bewildering structure; its length is about 1,200 feet | been. The ' letter,' not the spirit, of that association and its breadth is 760 feet. It has eight grand stair, cases, 200 smaller ones, twenty courts, and 4 422 rooms. No other palace in the world approaches it in historic interest, whether as regards its influence apon the Ohristian world, or the marvellous collections of books, manuscripts, statuary, paintings, and other objects of ancient ari and learning.

Take, for example, the apartments devoted to the rich library, enter the grand saloon, not a book, not a manuscript, not a scrap of paper to be seen. The eailings, side walls, and presses are all most profusely embellished. Pass into the long gallery, 1,200 feet long, and here also is the same liberal adornment. Nothing else visible, except some very rare and costly objects of art-the broks being all carefully concealed from public view. We doubt if any other palace in the world possesses rooms of equal size and splendour We can describe nothing in very minute detail, but the statuary and sculpture of the Vatican alone is the finest collection in the world. - English Magazine.

TRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday last a grand high mass was celebrated and the 'Te Daum' chanted in the Cathedral Mariborough street, Dablin, in thanksgiving for the recovery of his Emineace Cardinal Cullen from his recent i loess. The Cathedral was very crowded. The Lord Bishop of Bombay officiated.

Archbishop McHale assisted at a meeting of his clergy on Thursday, when the programme of ' tenant right, with fixity of tenure, denominational education, disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant Church, and, above all the repeal of the Legislative Union,' was adopted as that to be supported by any candidate for the county of Mayo. The meating pledged itself to support Mr. George Henry Moore on this declaration of principles.

Late on Sunday night, 9th ult, the Church of the Holy Trinity, Coarlotte Quay, Cork city, was broken into by burglars. The wardrobes and lockers were burst open, and the priests' vestments scattered about the place. The robbers came across a cashbox containing about £7 in gold and silver, and this they took away with them. A large crucifix that was against the wall they threw down and smashed, and, not astisfied with doing so much mischief, they forced their way into the body of the building, and removed from before the sanctuary the lamp. About a twelvementh ago a similar robbery was perpetrated at the same place.

RELEASE OF MR. RICHARD PIGOTT. - We feel pleasure in announcing that the order for the release of Mr. R. Pigott was received at Richmond Bridewell on the afternoon of Saturday, and that Mr Pigott was released the same evening, on pefecting his bailbonds. There appears to have been a misapprension as to the date of release; by the usual mode of calculation (from the opening of the Com-mission), his term of six mouths ends on this day Monday, the 10th August, and not on the 22nd inst., as was at first supposed. Owing to this misuader standing, only a few of Mr Pigoti's personal friends were able to be present to receive him.

COBE, Sept. 1. - All the men acrested on suspicion of taking part in the Tipperary disturbance have been discharged, no evidence being elicited sufficient to justify further detention. Mr. Scully is suffering severely from his injuries, and his physicians report that his condition is growing worse.

ISAAC BUTT .- The following extract from a letter written to a friend, in suswer to one requesting him to aid in the election of Mr. Wegnellin as M, P. for Youghal, shows how far the able and distinguished patriot, Isaac Butt believes in Parliamentary agitation: ' I would not deal frankly with you if I did not add that apart from these local reasons there are those of a fir more general nature, which would prevent me from taking the prominent part which has been suggested. Since my removal from the House of commons I have taken no part in any political movement, but have confined myself to pur suits in which I may have sometimes been able to do a service to the true cause of Ireland. The views which I entertain as to the position and future of the country, would make me unwilling at present to

