

ST. PATRICK.—St. Patrick and his zealous coadjutors—their only anxieties were for the salvation of the benighted Pagans, among whom they stood for the time. Having effected some conversions on a larger or smaller scale, generally a whole community at a time, a church was run up (as they say) in a very short period of time, and public worship established. A young acolyte standing on the wall of the enclosure, and ringing a hand bell with a will, as is the wont of boys would give sufficient warning to all the folk resorting to the humble house of God. The first church made use of by St. Patrick was a barn presented to him by the pious owner. It bore the name Saball Phadrug, Patrick's Barn, for centuries. The proximity of these humble oratories to the Round Towers has been already accounted for.—The vicinity of the towers and churches being established it naturally followed that some might be used for clochaidh (bellies) others as strongholds for the safety of the religious community in the neighborhood, or as a secure place for the Church plate and vestments. We can see nothing to prevent a watchman from climbing up the stairs from loft to loft, and taking far sights from any or all of the four apertures at the top, corresponding to the four cardinal points. The pious Breton, as he passes by one of the rude standing stones on a lone heath, and reflecting that it was set up by one of his Pagan ancestors in honor of some Celtic divinity considers it to be under the power of the devil in some sort, and that it will probably be found on the next Christmas Eve, moving along with other unsanctified members, to take a draught of water from the neighboring river. He takes a hammer or chisel, or in default of either of these implements, a hard flint stone, and cuts the figure of the cross on the grey mossy shaft. And now if any unfortunate traveller happens to be on the heath on the next or any other Christmas night, when the mighty upright stones will be noiselessly sweeping over the dry grass to or from the river, the stone which he has thus dedicated will, instead of crushing him, stand full before him, and keep him unharmed by the others. Even so a zealous pastor of ancient times in Ireland or Scotland, finding the hollow stone index still regarded with superstitious reverence by any of his flock, secured the services of a handy sculptor, who with chisel and mallet soon left in relief on one or more of the stones, as good a representation of the Crucifixion as could be effected. This is the case at Breobin in Scotland; the only other Round Tower in that country standing at Abersethy.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Recently in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, the following property was sold as the estate of George Bennie—Lot 1—Part of the lands of Mount Carmel, with the mansion-house, offices, &c., held under fee farm grant, 98s. 1r. 2d.; estimated value, £170 per annum. Mr. Robert Gienny bought at £1,500. Lot 2 in the printed rental was first set up, and consists of the lands of Farnville House, and part of Farnville Demesne, held in fee, 48s. 1r. 3d.; estimated yearly value £800, subject to an annuity of £160, for the life of a lady now aged about sixty years, and also to an annuity of £150, payable to the wife of the owner contingent on her surviving him, for her life; the age of the lady is fifty-one, the owner is aged thirty-eight years. This was bought by Mr. Montgomery, in trust, at £7,400.

Recently, in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, the following property was sold, as estate of Charles Nevill, held under fee farm grant, barony of East Omagh, Co. Tyrone, 40s. 1r. 2d.; estimated profit rent, £38 3s. 2d.; poor law valuation, £34 2s. Mr. Gladwell was the buyer at £920. Mr. A. Collins, solicitor.

In the Landed Estates Court lately, the townland of Finglas, in the barony of Ifla and Offa West, in fee, 70s. 1r. 2d.; rental, £581 3s. 2d.; was purchased by Mr. Murdoch, in trust, for the Marquis of Waterford, at £10,000.

BALLOON ACCIDENT.—The Belfast News Letter gives an account of a balloon ascension which took place from that city a short time ago. Ten persons ascended in the balloon, which went well till 7 1/2 p.m., when it alighted on the Omalough mountains. Here the grapple became entangled and did not hold, and the car bumped violently along the ground, breaking the ribs of some of the passengers. Three men pulled at the valve-line till it broke, when a further escape of gas, to lower the balloon, became impossible. Eight of the passengers by some means got out, when the balloon broke loose and carried with it the other two, the direction being seaward.—The remaining two were supposed to be lost, but intelligence was afterwards received that they had succeeded in getting out,—one being thrown out, and the other jumping on a hedge. In grappling, the balloon tore roofs of houses, &c.; it then went over the sea, and had been washed ashore recently.

A destructive fire recently occurred in Monte county Galway, by which the woollen manufactory of the Messrs. T. and J. Clifton was totally destroyed. Nearly 200 hands will be thrown out of employment by this unfortunate occurrence, but the premises were insured. The fire originated from one of the workmen having placed a candle where it fell on some wool, in a loft, and, owing to the inflammable nature of materials, and the want of a fire-engine, nothing could be done to check the flames. A large amount of property was saved, but the machinery and a large quantity of stuffs in the looms were destroyed.

