth round his body and personating a ghost. All ran out one, who pulled out a revolver and deliberately fired six balls into the head and body. At the first shot the ghost fell, but she continued firing. She then went home and related the circumstances, and parties returning to the spot found life completely extinct, two balls having penetrated the forehead and the other four the region of the heart. The sympathy of the people favored the girl, and she has not been arrested.

The Secretary of War reports the number of prisoners held and died on both sides during the war as follows: Number of Union prisoners South 26,940; number of rebel prisoners North 200,000; number of Union prisoners died 22,576; number of rebel prisoners died 26,436.

The United States Congress has passed a resolution to adjourn on the 25th instant. It has certainly been long enough in session, for its record is almost a blank. It has done nothing towards restoring the Union; the tariff bill, over which it fought and split hairs for months, it has postponed until December next, when all the details will be again fought over; towards making provisions for the public debt and liabilities it has done very little indeed. It has done nothing, nothing but attending to the grinding of private axes and the payment of its members. Let it die!

ROCKETS OF ELECTRICITY.—A thunder-storm passed over the town of Rising Sun, in Indiana, on Sunday, 18th July. Fantastic tricks were played by the lightning. It struck the lowest-roofed house in town, tearing off the roof and ceiling, knocking over Mr. Fisher, the owner of the house, without inflicting serious injury. About five minutes afterwards it struck the cupola of the Methodist Church, some yards distant, where a Sunday School was in session. The current, passing down the front wall hit a lad named Jones, the librarian, on the top of the head, stripped him of all his clothing, ripped open his clothes and tore off the entire bottom of his right foot, killing him instantly. Another boy was hit on the hip, the current passing out of the bottom of his foot. A few minutes later a locust tree was struck, but no injury done. There were three loud explosions, like artillery, and the three objects struck, the house, the church and the tree, were in a straight row of about three hundred yards, from east to west.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK LAST WEEK.—Death has been busy in this city, the past week, reaping full handfuls of old and young, of feeble and strong.—The intense and protracted heat struck down a very many who had been in good health. Many who had been long sufferers had their maladies cut short by dissolution, through exhaustion. The number of deaths in New York city during the week ending on Saturday exceeded one thousand. The wise man said it was better to visit the houses of mourning than the places of revelry, because death is the lot appointed to all the living, and that those still on earth may lay this to heart, and that those who are in the world have had opportunity to make such meditations, last week. Where we would judge by the crowded churches, except that New York is so vast, we would suppose the Catholic community had been busy burying the dead.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.