

The emigration from Queenstown for the week ending August 18th, has somewhat exceeded that of the previous week—the number being 690; previous week, 500.

We understand that authority has been received from Dublin Castle to release, on bail, Mr. Alexander O'Leary who was arrested in this city under the Habeas Corpus Act in March last. The bail bonds, it is expected, will be perfected in a few days, and Mr. O'Leary will be restored to his family. Mr. M. J. Collins, solicitor, forwarded the memorial in this case.—Cork Examiner.

Count on souls, those who leave Ireland and retain their native purity and those who, leaving it, fall away into the slough of indifference, and on which side will you find the balance? The credit stands on Lucifer's side of the ledger not on the Archangel Michael's. I am seriously afraid. If you seek through the byways of Liverpool or London, New York or Philadelphia, Montreal or Toronto, or anywhere else to which the humber of my countrymen have fled for refuge, you will find a considerably larger number foreigners with the goats than with the sheep. It is my candid opinion that of every five of our people who carry their household gods from Ireland there, on a moderate average, become corrupted themselves instead of evangelising those among whom their lot is cast. Father Nugent, of Liverpool, has drawn up an official report which puts this beyond contradiction. So has Bishop Lynch, of Toronto. I can aver for my own part that it is lamentably true of New York.—New York Cor. of Dublin Irishman.

His Excellency the Marquis of Abercorn has ordered the discharge of Thomas Devane, of Nenagh, harness maker, from Mountjoy prison on completing the usual securities before Mr. Fleming, R. M., Nenagh. Devane had been arrested on suspicion of Fenian proclivities by the Nenagh police, and discharged for the want of evidence. He was subsequently arrested on a Wodehouse warrant.—Tipperary Advocate.

CAUTION AGAINST ILLLEGAL SOCIETIES.—We understand that in the Catholic churches of this town the officiating clergymen have publicly cautioned their hearers against the artifices of an individual, formerly in Her Majesty's service, but now ostensibly the emissary of an illegal society, who is endeavoring to persuade young men to become members of the confederacy he represents. They were warned that if, after this timely notice, they brought themselves within the meshes of the law, they need not expect the sympathy of any Catholic clergyman. It is to be hoped that the police will keep a sharp look out for the person to whom the clergymen referred to.—Northern Whig.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Atby, Aug. 23.—As the Rev. Mr. Weldon accompanied his sister to the residence of his brother, Sir A. C. Weldon, Bart., Kilmoroney, Atby, on Monday last, and whilst going down a steep hill at Dunmace, near Stradally, the horse (a young one) took flight, and after running some distance upset the vehicle and broke his leg. Miss Weldon was thrown under the carriage, and the injuries she sustained were so severe that she died on Tuesday evening at Dr. Percival's residence, Stradally, where she was conveyed after the occurrence. Her brother had a most miraculous escape, not even sustaining the slightest injury. The horse having broken his leg was immediately shot. The above occurrence has created a deep feeling of regret, as Sir A. C. Weldon is much esteemed and respected in the locality.

The Commissioners appointed by the Lords of the Treasury to inquire into the condition of the Curragh of Kildare, have announced their intention of holding a court at Newbridge on Friday, the 14th of September and following days.

DEATH OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—It is with deep regret we have to announce this sad event, which took place on Monday afternoon at the shooting box of the Master of the Rolls in Scotland, where he had arrived for the grouse season a few days before in the apparent possession of excellent health. On Sunday he complained of faintness, and soon after he was attacked with a stroke of paralysis, which terminated his honored life shortly after one o'clock on Monday. In the death of the Right Hon. Thomas Barry Cusack Smith the public have sustained a great loss, and the poor tenant farmers of Ireland a tried and sincere friend. A more just and able judge never sat in the Court where he so long and so worthily presided since the 20th of January, 1845, when he succeeded the Right Hon. Mr. Blackburne, the present Lord Chancellor. The news of the demise of the Master of the Rolls will be heard with regret by all who knew him either in his public capacity as a judge or in private life. He was called to the Bar in Easter Term, 1812, and was at the time of his death in his 54th year. Judgeships were hereditary in the family. His grandfather Michael Smith, was a judge—his father, William, a Baron of the Exchequer, and himself Master of the Rolls. We believe his grandfather filled the same office. It is stated that the remains will be brought to Dublin for interment.—Freeman.