The Dublin Corporation reversed the decision come to some time ago, nominating Councillor James for 1869 The matter has given rise to a good deal of discussion or semo time, and some high words have passed between the opposing parties as to the etiquette and propriety of the procedure in the case. Mr. Mackay is a Conservative, and a supporter of the present Church Establishment; and the Tories, who are in a minority in the council, say that a compact was agreed to some years ago that every alternate year the micority should nominate the candidate for the Mayorslty. The Liberals, on the other hand, or at least a portion of them, repudiate the notion of any such compact; but maintain, further, that the nomination of a Conservative for next year, when the question of the Irish Church will come up for settlement has been taken as indicating that the Dublin Corporation, or the majority of the councillors, were in favor of the ascendency principle, and that therefore it was necessary to correct this impression. So stood the matter up to Monday, the 10th, when Alderman McSwiney brought the question to the vote by moving that the previous resolation of the council be rescinded. An amendment to delay the matter till December, when the Conservatives promised to 'fight it out,' was rejected by 28 to 23; and the original motion was subsequently carried by the same number of votes. Thus Councillor James Vokes Mackay loses his nomination to the Mayoralty; and, at the same time, the Dublin Corporation have emphatically declared against the continuance of the Irish Establishment; for the vote undoubtedly means that, too.

London, August 25 .- Notwithstanding the sharp opposition of a large portion of the British press, the appointment of the Earl of Mayo, the present Secretary of State for Ireland, to be Governor-General of India, has been determined upon by the Government. Lord Mayo will leave for India in October next to assume the duties of his new office.

The funeral of Lord Downshire, which took place on Thursday, August 13, at Hillsborough, notwithstanding the severe weather, was very large and imposing. The tenantry of the various estates of the deceased nobleman were well represented. Lords Dufferin, Lurgan, Newry. Brideport, Cumbermere, Amherst, Bective, Kenlis, Hill Trevor. MP; the Bishop of Down and Counor, Colonel Forde, MP; Mr. Keown, M. P.; and Mr. Innes, M. P., were among those in the procession.

ATHLONE'S CANDIDATES. - Of all the marriageable boroughs Athlone has the most suitors. No less than twelve candidates are asking the suffrages of the electors, one of them supported by Dr. Manning. It is believed that Sir John Ennis, who is making a personal canvas, in company with a judicious friend and a respectable solicior, will be the suc cossful candidate; the electors, it is to be presumed understanding his arguments. Poor Mr. Rearden, with his little Bill for the Repeal of the Union, seems to have no chance.

The cutting of the corn crops has commenced vigorously throughout the country, and it is believed that it will be got through by the 15th of the present month, a period in former years when it usually commenced. Wheat and barley are particularly heavy, so also is the yield of oats, though short of 4s. to 5s. a day, and the binders 9s. 6d. - [Waters ford Citizen.

THE OATH OF THE OBANGE BROTHSPHOOD .- The Orangemen's oath is probably now not what it has l near the Rev Mr Drew's residence. - [Cork Examiner.

is altered. In 'The Beauties of 'The Press!' published in London in 1800 we find the following given as the declaration : 'I, A. B., do hereby swear that I will be true to the King and Government and that I will exterminate, as far as I am able, the Catholics of Ireland.

The Irish Ohurch Disendowment ' occupies the front" and so long as it does will Tenant Right be in the rear- Who wishes to bring the latter forward, must be prepared to make every effort to set the other at rest for ever. Mr G'adstone allows it plainly to appear he will lead the way, but will not go the whole way. His impulses are generous, but his courage not high. He is a friend, but his friendships stops short of hariosm. If we are true to onreelves. as well as just to him and his party, we shall send to Parliament men whose adherence to him will be an incentive and an assistance towards the fu'filment of of his pledges .- [Waterford Citizen.

