

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN OF WATERFORD, MR. DENIS WALSH.—The Waterford Citizen speaks of an imposing demonstration at the funeral of this respected inhabitant.—Shortly after three p.m. the funeral set out quietly, and passed through Ballybricken, down Thomas-street, and then along the entire length of the Quay, and on to the Mall and Beresford-street. According to the best calculation, there were fully fifteen thousand people in the procession when it reached Beresford-street. The coffin was carried on the shoulders of young men, with green boughs in their caps, a considerable distance behind the bearers; and then followed 42 cars, crowds before and behind—crowds everywhere, in the windows, on the door steps, on the footways; the Mall, at its widest point, was thronged from side to side, and the crowd of processions extended over a mile of ground. The hearse, the coffin, the driver, and the horses—all were adorned with green boughs.—Never, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, was so large, so silent and orderly a crowd seen moving through the streets of Waterford. There was a something solemn and impressive in the appearance of that compact mass of human beings, all animated by a common sentiment of horror of the cowardly murder committed yesterday week at Ballybricken, and determined to give their protest to the stamping out process of suppressing the public voice. It was emphatically the people's display; the upper classes were absent; some young boys in front of the procession hied on passing Manor street constabulary barrack, but this was condemned by the people when they heard of it. Along the Cork road, just outside the city, a singular manifestation of spirit took place. Far in advance of all the rest, marched some 300 young ladies, from 10 to 20 years of age, in solid column, the ranks 30 deep, and each foot falling and rising in military pace, with the precision of soldiers on parade. The 'vanguard,' as they called themselves, cheered from time to time, and sang in unison 'Paddy's Evermore' and 'The Fenian Men.' Arrived at Holy Cross, three miles outside the town, they halted opposite the police barracks, and indulged in groaning and howling. Fortunately for themselves, they attempted no violence, as the garrison was strengthened by 33 men and 30 rounds of ammunition each, and who were enjoined to fire upon the people if they snubbed in the door or windows as was confidently anticipated. At Holy Cross, a large body of the people turned back and the rest went as far as Kilmeehan, the place of interment. No outrage of any kind was committed, although the public-houses along the route did a splendid business, and the whole affair remarkable in every point of view, passed off in a manner highly creditable to all parties concerned. Long years will elapse ere the extraordinary popular demonstration carried out at the funeral of poor Denis Walsh be forgotten by those who saw it.

APPELLING FASHION IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—The Galway Vindicator, the Times Herald, and other leading provincial journals in the West of Ireland agree with the following correspondence published in the Irish Times, Dublin, referring to the famine existing in the West of Ireland. After depicting the wretched homes of the peasantry, and the failure of the crops, the writer goes on to say:—

"How shall I approach the last subject that heads my letter—'Distress in the West?' On Saturday morning I proceeded without any one knowing the object of my mission, to the districts where I heard a great amount of distress prevailed, namely Cludagh Duoh (the black shore), Salerno, and Omeray Island. I passed through a portion of the property of Mr. Eyre, of Clifden Castle, the Rev. Dr. Magee, an English Roman Catholic clergyman, and the Law Insurance Company. The land is mountainous and light, with occasional stripes of good arable soil.—It is partly under tillage, but the greater portion of it is waste. I saw no cattle, and nothing but a few sheep of a most inferior character. When I passed the chapel of Cludagh Duoh, I commenced to enter the houses, and, gracious God! what scenes of misery. Not a particle of furniture in any of them but a box and three-legged stool; and for beds, a very small quantity of unclean straw not fit for bedding for pigs—all their articles of clothing and little fishing gear had gone into the pawnbrokers, and in none of them was there food of any kind except a few pounds of Indian meal. The inmates of the houses were women some of whom could not speak English, but I had the advantage of some knowledge of Irish, which was highly useful to me in the investigation I was making. Many of these unfortunate people were old and helpless, and must be relieved by voluntary charity. It may be said, 'Why not go to the parsonage?' In fact, there are no beds there, and I am informed that three wretched creatures are frequently thrust into one narrow bed! I spent the day visiting these abodes of misery, and beyond all doubt private charity must come to their aid. The Board of Works have consented to advance £1,200 for the improvement of the quay at Clifden, £400 to be advanced by the rate-payers. They are to advance £100 for the quay at Letterfrack, the rate-payers £50, and Mr. Graham, the landlord, £50. These works will not be commenced till after the 15th of next month, and those able to work will then get some employment; but, in the meantime, and even if they were going on, private charity must come to the aid of such people as I visited on Saturday. An incident connected with my investigation of Saturday made a deep impression on me. Not one of the wretched creatures whom I saw ventured to ask me for alms—not one! and there was a gentleness and resignation in their demeanour calculated to touch the heart."

