

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.—Some details respecting the condition of Ireland were published on Tuesday, in a blue-book containing the annual report of the Commissioners for Administering the laws for the relief of the Poor. It appears that during the twelve months ending in February last there was an increase in the daily average number of persons receiving workhouse relief, both in door and out-door, the maximum number of in door being 62,170—that was on February 8th, 1868—and the minimum number 44,869, which occurred on September, 7th, 1867. But from the open character of the present season, and the unremitting industry of the agricultural population, it seems probable that the succeeding weekly series will exhibit a decrease in the average number relieved in the different workhouses. Upon the whole, it is regarded as satisfactory that the political disturbances of the last two years have been attended with so little apparent increase of distress, and by so little abatement, if there be any, of confidence in farming enterprise. The farm rents appear to have been most promptly and cheerfully paid during those two years, and the poor rates were never more easily collected. With regard to the manufacturing districts, however, the report is less favorable. The increase in the number of workhouse inmates throughout the country on the 7th of March, 1868, as compared with the number at the same period last year, is only 4,490, or 7.8 per cent. upon the whole; but this is distributed between four provinces as follows:—Ulster, 22.3 per cent.; Leinster, 2.1 per cent.; Munster, 5.5 per cent.; and Connaught, 6.5 per cent. This remarkable disparity is attributed to the present condition of the manufacturing population, which is unsatisfactory as compared with that of the agricultural districts. Since the unfavorable seasons of 1865, '61, and '63, there has been little to interfere with the advance of prosperity and physical comfort among the rural population, except a rise in the price of bread stuffs, and the great and protracted severity of the winter of '67. The most remarkable accomplishment, and at the same time the best evidence of the improved condition of the Irish peasantry, has been their comparative freedom from epidemic diseases during the last eighteen years. Before the great famine, the prevalence of fever, induced by severe privation, was an event of annual occurrence, always taken place when the last year's crop of potatoes was exhausted, and the coming crop was not mature. When ever an unfavorable season arrived, this state of things was aggravated into one or more epidemics, co-extensive almost with the surface of the island, sweeping away hundreds of thousands of victims by typhus fever, smallpox, scarlatina, dysentery, and other forms of pestilence. The commissioners say that it is to the increased certainty in the supply of food, as well as to the long-continued stream of emigration, the greater consequent advance in wages, and the greater consistency of employment, resulting in a higher standard of physical comfort, and in comparative security from absolute want, that the cessation of those fatal epidemics which occurred before the great famine must be ascribed.

THE 1ST OF JULY.—Accounts from some parts of the country inform us that the Orangemen have been at their old work on Wednesday. They could not count themselves with their unenviable lot, of being banned by the English parliament. Although in fetters, as they say, they should still be insolent. Their forefathers ran away at the Boyne, and left the Dutch and French mercenaries of Old Glencoe to shift for themselves. But the Orangemen of the present day care very little for that. The Irish were obliged by superior numbers to retreat, and so the Ulster 'brethren' fancy it was their fathers who won the battle. There are no persons so fond of boasting as cowards. They wish to make up for their want of pluck by loud talk and shouts of 'victory! victory!' And so the Orangemen use every means in their power to insult their Catholic neighbours, by exhibiting dirty old flags, and beating miserable drums. At Ballybay and Cavan these contemptible emblems of Orangism were displayed by Orange raggamuffins, for no other purpose than annoyance. If the Catholics should go armed to haul them down, we have no doubt that the 'brethren' would fight as shyly as their fathers did at the Boyne. They would run away, and if asked to return to the encounter they would bluntly refuse. But it is a low and contemptible deed to hang out such emblems in the face of the public. It only proves what the Orange ruffians are ready to do, if they had the power. But power they have lost. It has gone from them, never to return, and if they should intrude the law never to subdue their wicked designs, we trust they will be placed in the dock and punished. At Lisburn there was a motley gathering, with Seward Blackie, Robert Beers, Johnston of Ballybeg, the Rev. Mr. O'Flanagan of Newbliss, and a few other such characters at their head. There was wonderful oratory on the occasion; attacks aimed at Popery, and glorification of the man of Drury and the Boyne. The rabble attacked two police constables who had come to view their pranks, and drove them before them with stones. The 'brethren' are full of wrath because of the law enacted to keep them in order. They want full license to play the Catholics, wreck chapels, burn houses, and carry fire and sword into the Catholic districts. They are tied up like wild beasts, and their fury knows no bounds. Now of what use is all this turbulence and noise amongst the Orangemen? How often must we tell them that their days of power have gone never to return? They are despised by Ireland as a contemptible little faction, and even a Tory government has thrown them overboard. This plainly tells us that Ireland must in future be governed by principles agreeable to the vast Catholic majority, who are feared by England. They are the parties to be provided for now. To satisfy their wishes the Established Church must be disestablished and disendowed. To please them the land question must be settled, denominational education yielded and a Catholic University established and endowed. Let the Orangemen cease to act like fools. They have no power; no friends; they are actually despised by their former patrons. Let them give up their brawling, burn their dirty flags, jump through their drums, cease to play their party tunes, and learn to become decent and respectable Irishmen. That is the wisest course for them, and by adopting it, they may earn the respect of their Catholic countrymen.—Dundalk Democrat.