The mastership of the Rolls has been offered to Baron Fitzgerald, but he has respectfully declined it. It will next be offered to Baron Hughes.

THE CHOLERA.—The presence of such a dread visitant upon our shores demands a few words of notice. As yet it has stricken down but a few victims, chiefly in Dublin and Westport, but if it follow the track of its predecessor in 1832, it will be more extensive. According to the Cholera map published by Sir Dominic Corrigan (in order to prove that it is not contagious) it made its presence known in each of the four provinces; but whilst it was very heavy in the more densely populated province of Ulster. Tyrone county seems to have escaped almost entirely. Part of this desirable absence of the disease we may attribute to the love of lime-wash which pervades Ulster—and although Davis said whitewash was the fittest thing that could be put on a cottage (from which opinion we differ) it has its valuable uses.

But we do not think that there is reason to fear the same prevalence of the cholera now which it formerly had. The writings of Panin and others show that there was a race of Buccacchi whose habits and habits would foster, if not almost generate disease. Squads of these unpleasant objects used to perambulate in beggar-gangs the country which was most severely subjected to the ravages of the cholera. The dread of the disease will do one good act: it will quicken our local authorities to the existence of shocking nuisance.—Dublin Irishman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The jubilant and magnificent ceremonial, then, which has just welcomed Cardinal Cullen on his return with his new honours from Rome, would doubtless not have been allowed by the suppressing policy of a former day, even if it had been thought of under it. Upon the first whisper of such an attempt the police would have been on the watch, all the arrangements would have been unearthed, all the avenues penetrated, every carpenter or upholsterer who was discovered nailing the dais or hanging the yellow curtains would have been put into goal for months, and this jubilant scene would have been simply prevented. And what good in the world would the prohibition have done? Would it have gained one Roman Catholic to Protestantism? Not one, any more than the celebration of it has gained one Protestant to Romanism. What would it have done, then? It would simply have perverted a day of popular pleasure and rejoicing into an occasion of bitter religious strife and resentment. This honours done to Cardinal Cullen has, so far as we can judge, been a very natural and innocent festivity; it has done nobody whatever any harm. What can be more proper than that the Irish portion of the Roman Church should have its share of the honours

of that Church; and, if it gets them, what can there be more legitimate than a public congratulation of the fortunate Ecclesiastic who has been chosen for them? A large and popular communion ought to be allowed its full natural expression of feeling without any jealous or angry comments; such expressions not only give pleasure at the time, but promote permanent good; they attach people to the country which sympathizes with such liberty, and they tend to make the Irish better citizens and more contented men.—Times.

THE DEFENCES OF ENGLAND.—Professor A. W. Newman writes to the Star that he thinks England is in great danger from three quarters—from Ireland, from India, and from the exposure of our colonies and mercantile navy to attack, and from this danger our present military and volunteering system cannot be trusted to deliver us. 'The voluntary principle seems to me,' he says, 'a total mistake. The public defence should rest on private fancy. Training to arms should be a universal compulsion; then it would fall extremely light upon all. The religious and educated would secure that its circumstances should not be demoralising. Our habits would quickly adapt themselves to definite holidays without derangement of business. The militia should be, as in old days, strictly under local authority, not under the Crown. The poorest should be trained as well as the richest, the Irish as well as the English—though I do not say that the last is immediately possible. The arms should ordinarily belong to the local arsenal. Our present system of volunteers is aristocratic, and plays into the principle of centralisation and imperial ambition. But the idea of a true militia is, that of a local institution for local defence, in which rich and poor unite. If all Englishmen within certain ages were trained to arms, no regular army could be needed for home defence, and the army might be brought down to its real minimum. It ought to be, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, only a normal school to maintain weapons and skill in the highest state, and furnish commanders and instruction to every locality. From such institutions an army ten times as powerful as England has ever put into the field could be rapidly extemporised; and—so obvious would this be—nobody would dream of invading us. If our present volunteers encountered real war, the large slaughter of gentry would for ever forbid reinforcement on such a footing.'