The Mayo Telegraph speaking of the distress in that section says:—The cry of distress is rising higher and higher among the poor of this and the adjoining counties as summer advances. Every post carries its fresh tale of woe to the ears of the public. From Partry to Connemara, and from that centre of destitution to the wilds of Erris thousands demand the sympathy of whatever is humane and charitable in the kingdom.

Mr. Charles J. Sheffield, Esq., Farmhill House, Clare morris, county Mayo, has most generously set an example to many landlords in the west, by giving employment on the most liberal terms to the numerous tenantry on his recently purchased estate, as well as by supplying those in immediate want with gratuitous relief to meet the requirements of a most trying season.

On Thursday evening a meeting of Foresters was held in the Queen's Hotel, Belfast, for the purpose of inaugurating a new court, which is to be entitled 'Court Independence, No 5,070.' There was a good attendance of the brethren. After the inauguration ceremony had been gone through the brethren sat down to an excellent dinner which was served up in good style.

We sincerely regret to learn that four solvent respectable tenants, who owe no rent, and who reside at Lisduggan, in the suburbs of this city, have been served with ejectments to quit at the suit of Mr. N. B. Wynn D. L. The ejectments will be tried at the next quarter sessions, to be held on the 19th inst. in this city. Those tenants and their fathers have resided on the property, we understand, for over half a century. They pay for £3 6s. to £5 an acre rent. No wonder there are Fenians in the country.—Waterford News.

The Belfast News Letter states that in consequence of the large and rapid increase of the trade between the Northern counties of Ireland and those of England, it has become necessary to put up an additional steamer on the line between Belfast and Liverpool.

On the elevation of Mr. Chatterton, the present Attorney General of Ireland, to the Vice-Chancellorship under the Chancery Bill, it is not unlikely that Mr. Warren, the present Solicitor General may be brought forward as his substitute in the representation of Dublin University.

THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARIES.—PORTADOWN, June 20.—The Orangemen of this locality seem determined to be early in the field this season with their 'Demonstrations.' One would suppose that they would be content to await the glorious First of July and commence them with the commemoration of the 'Battle of the Boyne'; but not their pent-up enthusiasm could not brook the delay, and they consequently assembled in great force (about 5,000 strong), on last Tuesday, the anniversary of Waterloo, in the parish of Seago, within about a mile of this town, where a platform was erected and other preparations made for the display, and where they were addressed by the Ven. Archdeacon, the Rector of the parish, and by a Mr. Johnston, a great leader from the country Down, who held forth at considerable length, and, curious to relate, advised his hearers and followers to give up shouting, to h—ll with the Pope! I believe the avowed object of the meeting was to raise funds before the coming 'universaries,' for the purpose of procuring brass instruments to replace the old fife and drums so long in use, and indeed this will be a little variety greatly to be desired as nothing can possibly be more insupportable than their present attempt at music. The large body of men I have mentioned consisted of the lodges from all the districts for several miles round, each of which had its respective flag or banner, not forgetting the fife and drums, now to become obsolete, and which as usual discouraged most ineffectual music. No mischief occurred, I am happy to say, and the several lodges returned in the evening to their respective districts.

James A. J. O'Brien, youngest son of Dr. Miles O'Brien, Newcastle West, County Limerick, having been duly and solemnly examined at Dublin Castle by the examiners of the Queen's University for five consecutive days, was on the 23rd inst. granted the degree of doctor in medicine and master in surgery.