WESTON, June 25.—The fact that a charge of assault against an esteemed gentleman, Captain Percy Harvey, D. L., Lonsdale, was to be heard at Weston Petty Sessions yesterday filled the court with listeners. The facts of the case as given in evidence were that Mr. John Leigh, son of Francis Leigh, Esq. J. P., went to Captain Harvey's residence at Lonsdale, and finding Captain Harvey was in the field the following conversation occurred between them:—Mr. Leigh:—Captain Harvey, I understand that your servant Miss Kelly, has been and that your servant that she was in the field. Captain Harvey:—I must decline to answer that question. Mr. Leigh:—Now but a blackguard would do so. Captain Harvey:—I must decline to answer that question. There was evidence given that Mr. Leigh would be with his stick on Captain Harvey and in the end he was arrested. In cross examination Mr. Leigh admitted that since his sister, who was Captain Harvey's wife left his husband, the families have not been on visiting terms. The Captain being thus provoked struck Mr. Leigh several blows with an implement for stubbing weeds. The magistrates being of opinion that Captain Harvey received sufficient provocation to warrant the assault, dismissed the case.—Saunders.

At the Quarter Sessions for the Graigue Division of the Queen's County, just held, the chairman (Joshua Clark, Esq., Q. C.) took the occasion to congratulate the grand jury upon the total absence of crime from their division of the county; and also

remarked that at the other sessions towns at which he had presided there were no cases of a criminal character brought forward. In one place, Abbeykeigh, there were a few cases of having arms, but no evidence what ever that they were kept for improper uses. He was also happy to inform them, upon the authority of the governor of the jail, that there was not a single custody case of trial at the ensuing assizes. All these circumstances warranted him in offering his warmest congratulations upon the absence of crime from the entire of Queen's county.

A MAN GORED TO DEATH BY A BULL.—A herd in the employment of Mr. Daniel Stapleton, of Tullamore, near Callan, named Michael FitzPatrick, about sixty years of age, on the morning of the 20th ult. was set on by a huge bull. It appeared the brute was about attacking one of the milkmaids when FitzPatrick courageously struck him on the nose with a cane, which so much enraged the beast that he immediately wheeled round, and before the unfortunate man could make any defense, tossed him repeatedly in the air with his horns, thereby mutilating the poor fellow in a horrible manner. Though medical aid was promptly in attendance, the wretched man expired in a few hours.

The Exterminators are preparing for the next campaign in Cork. The Cork Herald says that it has been publicly stated that never within the memory of the oldest practitioner in Quarter Sessions litigation were there ever so many judgments in this county for trial as there will be at the approaching Quarter Sessions. Capital was this for the crowd brigade to recommence work. The people are all so quaquably loyal at present that they will surely submit to be turned out like dogs to beg or rot, or starve!