ATTACK ON A DWELLING-HOUSE IN YOUGHAL. - An

event, unprecedented in the records of its community, occurred on Sunday at Youghal. The following are the correct particulars, as far as we have been able to necertain, baving regard to the late hour at which the intelligence reached this city : - About balf-past twelve o'clock, when most of the inhabitants of the district were attending their respective places of worship, a party of men, supposed to be eight in number, but certainly five, all armed with revolvers, approached the residence of the Rev Mr Drew, rector of Youghal. The residence is a castle, situate about a mile from Youghal not far from the Blackwater. bridge, which connects the counties of Cork and Waterford. It is isolated in position, standing in the midst of ornamental grounds, which include a plantation of trees. The castle is a strong building, and appears to have been well prepared to resist any attack made upon it. On one of its towers a cannon is mounted and sufficient stock of arms was kept vithin. At the time the Rev Mr. Drew with his son, Mrs. Drew, and a number of servants, were on the premises On their way towards the house, the party met Mr. Drews coachman, a man named Walsh. whom they took in custody, and obliged to walk before them to the balt door. There they knocked, and in reply to an inquiry from within, one of them replied he had a letter to deliever to the Rev. Mr. Drew, and requested the door to be opened. That desire was not complied with, and the party then, it is stated, threw off all pretence, and boldly demand ed what arms were in the house. The answer they seceived was a volley fired from the windows by the occupants of the castle. The attacking party returced the fire with their revolvers, and a vigorous fasilade was kept up on both sides for a considerale time Some of the assailants attempted to force the front door, and so persevering and determined were they in their efforts that they all but effected an entrance. The door, though a stout one, had so far yielded to the force exerted against it was split from top to bottom, and in a few minutes more the attacking party would have been in the hall. Expecting the door to fall in before their blows, the party, it is stated, placed the coachman in front of them, as a shield against any shots that might be fired upon them. Just then however, an alarm was raised that the police were approaching and the assistants withdraw, after having sustained the assault for about half an hour. They retreated through the plantation, firing as they went; and they obliged the coachman to accompany them out of range of the bullets from the castle, and there compelled him to kneel down and swear that he would not give any information concerning the occurrence or those who took part in it. They then released him and departed. He at once has tened off to the police station at Youghal and reported the cutrage, whereupon Head Constable Goulding. Constable Coggrove, and a party of five men under arms bastened to the castle, which they reached about a quarter past one o'clock. At that time some of the occupants of the castle were still firing. The police having assured the beleaguered garrison that they come to their relief, commenced a diligent search of the surrounding grounds and neighborhood, but there was no trace of the party who had made the attack. A search was then made through the town with no better success, and it seemed likely that all the assailants would escape capture, when constable Cosgrove, inspecting passengers by the evening train for Cork, thought he recognised one of them as answering the discription given by the coachman of prisonment. All they did was to plant themselves the man who administered the oath to Lim. A in the road close to a building where the men had okes Mackay to the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin telegram was at once dispatched to the constabulary struck and shout out at some new hands, 'Bab, bab, a 1960. The master has given rise to a good deal in Cork, informing them of what had happened, and black sheep ! Mr. Justice Lush and the jury held that in Cork, informing them of what had happened, and directing them to have an armed party in waiting on the arrival of the train. Having taking this precaution. Constable Corgrove and another policeman took their seats in the same department with the suspected man, and watched him during the journey towards Cork. At Tivoli the man got cut upon the platform, and appeared about to leave the station. when the constable took him into custody and brought him on to Cork. He stated his name was Michael D. O'Halloran, bootmaker, 13 Coach street Cork. In accordance with the telegram which had been sent on before a party of police, under Head-Constable Geale, waited the arrival of the train and took the suspected man into custody, conveying him to bridewell, where he was searched, but without the discovery of anything of a compromising character. It is supposed there were two persons in the same train concerned in the act, who have not as yet been made amenable. The belief is that the attacking party were among the exentsionists who left this city on Sunday morning by the excursion train, previously advertised, and speculation supposes they were suplied with arms for their enterprise. After the arrival of O'Halloran in Cork, and his lodgment in bridawell, several houses in Ocachstreet were searched by a party of police under Sub-Inspector O'Brien, but nothing was found. As far as we have been able to ascertain, nobody on either side whether attacked or attacting, was injured in the affray. The occurrence has created in Youghal the ulmost excitment before which the pre existent political furore has completely waned. The prisoner O'Halloran will be brought up at the police office this Monday morning.

MAGISTERIAL INVESTIGATION.