GREAT BRITAIN

The collections for the proposed Memorial to the late Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster are steadily progressing. The aggregate of amounts received and promised has now exceeded the total of £20,000.—*Weekly Register.*

The Rev. Father Boyle, after a residence of nearly five years among the Catholics of St. Patrick's parish, Anderson, Glasgow, was removed by his Bishop, Dr. Murdoch, to the parish of St. Aloysius, Springburn, near Glasgow. Anxious to pay him a mark of respect, the members of St. Patrick's Christian Doctrine Society determined to present him with an address and beautiful gold chain, &c. The presentation took place at the Chapel House on Monday, June 19th.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. IGNATIUS, WISHAW.—It was only the other day that amidst pomp and ceremony the Free Kirk of Scotland raised to her head as Moderator a minister whose chief recommendation was his 'zeal' against Popery. By way of a calm and dignified answer to the rabid utterances of this person, a Dr. Begg, a few days only intervened and the Catholic Church with all the solemnity and dignity of her ancient ritual threw open the doors of a new Temple for the performance of her unchanged and unchanging Sacrifice in the very heart of Scotland. Nature has enriched with a vast store of mineral wealth the valley of the Clyde, and the industrious children of Catholic Ireland have thronged across the sea to toil in the coal mines and vast iron works which yield such a fund of wealth in this portion of the country. With the Irish, in God's wisdom came the Faith, and the new church of St. Ignatius at Wishaw, solemnly opened on Sunday, May 21st, is another monument of the apostolate. But a very few years and the beginning of the Catholic Mission of Wishaw was like the mushroom growth of the place, itself the smallest; now crowning the hill and visible for miles round, a Presbytery, School, and Church form a group which command and attract attention. All this under God has been the fruits of the labors of a zealous and devoted Priest, and he and his zealous Curate reaped a full harvest of consolation in the crowning of their efforts on Sunday last. The building is admirably adapted for its purpose, being essentially a working church—spacious, light, and unobstructed, simple and yet elegant, and though devoid of ill-placed and ill-judged ornament, a thoroughly ecclesiastical and

most effective building. The style adopted by the architect, Mr. Goldie, of London, who by this church has added another work of high merit to his professional reputation—is an early character of Gothic, all the architectural features being fitted to the local materials, as the work has been most creditably executed under his supervision by local contractors.—The building is well adapted to seat 700 people with comfort exclusive of sufficiently spacious sanctuary and commodious organ gallery, but on Sunday the Catholics from the neighborhood flocked in, with not a few Protestants, and not less than 1,100 persons occupied the whole available space. In point of cost, the church is one of the cheapest we are acquainted with, where no sacrifices of solidity and construction has been made for effect; the edifice complete, including even a handsome high altar of Osen stone, Serpentine and other marbles, and enamelled tiles, having been finished for about £1,400 without any extra charges whatever, a fact for which we have the direct authority of the Rev. Mr. McOay, and which we consider it due to the architect to draw prominent attention to, so rare is it to find members of his profession sufficiently careful on this point. The day fixed for the opening was the finest that could be, bright and warm, and long before the hour fixed for the commencement of the ceremony the church was filled in every part. High Mass was solemnly sung by the Right Rev. Dr. Strain of Edinburgh, in the presence of the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, the Venerable Bishop of the district, assisted by several Priests, who had kindly overcome the difficulties attending locomotion on 'the Sabbath,' to be present on this auspicious occasion. A very effective choir, conducted by the Rev. Alexander Reid, gave great effect to the opening by their admirable rendering of a select Mass. The Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the Catholic University, Dublin, had been engaged to preach, but a telegram from him to the effect that he was unwell which reached Wishaw, necessitated immediate and hasty arrangements, and the Rev. Father Gleeson in the morning, and the Rev. Father Parkinsson, S. J., of Glasgow, in the evening, most ably and admirably, and with a prompt kindness not to be too highly praised, occupied the pulpit.—*Cor. Weekly Register.*

In one of the streets of London lately a swarm of bees alighted on a cab which had just drawn up at a restaurant. A man having procured a hive, set to work, and with assistance succeeded in securing the whole of the unexpected visitors, and took them away. A swarm of bees is rarely if ever seen in the streets of London, but it is not an uncommon occurrence for a swarm to stray considerable distances.