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the death of Mrs. Mary Fay, the beloved wife of Thos. Fay, Esq., of Cootehill, which sad event took place at her residence Cootehill, on the 23rd inst. The deceased lady won through life, the love and esteem of a large circle of friends, who will long cherish her memory in their hearts. By her demise the poor in the locality have lost a kind and generous benefactress, who was ever ready to extend the hand of charity to alleviate their distress.

In Clonakilly, potatoes of the best description are selling very cheap, being as low as 91 per weight of 21 lbs. which is not much more than half what they would cost in other western towns. We have, however, heard it stated on the most reliable authority that in the neighbourhood of Clonakilly and Courtmacsherry the fatal potatoe blight has appeared.—Herald.

A young man named Peter Mathews, who was employed in the mills of New Haggart, county Meath, whilst engaged in his duties, unfortunately became entangled in the powerful machinery, and before relief could be afforded he was literally ground to death, having been actually torn into pieces.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pope has appointed the Most Rev. Dr. Erington, Archbishop of Glasgow.

The present Vicar-Apostolic, and his coadjutor, Bishop Gray and Bishop Lynch are about to be relieved from the discharge of their Apostolic functions in the western district, and an eminent individual high in the confidence of Archbishop Manning is about to assume the important position of Vicar-Apostolic therein.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge were in the lobby of the House of Lords, working against the Irish Church Suspensory Bill.

LONDON, July 15.—The Committee of the House of Commons, to which was referred the proposition to purchase the Prince of Wales a suitable residence in Ireland, has reported favorably upon the subject.

An unusual number of members of the expiring English Parliament are retiring into private life. At least 200, it is said, have announced their resolve to decline to offer themselves again.

A Parliamentary return lately issued on the motion of Sir R. A. Strathairn shows that 764 persons were committed to prison in Scotland to stand their trial before the High Court of Justiciary.

In the House of Lords on Thursday evening, Lord Malmesbury moved a vote of thanks to Sir Robert Napier, to Sir Charles Staveley, to Major General Malcolm, to Major General Russell, to Brigadier General Merewether, to Commodore Heath, R. N., and to the other officers of the Army and Navy for the energy, gallantry, and perseverance with which they had conducted the recent expedition in Abyssinia. Lord Malmesbury bore the highest testimony to the services which these officers had rendered to their country; and Lord Russell, who seconded the motion, was even stronger in their praise, and asserted that not only the officers connected with the expedition, but the Government who undertook it were entitled to the gratitude of the country. The Duke of Cambridge, in an animated speech, called attention to the difficulties which Sir Robert Napier and the officers under him had overcome—such as the reduction of rations, of baggage of baggage animals, and camp followers—and added his praise to the unanimity and perfect singleness of feeling with which all the various departments had worked together to secure the one great triumphant result which had been accomplished. Lord Ellenborough and Lord Derby also spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the expedition had conducted, and warmly congratulated the Government on its rapid and most successful result. The vote of thanks was then put and carried amid loud cheers.

In the House of Commons the first business was the vote of thanks to the forces engaged in the Abyssinian Expedition, and, in moving it, Mr. Disraeli sketched in a graphic and animated picture the difficulties of what he described as the 'greatest military enterprise of modern times,' and touched in felicitous language on the military virtues by which they had been surmounted—from the first landing of the force on a desolate shore until the flag of St. George was planted on mountains of Raselias. Specially he singled out for eulogy in Sir R. Napier his foresight, sagacity, and patience, and, above all, his diplomatic ability with which he had rounded the native tribes to his purpose; reminding the House that this was not the first time he had fulfilled the classic condition—'thrice happy is the man who has been thanked by his country.' He paid next a glowing tribute to the enterprise and good temper of the troops, which was cordially cheered by the House, and in an emphatic declaration that the discipline and force of man had never been more admirably asserted. These services, he said, were also particularly of the Rocket 3rd Brigade, for their appropriate deed of praise to Mr. Disraeli, concluded by congratulating the country on the moral character of the expedition. Speaking of the making incredulously of some of our public officers, he had asserted the purity of our arms, and, in an age not altogether unjustly accused of selfishness and undue regard for material interests, he had indicated the higher motives of the expedition, he predicted, would add to the glory of the world. Mr. Gladstone also spoke in terms of eulogy of the services of commander, officers, and men, he supplemented them by a graceful reference to the services of the Home Government, and particularly of Sir S. Northcote. By their choice of a commander by the unbounded confidence they had reposed in him, and by the liberality with which they had placed the resources of the country at his command, they had greatly conduced to the success of the expedition, but he praised them emphatically for the firmness with which they had confided it to its legitimate