On Monday morning the prisoner, M D O'Halloran, who was arrested on auspicion of being one of the armed party who attacked the house of the Rev Mr Drew, Rector of Youghal, was brought before the magistrates at the Bridewell. Lord Fermoy was present during portion of the inquiry. Mr S Gilman, Orown Solicitor, conducted the inquiry, which was private. The prisoner is a small, active-looking man, about twenty-five years of age and is, as pre-viously stated, a boot-closer residing in Cork. He was dressed in the ordinary black frock coat and tall silk bat. The only witness examined was the Rev Mr Drew's coachman, Walsh. He detailed the occurrence substantially as it is stated in our morning issue, and confidently identified the prisoner as the leader of the attacking party. The magistrates then remaided the prisoner. There is nothing of importance to add to the circumstance already reported. No additional arrests were made. The statement as to the party having fired on one of the ladies of the house would, we regret to say, appear to be too true. It occurred in the case of the R.v Mr Drew's daughter, Lady Meredith, who was stopping in the bouse with him. The statement is that when the first summons came to the door, she went to it to ascertain what was the matter, and drew back a sliding panel in the door to speak through. It would appear that almost immediately a revolver was thrust through this hole, from which Lady Meredith atraw. The reapers in this neighborhood are getting had only time to draw back her head, when it was fired up the hall, fortunately without injury to anyone. The hats and crape veils worn by two of the men were discovered on Monday morning in a field

GREAT BRITAIN.

266年11年(1996年)以上成功的特別的資源。背景數數於200

LONDON, August 29,-It is announced to-day that the new Parliament will meet on the 10th December next. The meeting will be merely for qualification of members and for other preliminary business. The The Queen's speech will be delivered on the 14th.

Prince Arthur left Chatham for London on Monday having completed the brief engineering course laid out for him. The Prince will probably follow the Prince of Wales to Scotland for grouse shooting, and then commence his Continental tour by a visit to her Mejesty at Lucerne.

There is a report that the Marquis of Bute, who comes of age in September, will signalise that event by entering the Catholic Church.

Additional Judges, under the new Bribery Act, have been appointed as follows:-The Solicitor-General to the Court of Common Place. Mr. Ser geant Hayes to the Queen's Bench, and Mr. Anthony Cleasby, Q.C., to the Court of Exchequer.

Lady Leith, of Westhall, has deducted 10 per cent from the rent of grass parks let by her this season,

in consequence of the drought. MORAL COURAGE AND TRUE BRAVERY. - Lord Napier (of Magdala) has taken advantage of a public diener given him by the Corporation of Welshpool, to con tradict the report that he had deceived Theodore. He never deceived him, having never altered his terms which were the surrender of the prisoners and of the King. If he had received all the prisoners he should still have advanced and taken the King .-The 'honor of England required that that man should come from his place ' and he sent Lieutenant Prideaux back to what he and his envoy alike believed to be certain death, sooner than grant terms he felt to be incorsistent with that honor. This is not exactly the story Ministers told, when they said the elease of the prisoners was the only object; but perhaps Lord Napier acted on his own responsibility. The refusal to treat while the prisoners were in Theodore's hands was an act of cool moral nerve, deserving as much credit as the conduct of Lieut, Prideaux. who, Lord Napier says, received his 'senteucs' without a word of demur.

THE ASHTON RIOTS .- The trials of the Ashton rieters has taken up a great portion of the time of the Manchester assizes We are glad to say that in their trial the Irishmen have met with great a ness and consideration. Mr. Hizgla, Q C, who prosecuted them did so in a manner that does him the greatest credit. He made full allowance for the insults and irritation they had received but, of course, those who take the law into their own hands, and break the law in doing so, must abide by the consequences, and we hope it will be a lesson to others not to resort to force unless strictly in selfdefence. Mr. Pope and Mr. Torr defended them, and no men could have done so better, though local circumstances made them differ a little in their estimation of Murphy Mr. Justice Hannen summed up temperately and fairly, and, therefore, the jury had no excuse for not coming to a fair conclusion, which, on the whole, we think they did, as they acquitted the only three men whom it was well possible to do so with, as there was no doubt that the others, though exasperated no doubt. by insult and wrong, yet re sorted to measures too strong to be called legal. The English prisoners were afterwards tried. Mr. Higgin again prosecuted, and spoke of the attacks upon the chapel and the sacking of the houses in terms that were elequent and worthy of the occasion. Those who attacked the chapel were tried first, and were defended by Mr. Cottingham, who wished to persuade the jury these men were acting in support of the police! The next batch were those who on the Monday joined in the atrocious attack upon, and destruction of the houses of the Irish. Mr. Cottingham also defended them, and did so by trying to lay the blame on the authorities, and by discrediting the witnessee. He asked the jury to disbelieve the chief witness because his house had been wrecked the day after his wife had been confined, because he was an Irishman, and because he was a Catholic. The defence was certainly not a happy one, and of both patches the jury found all guilty but two .- [North