We observe that an itinerant lecturer of the Murphy stamp has lately been spouting at street corners in various towns in Cornwall, his alleged object being to condemn and expose the Catholic Church. Under this guise he has taken the opportunity of disseminating the most indelicate ideas, couched in very coarse language. So intolerable has this nuisance become that some of the inhabitants of Penryn have caused the lecturer—George Reynolds—to be summoned before the magistrates for using indecent language in the public streets, contrary to the bye-laws of the borough. The report of the hearing of the case has not yet come to hand; but we shall be much disappointed if the hideous abomination be not checked by some bench of magistrates.—Weekly Register.

DISEASE AMONG STOCKS.—It is useless longer to conceal the fact that an epidemic disease is spreading over the Wold district among sheep and pigs. By some this is stated to be rinderpest, but others deny its identity with the cattle plague. Among sheep, Mr. Jordan, of Raabourne, appears to have been the chief sufferer, but the disease is more widely spread among pigs, and from inquiries made on Monday, farmers on various parts of the Wolds could be heard of as having lost from 20 to 50 pigs by a mysterious disease which they cannot understand. It is also stated that the veritable rinderpest is reappearing here and there among the cattle. After an interval of some time, another case has occurred on the farm above named, and it is stated several reappearance have occurred during the late wet weather in the East Riding. Farmers look with some alarm on this aspect of affairs. The magistrates have declared the following to be 'infected places'—The farm of Mr. A. Ingleby, of Thongumbald, South Holderness; the farm of Mr. W. Richardson, of Paul; and the farm of Mr. John Mitchellson, of Cameron, all in the East Riding.

The shoemaker's wife, as everybody knows, is always the worst shod woman in the parish. In like manner the ship-builder's wife appears to be the worst off in the world for ships. All the maritime nations of the earth are armed with ironclads, designed by or after, Cowper Coles, admittedly built in British dockyards. This country, apparently, is actually behind every other as to naval armament; being even in the rear of Brazil. Britannia supplies the world with ships of war in plenty, and is stunted of them herself. But while Crispina's lack of shoes is a thrift, Britannia's deficiency of ships is extravagance. It has cost her 70 million pounds. A silk purse is not to be manufactured with the ear of a certain female pachyderm. Neither are iron walls to be out of wooden heads.—Punch.

There was a time, and that not so distant, when the love of a Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin would have excited the greatest apprehensions in the Protestant public. It would have been regarded as the overthrow of a policy and an ascendancy which were necessary to the security of the Protestant faith. It would have been said, 'This is the first time since the Reformation that Rome has dared to exhibit itself in public and formally as a fountain of honour in this country, as conferring an ecclesiastical princely office; and it would have been considered that this was a severe blow to Protestantism. But though it is true that this Dublin ceremonial exemplifies a certain change of opinion in this country, it would be very incorrect to infer that this change of opinion affected religious faith, at all, still less that it contained anything in the least prejudicial to the Protestant faith. It is true, indeed, that the reign of over-bearing suppression—that Protestant ascendancy, in the interpretation which partisans and zealots have given to it, is over, and can never be recalled. A spirit of fair play has taken possession of the great mass of the nation. People will not tolerate any longer the system which, under the pretence of the interest of a pure faith punished people for their religion, cramped them by regulations and penalties, prosecuted them for expressing themselves, pushed them into corners, and excluded them from the natural arena of influence and action.—The policy of suppression is now obsolete. But the notion of such persons being influenced in their decision for or against any faith, in their conversion to or from any faith, by anything in law or statute, by any outward privileges attaching to a faith or not, or by any comparison of the revenues of the two respective creeds, is really so absurd that we need not discuss it. Those questions, which touch the deepest mysteries of revelation, are decided by considerations as separate from these external and political reasons as heaven is from earth; they belong to an inner region of the human mind, and to a sanctuary of thought into which fines and penalties, legal prohibitions and statute stigmas do not enter.