purpose. The complete military and moral success of this 'fearless triumph' he attributed to the peculiar characteristics of Sir R. Napier, who had not only shown himself a consummate commander, but had remembered under all circumstances the duty of keeping unstained the honour of his country. The motion was carried with what it is not too much to call enthusiastic cheering.

Two hundred and eighty-nine peers voted in the division on the Suspensory Bill on Monday night, and if fifty-four be added for the twenty-seven pairs it will be found that three hundred and forty-three members of the House of Lords have taken part in the decision, that two hundred and sixteen voted against Mr. Gladstone's Bill and one hundred and twenty-four for it. Three Protestant Archbishops and eighteen Bishops made part of the majority of ninety-five. Of the nineteen Catholic Peers of Parliament, twelve appear in the list of the minority and two are under age. No Catholic peer voted with the majority. The rejection of the Bill by a very large majority had been generally anticipated, and the actual result produced little surprise. It is of course important, because had the Lords passed the Bill they would have been taken to have expressed a decided opinion in favor of Mr. Gladstone's proposals; whereas, by their rejection of it the whole question of the Irish Church is remitted to the verdict of the new constituencies and of the next Parliament. But the rejection of the Suspensory Bill is not to be taken as the Lords' decision that the Irish Church is to be maintained as it is, nor even that it is not to be disestablished and disendowed. It may perhaps be safely assumed that all the one hundred and twenty-four peers who supported the bill would support a measure for disestablishing and disendowing the Irish Church; but it cannot be assumed that none of those who opposed the Suspensory Bill would vote for disestablishment and disendowment if a bill for that purpose were sent up by a House of Commons elected with special reference to that question. From the arguments and avowals of many of the noble speakers, it is, no doubt, clear that they individually are prepared to resist any proposal for disestablishing and disendowing the Irish Church, but the precise grounds on which the great majority voted have not been disclosed. The impression left upon the mind is, that when the question comes to be settled, both sides will make concessions and agree to a compromise.

THE ENGLISH COAL SUPPLY.—Professor Jevons has been at the coal question again, and very laudable are his efforts to remove the apathy with which this important subject is at present treated. It appears that 164 millions of tons of coal were raised from our national cellars during the past year; a quantity that is, in spite of our woefully depressed trade, exceeds by three million tons the amount drawn in the preceding year. If we went on only at this rate, we should be able to hold out for about 900 years; but since we increase our draught in an enormously widening ratio, having in actual fact augmented our annual consumption by nearly forty million tons in the past ten years, this estimate of possible duration must be greatly lessened; and we are justified in assuming that the effects of our prodigal expenditure will make themselves felt before a century has elapsed. What these effects will be in detail, he must be a prophet who can divine; but it is easy to see that, in general, we shall be reduced from a coal-buying people. And since coal is our only source of heat, and since heat is at the bottom of nearly all our arts and manufactures, we shall become dependent upon other nations for the very articles and commodities with which we now supply them; to wit, such as are made or fashioned with the help of fire. As our coal store decreases, up will go the cost of warming and lighting our dwellings; up will go the cost of melting and casting metals, of manufacturing glass and earthenware and chemical products, of travelling by water or rail, of all mill and factory work, and steam cultivation, and of all the multitudinous necessities and luxuries that we now procure through the agency of heat. Leaving the payment of our enormous debt, when we have spent our national riches, to be arranged for by the political economists, this coal exhaustion question is still one which affects every man who has property to leave behind him; for in calculating the worth of his wealth to posterity, he must certainly take into account the diminution of the value of money which is commonly argued that before coal is likely to run short, some substitute for it will be discovered; there is no sign of any such at present.—Once a Week.