In the Irish Landed Estates Court lately, Mrs. May purchased the following property situated in the Queen's County:—The estate of N. S. May, owner, John Hamilton petitioner. The life estate in and under the lands of Ballyleaha, with the engine-house and dwelling houses thereon situated in the barony of Ballyadams; the lands contain 55a 3r. 3lp.

A man named Laurence Cassidy, a cattle dealer from Athboy, county Meath, appeared on Saturday morning at Chapel street police office, before Mr. O'Donnell, to prosecute James Wheeler and Mary M. Keen for committing a robbery and assault on him under the circumstances which will be detailed. The prisoner Wheeler, who is a very powerful man, was recently convicted at the city sessions for embezzling the price of a load of hay, but subsequently the court of criminal appeal reversed the sentence of the Recorder and restored him to that society which a term of imprisonment was about depriving him of. The woman M. Keen, who is married is also a powerful looking matron, and she has a head of hair which at once suggests the idea of the apex of a volcano, so fiery red is it. The prisoners were in the custody of the police constables 22 D, and 83 D, and Acting Inspector King, 10 G, whose services had been engaged, was present to assist in the case. The prosecutor, who is a tall bald headed old man, aged about 70 years, deposed that on the 24th inst he was in Smithfield market selling some cattle, when the female prisoner engaged him in conversation and asked him to visit her, he agreed to comply with her request and they went together to a public house and had some drink; at the solicitation of the woman he then accompanied her to No. 4 Bull lane, a house of ill-fame, where they had some more drink. After some time Wheeler and a woman named Johanna Seery came into the room and demanded the prosecutor's money, which, as a matter of course, he refused to give. The three parties then seized him and threw him on the floor. Wheeler laid down on him, holding him by the throat, while the woman Seery held one hand and lay across his legs, so that he was completely powerless, though he struggled with what force was left him. In the meantime the female prisoner tore away the trousers pocket of the prosecutor, in which was his purse, containing 70s. consisting of one fifty-pound note, two five-pound notes, and the remainder in gold. When he was almost exhausted the woman left the house, the male prisoner remaining in it. As soon as he recovered in some degree he went out and got the assistance of Police constable 83 D, who came back and took Wheeler into custody. Police constable 22 D deposed that he arrested the female prisoner in Stafford street on the day subsequent to the alleged assault and robbery; she had a quantity of new clothing in her possession which she had just purchased, and when brought to the station she was found to be in possession of the sum of 18 12s 10d, for the possession of which she gave no satisfactory account. A woman named Rose Brady, who resides in the house No. 4 Bull lane, deposed that on the night in question she heard a noise in the room over her's and on going up she saw Cassidy lying on the floor and the two prisoners and the woman Seery in the act of robbing him as he described; she heard Wheeler say as he came up to the room 'had me a knife, I will cut the fellow's throat if he does not give up the money.' The female prisoner said that Cassidy had been in her company, and that she took the money from him as he owed it to her. The male prisoner said that he had been working in Pill-lane, and had got some money with which he got drunk, and went to the house in Bull-lane; but he denied having had any share in the robbery or assault. Mr. O'Donnell asked Acting Inspector King whether there was any probability of the woman Seery being soon arrested? Acting Inspector King replied that she would probably be soon in the hands of justice, and pending that he would ask his worship to grant a remand. This Mr. O'Donnell acceded to and the prisoners were remanded.

The Freeman's Journal of June 29 says:—The great bell, upwards of two tons weight, manufactured by J. Murphy, Dublin, sailed from London last week, on board of the Goolas for Adelaide, South Australia. We understand it is in commemoration of the late Most Rev. Dr. Murphy, first Bishop of Adelaide, presented by the Irish Catholics resident in Australia, in acknowledgement of their esteemed and much lamented Bishop. It certainly is a grand specimen of Irish art; the note is full D natural; it has cast on its surface, in bold relief, the episcopal arms and on the opposite side the Irish national emblem of the harp, with Irish crown, round tower, and wolf-dog, with the founder's name. It is very creditable to the people of Adelaide to have this piece of work entrusted to our eminent bellfounder in the old country.

THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.—A new prima donna at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, has made a sensation by her charming singing. Our contemporary the Pall Mall Gazette, says:—'The Last Rose of Summer' is the most beautiful thing in 'Martha' it is rendered more beautiful still by Mlle. Nilsson's simple unaffected, charmingly expressive mode of singing it. This one fact lies at the heart of the success which 'Martha' has enjoyed by Mlle. Nilsson has once more achieved. There is a great deal more to hear in 'Martha' than that touching melody, and a great deal more that is worth hearing; but there is nothing comparable to the one supremely charming performance.

WATERFORD, June 28.—On this day an application was made to the magistrates by Mr. Power, solicitor for the next of kin of the late Denis Walsh, to have informations sworn for the commitment of Constable Robert Mercer on a charge of murder. The application was refused, as no summons had been served on the constable; and the mayor and other magistrates complimented the police on their conduct during the late riots.

Mr. William Gibson, son of Dr. Gibson, was drowned in the Slaney river, County Waterford.

GREAT BRITAIN. An English duchess has gone over to the Roman Catholic Church within a few days. It is a short and easy journey now.—London Court Journal. The Queen intends to pay a signal compliment to the Belgian volunteers who will shortly visit England, by inviting them to a banquet at Windsor.

NEW ROYAL RESIDENCE IN THE HIGHLANDS.—Her Majesty is having a somewhat extensive house for her occasional accommodation built on the south-west end of Loch Muick. Her Majesty frequently drives to the vicinity of the loch, and has had some time to stay over night at 'the Hut,' where the accommodation is limited. The site is in a very wild but picturesque locality. The house will be large enough to accommodate her Majesty and a limited suite for a night, and will take two seasons to build.

The Queen has commanded (says the Owl) that the 'Life of the Prince Consort' should be forthwith undertaken, and to the pen of Mr. Theodore Martin the translator of Goethe's ballads, her Majesty has committed the task.

THE RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham, June 22.—Mr. Murphy to-night delivered his lecture on the 'Confessional.' The 'Tabernacle' was densely crowded. It was rumored that nearly 6,000 tickets of admission had been sold; the building, however, would only hold about 3,000, and the authorities were naturally anxious lest some disturbance would take place from so large a crowd being collected outside. The proceedings, however, passed off quietly.

The Saturday Review, referring to the recent outrages in Birmingham, says: 'It would be idle to waste any words on Messrs. Murphy, Whalley, Brodman & Co. We can say nothing better, and we need say nothing worse, of them than that they are quite worthy of each other. One thing is quite clear. If the bird that can sing and won't sing ought to be made sing, the bird that can only sing a song which turns all other songs into discord should be made to hold its tongue. Mr. Murphy's claim for 'liberty of speech' is simply the claim of the foul-mouthed ruffian who walks up to you in the street and informs you that you are a thief and a liar that he will knock you down, or get his friends to do it for him, if you deny it. His lingo is a mongrel compound of Holywell street and the cockpit, interperated with the pious profanity of Exeter Hall and the Record. The object of his attack is the religion of some millions of his fellow-countrymen and fellow-Christians—if it is not to prostitute the name of Christ to a vulgar purpose; and his professed intention is to rouse to fever heat the animosities between those who are just beginning to learn, after three centuries of barren controversy, that they have common sympathies and a common work in this life, and common hopes in the next. It would be difficult to conceive any object more unwisely detestable, or any more criminal means of promoting it, than this truculent preacher of ill-will to men has hit upon. Neither shall we stop to argue with those members of the 'Protestant Electoral Union,' if such there be, who consider this method of advocacy beneficial to the cause of Protestantism. Appeals to their reason would be as inappropriate as appeals to their charity. The staunchest Romanist could desire nothing better in the interests of his creed than that Mr. Murphy should have his 'five weeks' say' unhecked at Birmingham. One such lecture as he delivered on Sunday afternoon is worth more to the cause he denounces than a whole cartload of Dr. Manning's pastorals; or perhaps it would be more correct to say one lecture gives a long way to counteract the injury which Dr. Manning's pastorals inflict upon it. The exquisite taste which, in the middle of the nineteenth century, and in one of the largest centres of Roman Catholic population in England, describes the Roman doctrine of the Eucharist as cannibalism, and the Pope is a big raganuffin, is only equalled by the logic which argues that the lecturer is 'eternally' until his temporary work is done, and the accurate appreciation of the past history and the present condition of the Catholic priesthood which includes them all under the common designation of murderers and thieves. We, too, believe with Mr. Murphy that he is 'raised up for a purpose.' One office, at least, he discharges with admirable perfection, and that is, first to remind us that the spirit of religious hatred so severely denounced by the Founder of Christianity, and so widely exemplified among His disciples, is not the conclusive property of any one particular country, century or creed; and, secondly, to show that it is not less odious and un-Christlike, when disguised under the flimsy pretext of zeal for Protestant freedom than when throated on the tribunal of the Inquisitor, or animating the hell-hounds of St. Bartholomew.