CHAMPAGNE.—It has so often been asserted that the quantity of Champagne consumed even in England exceeds what is grown in France that it is with some relief that one turns to the following official figures, which represent the maximum quantity annually consumed.—In America, 10,000,000 bottles; England, 6,000,000; India, 5,000,000; France, 2,900,000; Prussia and North, 2,000,000; Germany, 1,500,000. The other countries make up a grand total of about 30 million bottles, which are equal to 120 pieces of wine. Now, that portion of Champagne which is planted with vines yields on an average 300 pieces. The whole of the wine grown in Champagne is not Champagne, but still a sufficient quantity of that famous beverage is produced to meet the demand for the genuine article, or if only 30 million of bottles of champagne are drunk, Champagne is able to supply and supplies annually more than that number.

BLASPHEMOUS PLACARDS.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that offensive placards against the religion of Ireland are less common in Dublin than they were. It adds, however:—'Still, the Irish Church Mission shows by its last report that it spent £1,230 in printing, scattering, and posting up these handbills and broadsheets, and one is amazed that anybody should imagine a good effect can be produced by such writings on the wall as, 'Is not the Pope Antichrist and Rome the mother of harlots?' 'What is the Babylon of the Apocalypse?' Romanism is only Paganism baptized, &c. An Irish vein of humor seems to run through these mischievous productions. Thus, after the polite and cheerful remark that, 'the Papacy came not from hell; and its presence makes a hell upon earth,' a meeting is announced at which 'Roman Catholics are affectionately invited to attend.' How far they avail themselves of the invitation may easily be guessed; indeed it is a pity Government does not include in the provisions of the party Emblems Bill the posting of offensively controversial placards. That such things are displayed without causing continual 'rows' certainly speaks well for the good temper and forbearance of those whose faith is so rudely attacked. The Saturday Review once told us (in a paper on 'Costly Converts') that it takes over eleven hundred pounds to Christianize a Jew in Jerusalem. A Romanist priest has lately shown that, counting the 'Protestant Endowment,' we have to pay much more for every Protestantized Irishman. But the posting of offensively placards is surely an item in the expenditure which might well be saved.

Now that Archbishop Trench has taken up the proselyters, we have a right to ask him to look to this. It will be a great thing, should the time ever come, when peaceable citizens can walk through Dublin without having sickening blasphemies obtruded upon them.

THE CROPS OF 1866.—Mr. Turner, of Clifton, Yorkshire, gives in the Times his annual estimate of the crops. Wheat is not quite an average. Oats scarcely an average. Barley, an excellent crop, and above an average. Beans and peas, an average.—The turnip crop varies, but on the whole there will be more than an average crop. The potato crop is very promising, and very little diseased. Pastures everywhere good.

The anxiety as to British grain crops is increasing. The weather is very wet, and prices are higher in all markets.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The Registrar-General, in his weekly return published on last Tuesday, speaking of the alarming spread of cholera in east London shown by his returns says:—'It is a peculiarity of the case that the greater part of this slaughter in seven days of 1,232 people of all ages took place within a small portion of the London area; 824 of the deaths—511 by cholera and 312 by diarrhoea—were registered in the six districts of Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, St. George's in the East, Stepney, Mile End Old Town, and Poplar, including Bow, among about a seventh part of the population of London, and one fourteenth of its area. The attack extends all along the north side of the Thames, from the River Lea and the Isle of Dogs to the Tower of London. Limehouse Basin and the Regent's Canal are the central lines of the attack, which stretches as far north as Victoria Park. This is essentially the port of London, inhabited by its maritime population. The canals and the basin are full of foul water, and apparently connected with the Limehouse cut, the Hackney cut, and the River Lea.

DISEASE AMONG STOCK.—The rinderpest, or something so fatal, continues to break out in various parts of the East Riding of Yorkshire. Some farmers have lost sheep, and others pigs, in numbers, and here and there the disease—true rinderpest—appears among the cattle.