ENGLISH OFFICERS AND GENTLEMEN.—It will be recollected (says the Pall Mall Gazette) that the courts martial at Mhow and Aldershot, which have rendered the Carbineers famous in history, originated in 'a moral and social difficulty' by which that unlucky regiment was wrung. Another difficulty of the same kind is now stated to have arisen in the corps. One of its married officers obtained leave to visit Ascot races. When he returned to Dublin, where the regiment now lies, his wife complained of the misconduct of their soldier-servant, who was, in consequence, dismissed to his duty in the ranks.—The man, in revenge, obtained and handed to his late master a letter addressed by his mistress to one of his brother officers, which proved beyond doubt that the lady had committed adultery with her husband's friend, during her husband's absence at Ascot. The aggrieved officer, taking justice into his own hands, sought out the offender, knocked out four of his teeth, beat his nose flat on his face and destroyed the sight of one of his eyes. So, at least, says the Army and Navy Gazette.

London is never tired of admiring its own vastness and wealth, its population, greater than that of many kingdoms; its trade, larger than that of India; the annual addition of a new city to its extent and resources. It is well before the next hymn is sung to Mammon and his glory to remember this little fact. The number of London paupers relieved by legal alms on the last day of February in this year was 150,050. Add the professional beggars, the tramps, and the people who do not beg but remain indigent, and we shall find that London contains a population as great as that of Leeds with nothing to eat. The social cohesion must be strong which stands that strain.—Spectator.

A shocking case of suicide and attempted murder is reported from Liverpool. Mr. Joseph Jones, managing clerk to Messrs. Ackers, coal proprietors, had been called upon at the office by his wife, and an altercation having taken place between them, the husband took hold of a letterpress handle and attempted to murder his wife by striking her over the head. He had almost accomplished his object when the wife, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in wresting the iron handle from his hands, and flung it through the office window, and at the same time her cry of murder attracted the attention of several men who were outside. They at once proceeded to the office, and on opening the door the first person they saw was Mr. Jones, who then appeared to be quite sober and rational. On being questioned as to the cause of the breaking of the window, he rushed behind the counter, opened a drawer, took out a razor, and nearly cut his head off.

IMPORTANT TRADES SOCIETIES DECISION.—The following case similar in importance to one recently decided in Edinburgh was heard in the Justice of Peace Court in Glasgow lately.—A member of the Govan branch of the Scottish United Operative Blacksmiths' Protective and Friendly Society had allowed his contributions to run on unpaid over twenty six weeks. The rules provide that the officers bearers shall take the necessary legal steps to recover arrears. When called on for payment of his arrears he refused, and when brought into Court pleaded in bar of payment that the society was not registered, and had no claim upon him as a member, as he had not subscribed his name to the Society's declaration

of Membership. After hearing the case the Justices found for the pursuers, and decided that when a man voluntarily joins a society and participates in its benefits he becomes bound to pay his contributions and as the rules make ample provision for members withdrawing themselves from the society, the defendant having failed to give intimation of his resignation as a member, must be held liable for the sum sued for.

A Mr. Keer, of Edinburgh has invented a reflector for a locomotive, by means of which the engineer is able to see the rear of his train, the conductor, and all who are getting on or off, without moving from his seat. It can be changed for any length of train by simply changing the angle of reflection. It has been tried on the Jeffersonville Road, and pronounced to be a success in every respect.

ROYAL TREASURES FROM AETHYSSINIA.—We understand that the spoils recently sent home from Magdala by Sir Robert Napier will almost immediately be exhibited to the public by Her Majesty's command, at the South Kensington Museum. The most important of these, almost worthy of the title of *spolia opima*, are the robe, crown, and slippers of King Theodore. These all afford beautiful specimens of flagrant ornamentation in silver very much resembling that which is known to connoisseurs as Maltese work.