There is a further point to be noted in the case of this mounting bile, who goes from place to place scattering broadcast, the most brutal calumnies against a loyal and peaceable body of religionists, that he takes care to select for the scene of his insolent abuse precisely those localities where it is sure to lead, and probably intended to lead, at once to a breach of the peace. It is too much to expect human nature, and especially Irish human nature, to remain unmoved when a tissue of the vilest ribaldry is directed against all that the bearers hold most sacred. Nor is this all. Murphy is not content with abusing their religion. There are, at most, some twenty or thirty priests in Birmingham, every one of whom must be known by sight to the great majority of his audience. When, therefore, he speaks of the Roman Catholic clergy as cannibals and murderers, it is very much the same thing as saying that Mr. A. and Mr. B. who live in the next street, are cannibals and murderers. Such language is not only foully libellous, but is a direct incitement to tumult and bloodshed. It is high time some way should be found to put down a public nuisance of this kind by the strong arm of the law. The only argument that Murphy and his fellows are capable of understanding is an argument enforced by the police. The sooner he and his employers of the 'Protestant Electoral Union' are made to realize their direct responsibility before the law for the attacks on life and property, of which they are the immediate instigators, wherever they or their paid emissaries appear, the better.—Lord George Gordon was sent to prison in 1780 for just the same crime. We observe that, having exhausted the resources of his security on the Roman Catholic doctrine of the Mass, Murphy is announced to lecture on 'the Confessional.' For the interests not only of public order, but of common decency, we trust he will be silenced before this part of his programme is carried out. If he is not, the worst of the Birmingham riots may be still to come.

THE RECENT RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.—At the Quarter Sessions at Birmingham, on the 27th ult., Mr. Arthur Roberts Adams, the Recorder, announced his determination to postpone the trial of the prisoners committed for being concerned in the riots last week until next Sessions. The learned gentleman said that he had been induced to take this step mainly on the ground that the occurrence is too recent for the excitement to have thoroughly subsided, and Murphy still remains in the town. Each prisoner would be admitted to bail on his own security for £5, and some other person also becoming his bail for £5.—The trials are to take place at the Borough Sessions, in order to save the expense of taking witnesses to the assizes at Warwick. Claims for damage done are being sent in daily; a good portion will fall on the hundred of Hemlingford.

London, July 17.—The great naval Review in honour of the Sultan, took place to-day off Spithead, and was the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed in English waters. The day was bright and warm—a high wind, which prevailed from the north-west, tending to increase the interest and excitement of the occasion, though to some extent interfering with the evolutions of the fleet. The entire squadron numbered 89 vessels, including ships, yachts, and tenders. The vessels of war proper embracing