A correspondent of the Times points out the pleasant fact that none of our great fortresses have as yet been supplied with guns which would enable them to pierce, or even to rack, the sides of ironclads. If these kinds of exposure go on we shall have to take the other side and chronicle cases in which people have succeeded in what they undertook, as thus:—'The guard was relieved this morning at St. James's Palace without serious accident or misunderstanding.' 'We have to congratulate the sheriff of—shire in having succeeded in hanging John Smith efficiently. Thanks to the excellent arrangements made on the occasion, the rope did not break, and the knot did not slip much. The criminal actually did die within the hour.' 'Several letters legibly addressed were delivered this morning to the persons to whom they were written.'—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE CAUSES OF CHOLERA.—There is probably a tendency at the present moment to confine attention too exclusively to external causes favor the propagation and increase the intensity of cholera. In the interest of the community these are of cardinal importance, and ought to occupy the first place in any etiological inquiry. In the interests of the individual, however, it is desirable that the influence of personal condition and habits should also be carefully investigated. One of the visitors in a severely infected district says:—'My view of all the cases was, that whatever might be the outer influences such as privy smells, sewers, or anything else of the like it was always some inward state without which the outward inoculates—it was the meeting of the two; the spark added to the ready prepared tinder. Some had a perfect immunity, whilst old cases all traced up again although in different houses, &c. Carelessness in food, want of personal cleanliness, neglect of the daily head to foot washing with soap and water—on which Mr. Chadwick justly lays so much stress—the indulgence in spirituous liquors and other irregularities, have a most marked effect. The lower classes are in the habit of indulging in drink and dissipation on the last and first days of the week and the cholera returns are always worst on the subsequent days. Personal predispositions should not by any means be overlooked.—Lancet.

CURIAL MARRIAGES.—A correspondent of the Church Times says there is little hope of the patrons of living, whether episcopal or lay, doing what they can to check indiscreet and unjustifiable clerical marriages by laying down the rule that a large family is a disqualification for a benefice, as directly tending to starve the parochial charities and stultify the clerical work. He therefore makes the following suggestion:—'There is a Celibate Society existing among our clergy already. Why not affiliate to it (a) clergymen who, though married, feel that the other is the better way; (b) clergymen, married or unmarried. The former undertaking not to perform their marriage ceremony for any priest, unless legally compelled, or even to be present at his wedding; the latter, if mothers, promising to refuse their consent to any clerical suitors for their daughters, and their daughters giving the like pledge for themselves.'

From the statistics we learn that in England and Wales last year there were 135 murders, 54 attempts to murder, and 277 manslaughters, the latter figure an increase of thirty per cent. over the previous year.

The London Times states that the owners of merchant vessels are beginning to be alarmed at the difficulty they experience in finding seamen; and goes on to show that this is due to the general rise in the prices of labor and the low rates paid to seamen.

URONISM.—The Church Review is an organ of the 'Church Union'—a very High Church party. It contained the other day an article advocating the reception of Dissenters into the Church in whole denominations, allowing them to retain their peculiarities. It sees no reason why there may not be Methodist or Baptist orders in the Church of England, just as there are orders of Dominicans, Passionists, &c., in the Church of Rome. Nothing could more strongly illustrate the sense in which members of

the Establishment urge schemes of union. They have so little training in ecclesiastical knowledge and habits that they do not distinguish between the union of persons who agree upon doctrine, but adopt rules of life somewhat different, and a union between those who differ on fundamental principles. The Baptists, for instance, deny the validity of the baptism of persons not able to answer for themselves, and therefore rebaptise all who come to them from the Established and other sects. Yet the writer conceives a union between them and the Establishment to be somewhat like that of Dominicans and Passionists in the same Church. It is in this way that these men would make a corporate union with the Catholic Church!

UNITED STATES.