The long and continued absence of rain all over Europe has given rise to serious apprehensions of a diminished per-acreage yield of the grain and root crops; but especially hay, oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes; and the corn markets have consequently been much firmer in tone than would otherwise have been the case.—English Paper, 23rd ult.

The London Weekly Reporter says, a Scottish nobleman who lately visited Kilkwall Cathedral, in the island of Orkney, has tested the truth of a tradition that the body of St. Magnus was built into one of the columns or piers of the church. The remains were found incorrupt, were photographed, and the place carefully rebuilt, the body of St. Magnus being left exactly as it was.

A small sack was lately found floating in the river Tweed, which on being opened, disclosed a female child and a large stone. A young woman in Peebles has been arrested on suspicion of being the mother.

The Quakers, it appears from their annual return now number 13,185 in Great Britain, and 2,898 in Ireland, or little more than 5,000 families in all.

The moors on the Cleveland hills, Yorkshire, England, were recently set fire to by sparks from an engine to the extent of twenty-four miles.

Prince Arthur of England has entered the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham, and is gazetted lieutenant in the army.

Lord Brougham left less than £2000 worth of personal estate in England.

In consequence of very material, extensive, and useful repairs and additions made by the present incumbent, both within and without St. Cieran's, Campbellton, there was a re-opening on Sunday, June 22nd. The church has been painted again, the sanctuary tastefully decorated by a local artist, a new high altar and two side altars erected. The side altars, dedicated respectively to our Blessed Lady and to St. Joseph, are like the high altar, very costly, and bear 'ad perpetuum rei memoriam'—the names of A. Hamilton and F. Quin, Esqrs., the munificent erectors of them. Considering the circumstances of that mission, and the few Catholics that are there, these improvements are very remarkable.

The Campbellton mission extends over Cantyre and district and peninsula of Argyshire, which latter forms the S.W. extremity of the Highlands, and comprises, besides an extensive tract of mainland, the following islands: Mull, Tirree, Coll, Lismore, Jura, Isla, Colonsay and many smaller ones, among which are Staffa and Iona.

The peninsula of Cantyre is supposed to be the country occupied by the *Epitit* of Ptolemy, and in the year 210 was settled by Reuda son of Connor II, King of Ireland then called Scotia. The Hibernian settlers were driven back to Ireland in 446, but returned in 503, under Fergus the first Scotch king, who fixed his seat at Campbellton. In the 9th century it was overrun by the Northmen, and afterwards submitted to the Macdonalds of the Isles, who in the reign of James V, forfeited it to the Campbells.—Down to the 17th century this district was considered one of the Hebrides.

Campbelton, the chief town of Cantyre, is 65 miles S.W. of Glasgow. Its ancient name, Dalruadhain is still retained by its suburb. The town is pleasantly situated at the head of Kilkerran Loch, and has a population of about 6000. In the principal street stands an ancient stone cross, with a Latin inscription in Saxon characters, and various sculptures. It has no date, and is said to be a relic from Iona.

St. Cieran, in the sixth century, evangelised Cantyre. The saint and king Aidhan are both buried at Kilkerran. Four miles from Campbellton, along the coast, may be seen the cave of St. Cieran, whose epitaph has been written by St. Columba.

Over the whole extent of Argyshire, mainland and islands, there are only two resident priests—one at Drimmin, whose church (St. Columba's), built in 1838, and seated for 80 persons gives accommodation to the Catholics of Morven and the adjacent Isle of Mull—the other at Campbellton, whose chapel (St. Cieran's) erected in 1850, and seated for 422 persons, accommodates the Catholics of Cantyre.

The Catholics of Drimmin, Morven, Mull, and Glencoe are Highlanders; those of Cantyre, and the adjacent islands, are Irish—chiefly from the coast of Antrim or Isle of Rathlin. From 300 to 400 reside at Campbellton, and find employment at the distilleries, fisheries, or as shopkeepers.