The annual meeting of the Prince Consort's Windsor Association has been held in Home Park, when the Prince of Wales came down to deliver the prizes. There were 117 in the first six classes for honest, sober, and industrious conduct, and 80 in the other classes. They consisted of sums of money from £3 downwards, accompanied by certificates and portraits of the late Prince. More than 120 of the certificates were signed by the Queen.

A Dr. Chapman, of London, has made a new discovery in the treatment of paralysis and apoplexy. The treatment is briefly described as the application of heat to one part of the spine and of cold to another part. The *Medical Times and Gazette* narrates several cases where parties afflicted have been given over by their medical attendants and who had been restored to perfect health by the treatment of Dr. Chapman.

In a recent debate in the House of Commons, the value of property in London was put at £900,000,000.

Mr. Edmund H. Burke, the Liberal candidate for Christchurch, in Hants, is a grandnephew of the celebrated statesman, Edmund Burke.

It is finally settled that the Great Eastern leaves the North early on 15th, and Valencia about the 19th.

The commercial treaty between France and England has been in operation six years. In that time the exports from the latter country have risen from £668,000 to £23,000,000, and from France the amount has been even greater.

A NEW EUROPEAN CONGRESS.—We learn from a trustworthy source that the Emperor Napoleon has entered into negotiations with some of the European Powers for calling a Congress, the principal objects of which are to be settlement of pending European questions, and a general disarmament. General Prince Wittgenstein, who arrived in Paris a few days ago from St. Petersburg, has, we understand, brought with him an autograph letter of the Emperor Alexander, expressing approval of the proposal. Prussia, Italy, and Spain have also expressed themselves favourable to the project. We are not aware whether the matter has yet been officially broached to England and Austria; but we believe negotiations on the subject will shortly be commenced with those Powers, and that the Emperor expects he will succeed this time in realizing his favourite idea.—*Pull Mail Gazette.*

PRITCHARD'S CONFESSION.—The following is the confession, *verbatim*, as made by Pritchard telegraphed to the *Evening Mail* by our special correspondent from Glasgow this day:—

I, Edward William Pritchard, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., and L.A.C., &c., hereby make, in writing, in the presence of the Rev. R. S. Oldham, M.A., the following confession, for transmission by him to the proper authorities:—

It was when my wife was at Kilman, in the summer of 1863, that I first became intimate with the girl Mary McLeod, sleeping with her in my house, 23, Royal Crescent.

This continued at intervals up to the time of our removal to 131, Sauchiehall street. She became pregnant in May last, and with her own consent, I produced a miscarriage.

I have reason to believe that Mrs. Pritchard was quite aware of this, and rather sought to cover my wickedness and folly.

My mother-in-law, Mrs. Taylor, came last February to our house, and caught Mary McLeod and myself in the consulting-room; and the day before her death, having apparently watched us, she said to me, in the same room, 'You have locked her into a cupboard,' which was true, but nothing more passed.

I declare Mrs. Taylor to have died in the manner I have before stated, and I now believe her death to have been caused by an over-dose of Sautley's solution of opium. The accoutre found in that bottle was put in by me after her death, and desiginedly left there in order to prove death by misadventure, in case an inquiry should take place.

Mrs. Pritchard was much better immediately after her mother's death, but subsequently became exhausted, from want of sleep. I accounted for this by the shock produced by her mother's death, and, hardly knowing how to act, at her own earnest request I gave her chloroform.

It was about midnight, Mary McLeod was in the room, and in an evil moment, being besides somewhat excited by whiskey, I yielded to the temptation to give her sufficient to cause death which I did.

I therefore declare before God, as a dying man, and in the presence of my spiritual adviser, that I am innocent of the crime of murder, so far as Mrs. Taylor is concerned, by acknowledging myself guilty of the adultery with Mary McLeod and the murder of my wife.

I feel now as though I had been living in a species of madness since my connection with Mary McLeod, and I declare my solemn repentance of my crime, earnestly praying that I may obtain Divine forgiveness before I suffer the penalty of the law.

EDWARD WILLIAM PRITCHARD
John Stirling, Governor, witness.
R. S. Oldham, witness.
John Mutrie, witness.
North Prison, Glasgow, July 11, 1865.