the following ships: Iron-clads.—Minotaur 26 guns; Achilles, 26; Lord Clyde, 23; Selleneshon, 13; Warrior, 23; Black Prince, 41; Valiant, 24; Palaso, 6; Royal Sovereign, turret ship 5 guns; Prince Albert, turret ship, 4; Wivern, turret ship, 4; Research, 4; Viper, screw, 2; Vixen, screw, 2; and Waterwitch, hydraulic propeller, 4 guns. Wooden squadron—the Victoria, 103 guns; Duncan, 81; Donegal, 81; Revenge, 73; Royal George, 72; St. George, 72; Irresistible, 60; Lion, 60; Princess Royal, 73; Mersey 37; Lily, 31; Liverpool, 35; Platan, 35; Dauntless, 31; Sulley 35; Sylla, 30; Terrible, paddle, 19; Gladiator, paddle, 6; Nymphe, 4; Daphne, 4. Unarmoured Boats.—The Lee, Stork, Fancy, Pigron, Redwing; Clinker Bull-frog, Ferret, Orwell, Magnet, Pleasant, and Hyena; each mounting two guns. The Minotaur bore the flag of rear Admiral F. Worden, C. B. as second in command and held the south-east berth of the line of the armoured squadron, which occupied a position nearest the Isle of Wight shores. The Victoria bore the flag of Admiral Sir Thomas Sabin, Paisley, commander, and held the south-east berth of the unarmoured squadron line which held the in shore position nearest Portsmouth. The squadron mounted 1,100 guns, and the naval portion alone, represented a capacity of 18,000 tons, and a nominal power of engines of 23,000 horses. A thousand vessels filled with spectators, were within seeing distance of the grand pageant. Queen Victoria and suite were present in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The Sultan and suite were on board the Royal Yacht Osborne. Ismael Pasha, the Sovereign of Egypt and suite were on board the Helicon. The Prince of Wales, both Houses of Parliament, the Lords of the Admiralty and the members of the Government were also present. The shores of Gosport and the Isle of Wight were lined with myriads of people who witnessed with eager attention the evolutions of the fleet including a mock battle. A royal salute was fired in honor of the Queen and the royal visitors, and the yards of all the ships were manned. Last night at 9 o'clock the entire squadron was illuminated presenting a very peculiar appearance.

Mrs. YELVERTON PLEADING HER OWN CASE.—That clever and ill-used woman, Mrs. Yelverton, nee Longworth, appeared before the House of Lords on the 27th ult. in forma pauperis as an appellant in the long-disputed case with which her name is associated. She showed no symptoms of embarrassment, and appears to have acquitted herself with marked ability. The Lord Chancellor treated her with great courtesy; and the novelty of the affair attracted considerable numbers. His lordship opened the business by saying, 'I thought you were to appear by counsel?' She said, in reply, that her counsel had not arrived, as he was engaged in a heavy case in Edinburgh, and his appearance was uncertain. 'Would you prefer to address the court yourself?' She answered, 'Yes, my lord, I should.' 'Very well, proceed.' And then the account declares that the appellant in a firm voice proceeded to state the circumstances under which she had previously been before the courts, and the nature of her present application. The point she urged was that Major Yelverton objected to being put on oath because he was accused of bigamy; but this she showed, ought to have no weight; and she proceeded, at great length, to cite cases which had been from time to time before the courts and on which she mainly rested her claim. The law lords present were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, Lord Westbury, and Colonsay. The case was resumed the next morning, and the whole affair appears to be unprecedented in the history of their lordship's house.

REPRESENTATION AND POPULATION IN ENGLAND.—The return of the Parliamentary boroughs and counties of England as the census of 1861 has just been presented to the House of Commons, and in consequence of the state of the Reform question, is now a matter of more than ordinary interest. The population of the boroughs is put down at 8,633,567, and of the counties, 11,427,655. The gross estimated rental of the former in 1865 was £41,068,325, and of the latter, £60,010,983. The boroughs send 334 members to Parliament, whilst the counties send only 163, not quite half the number.

THE RITUAL COMMISSION.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has informed the clergy of the diocese of Bath and Wells, in acknowledging a memorial sent to him that the matters referred to the Ritualistic Commission will be submitted to Convocation before the Government undertakes any legislation in connection with them.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT ON THE CLYDE.—Two young men named McLaren and Ferguson, were drowned while boating off Kilmeggon, on Saturday evening. A lad who was with them left the boat a short time before the accident occurred, fortunately becoming sea sick.

On the 29th inst., a dreadful accident occurred near Warrington. A passenger train from Liverpool to Birmingham and London came into collision with a coal train. The first two or three passenger carriages were smashed to pieces, and five of the passengers were instantly killed and a large number injured. The wreck was awful. Between 30 and 40 were very severely injured.