The chapel house at Campbellton is miserable; the site bad, drainage worse; but the chapel itself is a handsome edifice, and exhibits considerable taste, being of the modern Gothic; and very chaste in design. It was built at a total cost of £900, and is free from debt. It was erected and paid for by Rev. Michael Condon, now of Greenock, and opened by the late Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, on the 24th Feb., 1850.

On the day of re-opening (22nd June, ulto.) there was a *Missa Cantata* at noon, after which the Rev. Pastor, Father Vincent Cellette, delivered a very impressive sermon, taking for his text, 'Dilexi decorem domus tue, locum habitationis sancte tue.' He contrasted the religious exuberance of Catholic piety with the coldness of Protestants, as shown by their respective liberality and niggardliness, displayed in places dedicated to the worship of God. The Irish, though the poorest, have done for religion much more than the British have done with all their wealth. In the evening there was Vespers in plain Gregorian chant, followed by another short address on the worship of Our Blessed Lady by the same Rev. Pastor. The whole was brought to a close with solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The choir was very efficiently conducted at both services by John O'Neill, Esq. Miss Galbraith, with her renowned skill, presided at the harmonium. The Catholic Militia attended in full uniform, and many strangers even from Glasgow had come down for the occasion.

The Catholics of Campbellton look upon the past ceremonies as a good omen for the future, and feel assured that their esteemed Pastor, newly come from the Holy City, will never have occasion to complain of want of sympathy and encouragement on the part of the devoted flock which surrounded him with such love and reverence.

UNITED STATES.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.—The Rt. Rev. B. J. McQuaid, late President of Seton Hall College, N. J.,

was consecrated First Bishop of Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday last. The most Rev. Archbishop of New York was the consecrator. The Rt. Rev. Bishops of this Province were all present, assisting, as were a considerable number of the clergy of New York and New Jersey. Rev. Father Preston, of St. Ann's preached the sermon.

On the same day, the Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Hara was consecrated first Bishop of Scranton and Rt. Rev. Dr. Shanahan as first Bishop of Harrisburg. These consecrations took place in Philadelphia, Rt. Rev. Bishop Woods of that See, being the consecrator, assisted by Bishop Rider, of Natchez, Bishop McGill, of Richmond, and Bishop Dornese, of Pittsburgh. The Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, S. J., preached the sermon on the occasion. On the same day, at St. Louis, at St. Mary's Church South Third street, of which he has long been pastor, the Rt. Rev. Doctor Melcher was consecrated, by the Archbishop of St. Louis, as first Bishop of Green Bay, Wisconsin. Bishop Hernd, of Milwaukee, Bishop Juncker, of Alton, and others assisting. The reports of the daily papers, about the sayings and doings, are so full, and very ridiculous. It is enough to suppose that the sermons were all eloquent, as well as orthodox, and that the ceremonies took place according to the ritual. Any who wish an account of this matter than the reports in various daily papers, had better send to 'Murphy & Co., Publishers, Baltimore,' for the little pamphlet they have published, of the late Dr. Knicker, entitled 'Form of Consecration of a Bishop' &c.—N. Y. Freeman.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO, BROOKLYN, N. D.—The corner stone of the new Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn, was laid with imposing ceremonies, shortly after 5 o'clock on July 12 in presence of an immense multitude. The site of the new edifice comprises seven lots of ground on the northeast corner of Sidney place and Livingston street, directly opposite the site of the old Church building which was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 8th of March last. The foundation is already raised to the height of about five feet. The building will be in the old English style of architecture, of Philadelphia brick, with blue stone trimmings, 60 feet front on Sidney place and extending 130 feet on Livingston street. The side walls will be 50 feet in height, and the front wall 60 feet. There are to be two lofty towers, and the whole design, according to the plans and specifications, will be both substantial and ornamental. The seating accommodations are designed for 1,500 persons. The cost of the ground was \$22,000, and the estimated cost of the building is \$30,000. It is to be completed and ready for occupation before winter, and will be under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. F. J. Freb. The corner-stone, which was laid by Bishop Loughlin, contained copies of the Brooklyn and New York Daily papers, coins, national currency, &c.—After blessing the place of the altar, and depositing the stone, the Bishop and attendant priests made a circuit of the foundations and sprinkled it with holy water, when they repaired to the tent—occupying nearly the entire site—where a discourse appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's Church, New York. Remarks were also made by the Bishop, who closed the ceremony by giving the solemn pontifical benediction to all present.—N. Y. Tablet.