PICKETING BY TRADESMEN -It has been decided for the first time that 'picketing' is an offence against the criminal law. Three stonemasons at Leeds have been found guilty, and sentenced to four month's imthis was intimidation. The necessity for a law clearly defining intimidation becomes more urgent every

The first private execution took piace at Maidstone on the 18th. It was that of Thomas Wells, aged 18, sho was found guilty at the last Kent Assizes of the wilful murder of Mr Walsh, the master of the Priory Station on the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, by shooting him in revenge for a repremand which that gentleman, under whom he served as a porter, had given him for some misconduct, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. This was the first execution under the new Act requiring execution in future to be inflicted within the prison walls. No one was present at the execution but the undersheriff governor, sergeant, chaptain, and the representatives of the press. The culprit prayed fervently with the Rev. Mr. Frazer, the chaplain, for a few seconds, and as the drop fell he was singing with a loud clear voice the 486th hymn. He appeared to die after two or three convulsive atruggles.

An Oraning -The following advertisement lately appeared in the London Record :- 'Episcopal chapel for sale, fashionable town, high class congregation; average income, last seven years, £500 a year present income rather low. First-rate opening for au Evangelical preacher. Immediate possession. Price only £1,700 for long lease fixtures, and fitting. Principals only address—Straud, W C.

A Minister in the North of Scotland returning thanks in his prayer on Sabbath for the excellent barvest, began as usual, 'O Lord, we think thee,' &c., and went on to mention its abundance and its ingathering, but feeling anxious to be quite candid and accupulously truthful, added, 'all except a few fields between this and Stonebaven not worth mentioning.

A crannog, or lake building, at St. Margazet's Inch on the Loch of Forfar, is at present exposed, owing to the lowness of the water, from the continued dry weather. It is situated to the north of a natural causeway,' stretching across the loch from the western point of the Inch. Transverse trunks of trees had been placed on the marshy bottom, interseted by a row of upright stakes or piles, and on this foundation was raised a superstructure of earth and stones forming an addition to the natural formation of the Inch, chiefly on the north side There was also a row of piles outside the transverse trunks of trees, which have been exposed ever since the loch was drained. The usual articles found in crannogs were discovered in the various pits in the body of the orannog - viz , strata of ashes, bones of exen and sheep, the tusk of a boar, &c. There were also found a bronze hinge and a portion of a circular villar. which the Bighop of Brechin pronounced to be of the fifteenth century. The causeways at most crannogs are artificial; but the primeval inhabitants of Forfarshire had, as will be seen above, found one ready made, and availed themselves of it

MR. Punshon. - A Toronto despatch of yesterday announced that the distinguished English Methedist divine, Rev. Mr. Punshon, had been married there on Saturday to his decessed wife's sister. It was given out in the English papers some months ago that Mr. Funshon was going to America to consummate this marriage, which would be lilegal in England. We believe that in case of his return to England, if the question arose there, the Canadian marriage would be pronounced invalid. It is but a few years since a case was on trial in which an Englishman had gone to Sweden for the purpose of marrying his deceased wife's sister; but the marriage was pronounced invalid, and the children incapable of asserting their rights of property. Mr. Punshon, 1: is said, intends returning to England.—[N.Y. Times.