The Liverpool Mercury says: 'Notwithstanding the terrible consequences that have followed the late outbreak in Ireland, an attempt is being made to revive the confederacy in this locality. A number of suspicious persons have lately arrived in Liverpool from Australia, and from their movements there is little doubt but they have visited this country on Fenian business. When the Guard steamer 'Scotia' arrived off the port on Thursday week, she was boarded by Major Greig the head constable, Mr. Meagher of the Irish Police, Detective Inspector Carlisle, and other officers. It was understood that they were on the lookout for some prominent American Irish officers who are reported to be on their way to England. No arrests were made, but we believe that some persons known to be leading Fenians arrived by the steamer.'

BILLIARDS.—The British Parliament has just appropriated no less than £20,000 (or \$300,000) for billiard tables to be supplied to the officers of the army, at their various barracks throughout the world. The argument urged was that British officers were very badly paid, and therefore ought to have the means of amusement afforded them as a relaxation from their arduous duties, and as a preventative from their seeking excitement and recreation at other places, and in more objectionable ways. Billiards are another British institution, and the game is indulged in by everybody, not excepting the clergymen of the Established Church.

CATTLE PLAGUE INQUIRY.—The return of the reported cases of the cattle plague states that for the week ending the 29th of June, one fresh outbreak has been reported—viz., at East Ham Level in Essex. Eleven cases are reported during the week, being a decrease of 2 on the previous return. Nine were killed and two died. There were 20 healthy cattle slaughtered to prevent the spread of the disease. The total number reported to have been attacked in Great Britain since the commencement of the plague is 278 720, and 56,894 healthy cattle have been slaughtered to prevent the spread of the disease.

Lately one of the men employed at the construction of the common sewer in Brighton, Glasgow, discovered in a bed of sand, where he was digging, 3 feet beneath the surface, a living crab fish. It was about 3in. in length, and quite lively when taken out; but, notwithstanding the greatest attention, it languished and died in the course of an hour after being exhumed from its sandy bed. The little creature was found in a bed of moist white sand. How long it had been entombed beneath the surface, and how it got there are problems the solution of which we will leave to our geological friends.

A new steam fuel, consisting of dry peat submitted to a certain secret process, and then saturated with oil, has lately been tried with considerable success. Captain Sberard Osborn, who has been employed as managing director in repairing the late injuries to the cable of '66 in Trinity Bay has written a letter to the Times in which he states that the revenue for this year will reach £460,000, or within £150,000 of the original cost of the last laid cable.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN THE DIOCESE OF CHARLESTON.—The Catholics of Charleston have certainly cause for congratulation when they consider the prostrate and demoralised condition into which Religion has been thrown by the late war, and the advance it has since been making. Two years ago out of the four remaining churches were unable to be opened, owing to the destruction that had been raised upon them during the war—St. Patrick's alone having escaped. They were speedily re-opened however, and the needful repairs proceeded with as rapidly as the means at command would permit. The House of the good Sisters of Mercy has been restored as the Orphan's House where the little ones will be watched over with the tenderness of maternal love. A church for the use of colored Catholics has been purchased, and will soon be ready for divine services. Several schools, also, under skillful management had been opened, where Catholic children may receive safe and sound instruction. The remains of the Cathedral still remain indeed a mournful pile; but a capacious chapel has been put up in lieu of it, and the Cathedral building itself will, it is ardently to be hoped, at no distant day rise majestically from its ashes, and resound again with the songs of the Everlasting Church.—Charleston Gazette.