THE CHOLERA.—Its Victims and its Lessons.—We are passing through a severe ordeal. Hundreds have fallen around us, and no man dares to presume that he shall certainly escape the epidemic, which spares not youth nor health nor station. Amongst its victims up to the present may be reckoned many who, humbly speaking, were the least likely to be stricken down. But there is a class of sufferers who should be styled rather martyrs than victims—were they the devoted Sisters of Charity and Mercy who have fallen. Of the former we have to record the death of Sister Aloysia, Superior of the Female Orphan Asylum—a model Sister of Charity, who devoted her whole life, from youth to the moment of her death (at the age of about 45) to the poor and the friendless. She was a lady of superior address and education, and of thorough business habits—a native, we believe, of Maryland. Then there was the gentle Sister Savina, of the Hospital, a Dublin lady whom everybody knew and liked, and who had been for over fifteen years stationed at the St. Louis Hospital. Another of these martyrs of Charity is Sister Basil, of the Hospital, the first, we believe, to fall in the glorious cause of God. The Sister of Mercy was Sister Mary de Pazzi, in the twentieth year of her age and second of her religious life—already crowned whilst entering the battle-field, gone to her heavenly spouse in the morning of her day.—St. Louis Guardian.

MORTALITY AMONGST FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, says the Washington Union, of Tuesday, calling upon the Secretary of War for the number of prisoners of either side held, and that died during the war, he makes the following report: Number of Union prisoners South, 200,940; number of Confederate prisoners North, 300,000; number of Union prisoners died 22,578; number of Confederate prisoners died, 26,435. Out of 261,000 Union prisoners 22,500 died. Out of 200,000 Confederate prisoners 26,500 died. The Union prisoners exceeded the Confederate prisoners 61,000; yet the deaths of the Union prisoners fell below those of Confederate prisoners six thousand. Two thousand prisoners died out of every twenty-three in Southern pens. Two Confederate prisoners died out of every fifteen in Northern pens.

A PREACHER MURDERS A RANCH PROPRIETOR.—The body cooled and served to Travellers.—From reliable sources we learn the following particulars of a tragedy which has recently taken place beyond the range, and which would be worthy of the times of the Borgias. Some time in May last, a man representing himself to be a minister of the Gospel, stopped at an Irishman's ranch situated at Tobacco Plains, on the road from Lead O'Reille Lake to the Kootenai mines. Here the reverend gentleman remained quite a long time. Soon after he made his appearance, the Irishman was missed from the locality, but as his place was in remote portion of the country, and as mountaineers are proverbially of a raubing disposition, but little notice was taken of his disappearance. In the meantime the quodam preacher stepped into the shoes of his former host, became a veritable rafter, and essayed to keep a public house, asking prices to inform all squinting friends of the previous proprietor that he had bought out the Irishman, and the latter had gone to the lower country. This seemed a plausible story, and was readily believed until one day some friends of the missing man, who had been calling at the house afterwards searching for their horses, found human bones and a complete hand, upon which they discovered freckle marks. After this horrible discovery they demanded an explanation from their late host, but were informed that the remains in question belonged to an Indian who had been recently killed, and that he would burn them. No sooner was the conversation ended than the supposed ex-preacher commenced carrying out his intention to destroy the remains; but the friends of the missing Irishman, mistrusting that all was not right, deterred him, and commenced slowly questioning him, and finally drove to the wall he made such confessions as proved him to be the most guilty wretch that ever disgraced God's footstool by his presence. He had never bought the ranch, but had forged a bill of sale from his former landlord, and afterwards murdered him. Not satisfied with this, our informant tells us, he hacked to pieces, and cooked the corpse of the unfortunate man, and served it up in variously prepared dishes to the travellers stopping at his place. We rejoice that the villainous hypocrite has been hung.—Helena (Montana) Republican.

THE WAY TO STRENGTH.—At New York there have some health officers who are armed by the Legislature with very summary powers for the suppression of nuisances. This body came across an establishment prejudicial to public health in the shape of a tallow factory, kept by a Mr. Geise, who was besides worth \$300,000. Of course a man with so much money fancied he could do as he liked, and when the Commissioners ordered him to shut up his dangerous premises, he continued to work at night, with some precautions which he thought would be sufficient to make it impossible that any witnesses should be obtained to his illegal proceedings. At the same time he applied to the Courts for an injunction against the Commissioners, and in other ways prepared to fight them with his money. The Commissioners, however, who are wealthy, too, and men of character and courage, brought him up for a criminal offence before Judge Dowling, who declared that he was determined to give all the aid of his Court in preventing men, however wealthy, from bringing cholera and fever upon their neighbours; and he concluded by a disagreeable surprise to Mr. Geise in the shape of a sentence to a fine of \$500, term of imprisonment in the Penitentiary. We dare say that the suppression of nuisances after this will be rapid, especially on the part of persons worth \$300,000.