THE DROUGHT IN ENGLAND .- That ' Drought never bred Dear hin England' is a fact of which we have recently been assured on the authority of an ancient proverb. We imagine the truth to be that the adage is sound, but that English agriculture is so changed as to render the saving only half as applicable as formerly. There was a time, when such a crop as we have now secured represented the proceed the earth for the season. Bread was the staff of lif-, but in these days, after bringing bread within the reach of the great body of the people, we have seen their wonts still further extended. Only last year there were meat riots. Now, the meat barrest, or that crop of roots on which the food of live stocks from those which affect the grain crops that it must be a fortunate year in which both are good together. it might have been deduced as a maxim from long experience that 'Drought never bred Dearth in England.' It is, however, otherwise now. It would introduced. Many of our common vegetables are novelties. Leguminous tood seems to have entered but little into the diet of our ancestors whereas now centuries ago vegetables were rare, although dressed than at a later period, Now, we have become such confirmed vegetarians that, an Englishman, as a of meat. What is more the very meat which we eat is mutton. Time was when for six months Englishmen ate salted meat, and scarcely any vegetables. But look at the consequences of a Drought in the present day. The ordinary garden crop may be nearly debetween this and next Spring have been checked in their growth, and it will be bard to put anything but potatoes on the table for some time to come. I mere glance at a grass plot will teach anabody what kind of food has been gleaned lately from pastures, while turnips and mangolds were almost lost. Our meat harvest may be as bad as the grain harvest is good Last year, the prospect was the reverse. The wheat crop was inferior, and bread dear; but the root crop was abundant, and so cattle, if not mest, cheap. We might now turn the proverb round, and say that · Wet never bred Dearth in England,' for it would be sure to improve our meat harvest.

Fraser's Magazine portrays the state of religious equality in Australia: - The colonies seem to be rapidly drifting towards a uniform system on this subject. There are no endowments for religious purposes corresponding to the the 'livings' in England; but where aid is given to the churches by the state, it is in the form of direct money payment from the Treasury. In New South Wales and South Aus tralis the state recognizes no religion, and pars for none. All sects, the Church of England included, are left to stand or fall on their own merits, and to support themselves on such subscriptions new rents or fees, as church attendants may think fit to give. Catholic, Anglican, Jew and Pagan, are all equal, and occupy the same position as far as the state is concerned, that the Dissenters occupy in England that is, the government altogether ignores them. In Victoria and Tasmania the government contributes aid to every church that likes to claim it, in the ratio of the numbers belonging to the several sects. Reli gious equality is preserved not by fostering one church but by aiding all. The state pays the Catholic to teach purgatory, pardons, &c ; it pays the Auglicans to call them 'vain things, foodly invented and repugnant to the word of God' (Article XXII.) It pays the Presbyterians to propagate Calvinism to denounce hierarchies; the Wesleyans, Methodists and Baptists, to preach what they please, and to bit out at whomsoever they esteem worth of chastise ment; and finally it subsidizes the Jews to declare all christians so be men laboring in superstition, and insanely mis:eading the Scriptures that they profess to have built upon. Toleration running rampant in this fashion has ever been the target for colonial wit and sarcasm, and bills have more than once been introduced into the Victorian and Tasmanian parliaments for the abolition of state aid to religion. Unwillingness to deal harshly with old incomben's bas mainly contributed to prolong the grant, but as every year reduces these original recipients in number, it may esfely be predicted that all the Australian colonies will before long follow the example of South Australia and New South Wales, and cease to contribute in any way towards the support of priests, and churches. At present where state aid is given, each sect governs itself according to its own laws, and is at liberty like other clubs or associations to frame any rules that are not contrary to law. The state pays its contribution to each sect, and leaves the distribution of it to the members themselves. A Roman Catholic Bishop is the only ecclesiastic in Australia who is the head of a Church in reality as well as in name. It would contrary to the spirit of his Church for a Catholic Bishop to be but chairman or executive officer of a governing board. He therefore receives all the money intended for his flock, and he dispenses it as he pleases A bishop of the Church of England is only a member of the governing body or synod of his Church, and as such octupies no position differing from that of the President of the Wesleyan Conference or the Moderator of the Church of Scotland. He has no power or patronage except that delegated to him by synod, or by the congregations of parish churches.