A great many of our churches and Catholic edifices are being thoroughly repaired. The Archbishop's mansion, which is one of the oldest buildings in New Orleans, is now undergoing a process of rejuvenescence, which though it will deprive it of its antique aspect, will nevertheless add considerably to the comfortableness of its inmates.—New Orleans Cor., Gazette, (Charleston)

The corner stone of a new Catholic Church, in Providence, was laid on the 30th ult., by the Right Rev. Bishop McFarland, assisted by a large number of the clergy, in presence of a vast concourse of members of the Catholic communion from the various parishes in the city, and citizens generally, attracted by the imposing ceremonies of the occasion. The Baltimore American says there is now approaching completion in that city an immense edifice, which will be occupied by the St. James Roman Catholic congregation. Some idea of the extent of this building may be formed from the fact that it required one million and eight hundred thousand bricks in its erection, and it will seat comfortably three thousand persons on the ground floor. The work of frescoing is done by the priests known as the Redemptorists, whose principal church is at the corner of Lombard and Wolfe streets. The principal sum required to erect this immense specimen of architecture was raised by weekly contributions from members of the congregation of twenty-five cents each. It is one of the most attractive and imposing buildings in the city.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Missouri says that the talk about exterminating the Indians, is a good deal like the early blunder about crushing the rebellion. You might destroy the savages with excessive kindness. You might teach them to put greens in their stew-water; debilitate their constitutions with family flour; or teach them the fatal art of frying; but they are not to be readily exterminated in that poetical department of history where they will be known as the lost race. Look at one of their warriors, at his flying pony with its new slender thongs for saddle and bridle. Look at the expert rider as he dips from side to side, with the warlike horsemanship in the world. See how he plunges over ledges where Israel Putnam would have blanched; through crazy canyons where a chamois might be happy. The plains are his forge train and commissary department. Horse and man seem the nicest complement of each other, living and floating on the gallop, unscattered by legions, and slaves to no conditions.—You cannot pursue and exterminate the best cavalry in the world, with infantry; nor can you overcome the best cavalry by dragons that are only tolerable.

The New York Allion, referring to the new Dominion, says the great difference between the rejoicing day of Canadians and the national holiday of Americans lies in the fact that the people of the United States rejoice in their departure from the old and well tried principles of government, by which those also and most worthy in the nation are gradually raised up, and by general consent elected to rule over and make laws for the masses of the people comprising the nation, so long as good behavior warrants; while the people of the United Provinces rejoice in their adhesion by choice, to those fixed and lasting principles of government.

The New York Times says:—If, as we suspect there are attempts about to be made in New York New Orleans, and elsewhere, to get up filibustering expeditions against Mexico, it is as well that a warning should at once be given to all parties concerned. Our Government will as certainly crush out all such movements as it crushed out the Fenian movements against Canada. No matter what may be the plea, provocation or pretext, illegal expeditions against other countries cannot be tolerated.

A family named Welsh, in Columbianna county, Ohio, was poisoned last week by eating mush prepared by mistake from meal which had arsenic mixed with it for rats. Antidotes were administered, and there was hope they would all recover. The physician said the milk eaten with the mush acted as an antidote to some extent, and helped to save their lives.

As before remarked, the casualties in New York last 4th of July were fortunately not nearly so numerous as usual. The New York Tribune says, that only 'about 30 men, women and children were shot, drowned or maimed for life by the carelessness of festive boys in the city, while in Brooklyn perhaps 20 more may be added to the list.

Four State prison convicts escaped from the county jail of Augusta, Maine, by picking the locks of their cells, sawing off a window bar and letting themselves to the ground by tying their blankets together.

Granville C. Poole died at the Massachusetts General Hospital last week from the effects of a pistol shot in the thigh, accidentally fired by himself July 3d. If all those who shoot pistols were to wound themselves in place of others, what a fortunate thing it would be.

A bloody riot occurred in Franklin, Tenn., on the 6th, during the progress of radical campaigners through the town, between the loyal leaguers and conservatives, white and colored. One white man was killed and eight wounded, and eight negroes were wounded, three of them mortally.

The Surratt Trial still draws its slow length along. On the 12th, three witnesses, business men of Elmira, N. Y., testified positively to having seen Surratt in Elmira on the 13th and 14th of April, 1865.

Colonel John G. Healy of New Haven, whom many of our readers will recollect was arrested in Ireland by the British Government and thrown into prison in Limerick, and confined there several months, charged with Fenianism, arrived home lately.

The Secretary of State's office at Augusta, Me., shows the report of the school committee of a plantation in Arrostook, in which each member signed 'his mark.'