A BLOWING CAVE.—There is a natural curiosity in Georgia known as the 'Blowing Cave.' It is situated on the plantation of Colonel David Barrow, Decatur County, Ga., twenty seven miles from Thomasville, the terminus of the Savannah and Gulf Railroad. The cave is at the bottom of a small, natural basin, whose diameter will not at any point exceed thirty feet, in a perfectly smooth plain, and surrounded with a dense copse of wood. From the mouth of this cave issue strong currents of air, with a continuous roar that is heard several yards off. At certain hours of the day a hot or cold, or other light objects thrown at it, are blown six or seven feet high into the air, and at other hours of the day with a suction relatively great, the mouth of the cave draws in any such article placed near it.

THE DAVIS CONSPIRACY CASE.—The Federal Government in a new character.—Our American cousins do some extraordinary things for political purposes. A few days ago we were told, by telegraph, that the Judiciary Committee of Congress believed there was evidence to warrant ex-President Davis' trial for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. The character of the witnesses who have given testimony against Davis may be inferred from the following facts.

A man calling himself 'Campbell' testified before

Judge Holt (a special Commissioner,) implicating Davis. When his statement was read over to him before the Judiciary Committee, and he was asked if it was true, he replied, 'No, it is all false.' He was asked why he made it. He answered:—'I was informed by Mr. Conover that Judge Holt had offered a reward of \$100,000 for the capture of Jefferson Davis; that he had no authority really to do it; that now that Jefferson Davis was taken they had not enough against him to justify them in what they had done; that Judge Holt wanted to get witnesses to prove that Davis was interested in the assassination of President Lincoln, so as to justify him in paying the \$100,000.

Here is the fullest admission of sound-travelism we have ever read of. Next to Judge Holt, Conover appears to have been the principal party in making and collecting false evidence. His wife was a witness before Judge Holt, under an assumed name.—His sister-in-law was another. Oampbell was not the real name of the party referred to above. He says: 'Conover's name is Charles Dunham. Conover told me that if I engaged in it it was not going to hurt anybody; that Jeff. Davis would never be brought to trial; and that if this evidence got to him he would leave the country. Conover directed me to assume the name of Oampbell. There was a person described by that name who was supposed to be implicated in that affair, and I was representing this party. I met Conover in the first place, by the appointment of Snevel. Snevel said I could make money out of it. Money was my motive. I received \$625. I received \$100 from Conover and \$500 from Judge Holt. I got \$150 at Boston and \$100 at St. Albans. I went to Canada to hunt up a witness to swear false, who was to represent Lamar. Snevel and Conover together arranged with me to go to Canada. Snevel saw the written evidence I was to swear to after Conover wrote it.'

The man Snevel, of whom 'Oampbell' speaks, testified as follows before the Committee:—'Joseph Snevel sworn: His right name is William H. Roberts. His deposition before Holt read to him and signed Joseph Snevel, he stated was false from beginning to end. Conover wrote out the evidence, and I learned it by heart. I made it to make money. I received \$375 from Holt, and \$100 from Conover. I told Conover that I was coming on here to testify to the truth; that I had not had any rest since I swore to what I did. He said I would be in a worse fix than I was now. This was on last Saturday.—He said things would be settled, and there would be no further trouble. When the false evidence I was to swear to was read over to me by Conover, Oampbell and Conover's brother-in-law (Mr. Ansen, were present. Conover told me he knew what Holt would ask me, and Conover asked me the same questions.—I gave this evidence before Holt. When I was wrong Conover would nod his head. Conover was present when I was sworn by Holt. When Conover would nod, I would then correct it as near as I could.—Oampbell, Conover, and Holt were present. Oampbell and I rehearsed at the hotel in Washington.—Conover said 'I was asked if such a sum would be satisfactory. I said it would. I can't tell how much he received. Conover was an agent of the Government to hunt up evidence.'