A WITCHCRAFT SERVICE .- The Sussex Advertiser tells a story of pretended witchcraft which occured at Ouckfield the other day . married woman living in the town had for some months been confined to her bed, and her malady not being exactly understood by her friends they were persuaded into a belief that it was the effect of witchcraft. A 'cunning man' in the neighbourhood was thereupon consulted and he promised his assistance to expel the evil spirit. It was necessary that the charm must be worked with the greatest secrecy and at a particular hour, which, according to the book of necromacy of which he was possesed, he fixed to be at the midnight of the day preceding the Sabbath, and preparations were accordingly made - the planets being favourable. It was necessary to procure a certain quantity of new pins, that were secretly purchased and a pair of tongs belonging to the house, which was also done; and with the greatest secrecy the party assembled to drive away the imp that the witch had placed over the women. The magician having performed certain cermonies and the pins having been placed in position, something seemed to have been burnt, and in a commanding tone he made use of ejaculations and read a series of jargon that lasted a full hour; but it could not be ascertained of what service the tongs were in the cormony - whether they were used, as St. Dunstan was said to have used the legendary pair of Mayfield Priory, or for what species of conjuration nnknown but to those in the secret. However, as the eavesdroppers chose to divalge what they knew the charm is supposed to have been broken, and the witch, instead of riding off up the chimney on a broomstick, has still dominant power, the women remaining in the some state as before

A barn in the town of Weston was struck by lightning and burned with all its contents. Seven men were asleep in the oarn, and all escaped somewhat sturned.

UNITED STATES.

Dicorse of Boston .- On August 9, the Rt. Rev. Bishop confirmed, in East Cambridge, 216 persons. On August 11, at the Oburch of the Immaculate Conception, Lawrence 60 persons. On August 15, 384 in St. John's Church, Worchester. On Aug. 16. the Bishop dedicated the new Church of St. Mary's, in Haydensville .- [Pilot.

The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, Aug. 24 says:-St. Peter's Oburch was filled to its utmost capacity yesterday morning, to witness the greatest event in the history of the Catholic Church in this State, the installation of Thomas A. Becker as Bishop of the See of Wilmington. Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, was present and led in the ceremony. There were likewise several clergymen from a distance. The ceremonies commenced by the performance upon the organ of a march when the Archbishop, Bishop, Priests, and clerks came in procession from the Sixth-street door of the church. Upon reaching the alter, they chanted a prayer in depends, is produced under conditions so different Matin, after which the ceremony of installation was performed, and ended with the Archbishop, accompanied by some of the clergy, leading the Bishop to the Wheat, can bear a good deal of Drought, and so far throne. The Archbishop was clothed in a purple robe, with a white crape over his shoulders, and the Bishop in a long crape robe, with a golden coloured clock over it. He wore his mitre on his head, and surprise many people to learn how very recently held the bishop's golden crosler in his hand. Ponroot crops, as supplementary to pastures, have been tifical mass was performed after the ceremony of installation. Archbishop Spaulding preached a ser-mon from John xxviii. 18v. He referred at some length to the Catholic Church as the only way to we have infinite varieties of green vegetables. Two salvation; to its strength in the world, beginning with its foundation by St. Peter and St. Paul, and salads, after the French fashion, were better known extending centuary by centuary into the different nations of the earth, until now it exceeds in numbers all the other Christian denominations. He stated rule, eats a mouthful of vege ables to every mouthful in the course of his sermon that there were about 1, 000, Bishops in the world. Holy Mass was then perdependent on a vegetable crop. A large breadth of formed by the choir, led by the very efficent organist land is sown with turnips or mangold expressly for Mr. John F. Miller, singing Lambitotte's Mass in the consumption of cattle, to give us our beef and fine style. After the Mass Bishop Becker made a few remarks, saying he had come here for the purpose of endeavouring to save souls, and referred to the forwardness of the Catholic Church in this community He hoped that the zeal manifested by the stroyed. The vegetables which should have come in Catholics heretofore would not be abated, but that they would continue to work with him in the great work of saving souls, that he would have their prayers, and be hoped that he would not dishonor the great chain of Bishops referred to by the Archbishop . He wished for the welfare of the people, and that grace might be increased in the community. The benediction was then pronounced by the Bishop. after which the Archbishop closed the services by giving the Episcopal banediction.