WINCHESTER, July 16.—For the thirty hours ending at 10 o'clock last evening, twenty-one cases of sunstroke were reported, of which six resulted fatally. The air is cooler this morning, rain having fallen in this vicinity yesterday afternoon and evening, but not a drop fell in this city.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—There were sixteen cases of sunstroke yesterday, three of which were fatal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Thirteen deaths from heat have occurred from midnight up to noon.

On Monday and Tuesday four deaths from sunstroke have occurred at Providence, Rhode Island, fourteen cases at St. Louis, nearly all fatal, and six at Chicago, two fatal.

New York, July 15.—Another intensely hot day the mercury ranging from 98 to 106. The number of cases by sunstroke in the city, during the last four days, were no less than 200, of which at least one-half were fatal. To-day 48 cases are already recorded, of which 18 were fatal.

A New York telegram of yesterday states—The Board of Health have taken measures for the security of health during the present heated term. No less than 44 fatal cases of sunstroke occurred in New York city, and 2 in Brooklyn, yesterday. It is feared that the greater number of cases under treatment at the hospitals will result fatally.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The gas-strikers have succeeded in accomplishing their object. The Trustees of the Gas Works complied with their demand for advanced compensation. Work has been resumed and there will be enough gas on hand by this evening to light up the city.

During the thunder storm on the afternoon of the 5th of July, a house in Ashland, owned by C. H. Chilton, and occupied by a Mr. Reynolds, was struck by lightning and somewhat damaged. The course of the lightning in the interior of the house was very erratic, traces of its passage being discernible in almost every portion; darting into a room where were seated Mr. Reynolds and four or five others, the bolt struck Mr. R., killing him instantly, leaving the other occupants of the room unharmed. The deceased, but two minutes previous had been sitting at the front door. A wife and a large family of children mourn his loss.

An attempt was made lately to rob Adams & Co. s Express Car on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Brownstown, Indiana. When the train reached Brownstown, and while taking in wood and water, five men sprang upon the engine and express car driving off the engineer and fireman. They then detached the engine and express car from the rest of the train, and ran west about eight miles, when the car stopped. The robbers forced an entrance, but were met with a volley from the pistols of the guard inside, and were driven off, leaving one of their number badly wounded, who was brought to Cincinnati yesterday morning.

THE CROPS OF THE NORTHWEST.—Flattering accounts are given of the crops in the Northwest. In central and southern Illinois, the wheat and rye harvest has begun, and a heavy yield is expected. Similar reports come from the western part of the State. The Toledo (Ohio) Blade says:—'The harvest in the Wabash Valley is now in progress and the yield is glorious. In southern and northern Indiana, there will be the largest yield the country has had for years, and our exchanges everywhere in the south and west, bring glad tidings of a rich and splendid crops.' In Wisconsin a large wheat crop is expected, and the accounts from there on the whole favorable. In Michigan the wheat crop was never so heavy, and there will be millions of bushels of surplus.

The Cincinnati Gazette says the wheat harvest is progressing rapidly in the West. In many places it is over. A good crop of wheat has been secured,—good in quality and good in quantity. The weather is very favorable for corn, and the prospects for all crops are excellent.

The giving way of a drawbridge at San Francisco, on Monday, precipitated 60 persons into the water, 10 of whom are known to have been drowned, and others are yet missing.

The St. Joseph Herald learns from Fort Hayes, that the Indians are on the war-path in that section. They have already killed 10 or 12 white men.

Special despatches from different points of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin represent the crops to be in a very favorable condition.