The facts here brought out by a member of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Rogers of New Jersey. Not harmonizing, politically, with the majority of the Committee Mr. Rogers was not permitted to see the evidence taken until a few hours before Congress adjourned; otherwise the exposure would have been made in the House of Representatives. 'Conover,' the Government agent, it is said has escaped.—The deep villainy of the Conspiracy is altogether without a parallel.

MR. JOHNSON AT INDIANAPOLIS.—RIOT AND ONE MAN KILLED.—After leaving St. Louis yesterday morning there were demonstrations of welcome for President at various points.

At Indianapolis occurred a scene probably without precedent in our history; the chief magistrate of the Republic was rudely and indignantly refused a hearing. When Gen. Meredith introduced him to the people, there were mingled groans and cheers, and a great tumult. The telegraph gives the following account of the affair:—

Fellow-Citizens: [Cries for Grant.] It is not my intention [Cries of 'Stop! Go on!'] to make a long speech, if you give me your attention for five minutes. [Cries of 'Go on! Stop!'] No, no, we want nothing to do with traitors! Grant! Grant! Johnson! and Groves! I should like to say to this crowd here to-night [Cries of 'Shut up, we don't want to hear from you!'] 'Johnson! Grant! Johnson! Grant! Grant!'

The President paused a few moments, and then retired from the balcony.

Hon. David Kilgore tried his powers of persuasion, but the crowd was unwilling, and the excursionists retired from the portico to their dinner.

While the President's party were at dinner the crowd continued to groan and make other distracting noises. Several disturbances occurred with lamentable results. Pistol shots were fired by which one man was wounded in the eye and another in the knee. According to the best information obtainable, a man on horseback was seen riding along the line of march, and evidently giving directions, as the men soon thereafter stretched out their ranks, and persons were observed knocking down with clubs several of the transparencies, one of which bore the inscription: 'Johnson. Welcome the President.' The holder of the transparency was thrown down and a shot fired at him. A friend came to his relief and fired at the assailant. At least a dozen or more shots were fired in quick succession. The result is that one man was shot in the heart and several wounded. The President received a few friends and retired to bed at an early hour. The crowd finally dispersed from before the hotel at about 10 o'clock, at which time the city was quiet.

THE WAR ON PREACHERS.—Satan just now seems to be waging an exterminating war upon the preachers in Missouri. Not content with putting them in prison, fining and indicting them for expounding the Word of God, the devil, seems to have taken a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, with a view of getting rid of that class of criminals entirely.—The shocking murder of the Rev. Mr. Headley has been followed it appears, by other violent acts. In Grundy County, a gang of imps, a couple of Sundays ago, drove the Rev. Joseph Devlin from his pulpit, bared percussion caps at him, and hooted him out of church, because he had not taken the oath; and for the same reason, a few days since, the Rev. Mr. Price, while on his way from DeKalb to Clinton County, was followed by a number of outlaws, who broke into a house where he was staying over night, and so beat him with clubs and pistols that the unoffending minister had to be conveyed to his home, where a despatch says, he now lies in a critical condition.—St. Louis Guardian.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The closing hours of the Fenian Congress at Troy were passed mainly in the discussion of political matters. The question was on the rendering of the Fenian vote to the Radicals for a consideration, but ended only in passing a vote of thanks to Gen. Banks for the passage of the bill to repeal the neutrality. A resolution was passed directing the Senate, in case of being unable to recover the arms confiscated by the United States Government during the recent raid, to apply direct to President Johnson for them.

THE FENIANS.—The New York Herald's report of the doings of the late Congress, which, like that of the rest of the press, is somewhat meagre, puts the receipts of the Fenian Treasury since the last Canadian raid at \$49,000—none of which is to be drawn without the President's signature. But as appropriations are to be made for the wives and families of Fenians captured or killed in Canada, out of this money, the balance applicable to the military object does not seem to be large.