The Spanish fever, which now prevails so fatally among the cattle brought to the North from Texas, it is asserted was observed foorteen years ago. In the spring and summer of 1854 when Texas cattle were first brought into Illinois, a disease broke out among the droves, resembling yellow fever in the buman race, and proved ar contagious that all along the track where they traveled the farmers lost a great portion of their stock in a few days. So serious was the damage that the people of the Southwestern part of Missouri held meetings and took measures to forcibly prevent the passing of any more Texas cattle through the country. It is not known exactly when or how this particular epidemic of 1854. disappeared, but there seems to be no doubt that the cattle plague now so widely diffused also had its origin in Texas.

St. Louis, Sept. 2 .- A Danver despatch yesterday says that fifty Indians appeared on Monument Creek, and drove off 100 horses. They retreated towards Bayou Basin followed by a small force of volunteers. A large force of Indiana struck Cache la Poudre Valley, killed one man, and drove off a lot of stock Gen. Augur's forces are now moving to intercept the Indians going north. General Sherman is at Fort Sanders. He thinks they are going to Ash Hollow. General Sheridan has sent an active force of cavalry to the head of the Fleure Creek and the Republican River under Colonel Forsyth. There are about 250 Colorado volunteers now in the field.

FORTRESS MUNROE, Sept. 2 -A row occurred at midnight on Saturday in a drinking saloon, between Tibbets, white and some colored men. In ten minutes after the disturbance was created, between 300 and 400 blacks were in the street, much rioting ensued, and several whites were severely handled. Disorder prevailed until 1 o'clor ing, when the troops arrived upon the ground. They fired upon them, and dispersed the rioters. Another riot occurred at Mill Oreek, near the Fort, between four soldiers and a number of negroes, both partie g been drinking. Five soldiers were shot by the negroes seriously, but not fatally injured. negroes were subsequently arrested and one who resisted shot, and seriously wounded.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 .- The World's special Washington despatch says, that about a month ago it was discovered that extensive frauds had been committed by the Blank Agent of the Post-Office Department, at Buffslo, in furnishing blanks and twine to the various post offices, supposed to amount to about \$200,000. The manner of committing the frauds was as follows: A postmaster made a requisition on the blank agent for a quantity of blanks twine, &c. The order was partially filled and the full amount charged to the postmaster, the requisition being filed as a voucher, and the agent receiving payment, in auditing his accounts, for the full amount charged. This system has been in operation since 1860, and it is now discovered that the frauds amount to over \$500,000. It is understood that the rascality was first discovered at Detroit.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 - Proclamation is made of the ratification of the treaty with Nicaragua. There is to be a reciprocal freedom of commerce, except in carrying on the coasting trade. The right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through Nicaragua is guaranteed, and rights of sovereignity reserved to Nicaragus. The United States agrees to extend its protection to such route of transit. A free port is to be established at the extremities of each route. The United States can transport troops over the routes, provided they are not to be used against Central America.

THE political excitement which usually precedes a Presidential election is begining to be felt. A bad sign of the times, and a bad omen for the Republic is the military organizations of the two parties These invite aggression, and already torch-light processions have been assailed and blood has been shed in retaliation. They who attack political meetings or processions deserve the penitentiary, -[Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph

The New York Tribune, alluding to the present condition of the Southern States says, Emigration is arrested, capital shrinks from the cities and seaports, commerce seeks less genial but more secure climes. credit is dead, there is no industry, no enterprise, no national progress, no public spirit."

It has been stated Gen. Hunter did not sign the petition to the president for the pardon of Mrs. Surratt, but that officer denies the report, and says that his name headed the list of members of the Military Commission who recommended Mrs. Surratt to the mercy of the President, and that he always looked with utter contempt on the execution of that poor

According to the latest information the cattle plague is on the increase in Ohio, Indiana and Illinios. In New York city, owing to the judicious action of the authorities, the number of cases is growing smaller every day,

Naw York, September 2.- A German was buried alive in Newark yesterday, and rose from the grave two hours afterwards by means of a patent comin intended for the use of persons buried in a trance.