The earldom of Breadalbane, and extensive estates of the late marquis, including Taymouth Castle and others, of the annual value of upwards of £10,000 a year, are now the subject of litigation in the House of Lords. Since the death of the late marquis three claimants have appeared for the title and estates, and their respective claims are now the subject of litigation.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The Yarmouth Herald of the 13th inst., contains a list of some marine disasters not previously reported. That paper states that the packet scho. Forest Oak from Boston, when about 30 miles from Yarmouth, on Friday before last, ran against a whale with such force as to knock her fore foot nearly off. The schooner was at the time running at a speed of over 7 knots, and the whale was not seen till a moment before the collision. The schooner passed over the whale which must have been killed by the shock, and a mass of oil immediately appeared on the surface.

In the week that ended on June 17, the births in London and ten other large towns of the United Kingdom were 4,149, the deaths 2,477. The annual rate of mortality in the week in those 11 towns was 23 per 1,000 persons living.

In the newest and most elegant hotel in London a bedroom may be obtained for eighteen pence per night.

The weather is dry and hot in Scotland to an unprecedented degree, the mountain streams are drying up and the sportsmen are now in despair.

On Sunday, Mrs. Seddon, wife of an undertaker, residing in Compton-street, went up with a party of friends for an excursion to Spigg Forest, and whilst sitting on the grass was bitten by an adder, which must have been concealed near where she was seated, and which was killed by one of the party. Shortly after being wounded Mrs. Seddon's body began to swell in an alarming manner, and despite all the efforts of medical skill, she died Monday morning.

A noble Scottish earl, who has figured more than once in a court of justice, and not by any means in an enviable way, has just been examined in bankruptcy before the sheriff substitute at Lintonburgh.—The Earl of Buchan made a personal statement with regard to his affairs, said he had been without allowance or means before he succeeded to the title and estates in 1857, except £130 from his wife's fortune, and that since he became a peer his estates had been in the hands of trustees and he had been allowed £500 a year for the personal expenses of himself and his family. "In consequence of his limited income" he had incurred fresh obligations, and together with these he had become liable for the heavy damages awarded in a divorce case in which the noble earl had figured as correspondent. This is a melancholy story for a peer of Scotland to tell.

Lord Westbury, the disgraced Lord Chancellor of England, has been succeeded by Lord Cranworth. This lord is a man of only ordinary abilities, a lawyer by profession, the child of wealth, and one who has never known adversity. In politics he is of the Whig school, but has never signalled himself by any act of consequence. He has twice been Chancellor. How long he will remain in office will depend on the strength the Whig party develops at the approaching election.

The continental correspondents are making up another match between the Royal families of England and Denmark. They say that the heir-apparent to the Danish throne, Prince Frederic, who was reported to be suing for the hand of a Princess of the house of Leuchtenberg, is about to go to England to woo the Princess Helena. The correspondents are good enough to add that such a union would be very popular in Denmark, although the last English marriage did not produce the political results that were expected from it.

One of the most satisfactory elections of yesterday is, we think, that of Sir John Acton, for Bridgnorth. It has long been a reproach to England and Scotland, and a ground for Roman Catholics at home and abroad to deny the religious liberality of the two countries, that no one who professes the unpopular faith could obtain a seat in Great Britain. Only one Catholic was returned to the late Parliament by an English Constituency, and he represented not an open constituency, but the Duke of Norfolk's borough of Arundel. So positive has been this exclusion that the advocates of a representation of minorities have given it as an instance of the grievances they would remedy, and have said, plausibly, though incorrectly, that the English Roman Catholics have not been represented at all. It is satisfactory to find that religious zeal does not in all cases urge the British elector to vote against a Papist. The Bridgnorth people in returning Sir John Acton have not only shown themselves superior to the prejudice that has hitherto prevailed, but they have placed in the House an accomplished man and one of the most thoughtful and judicious among the members of his Church.—*Times.*

A Toulon letter, in the *Message du Midi*, says:—A ministerial despatch was, it is said, recently forwarded to Vice-Admiral Count Bouet-Willaumez, asking whether he would be willing to arrive off Cherbourg on the 25th July with all his fleet, in order to take part in the proposed grand naval review of the French and English iron-cased squadrons.—The fleet will be ready, but the admiral's will certainly not in that case there is an intention to send to Cherbourg the *Gouzonne*, *Normandie*, *Glorie*, *Provence*, and *Invincible*; as to the *Solfierino*, she is to quietly continue her repairs at Toulon, and the vice-admiral commanding-in-chief, accompanied by all his staff, is to leave by rail to hoist his flag on board the ship of the line *Magenta*.

William Freeman Daniel, M.D., F. L. S., late staff surgeon to her Majesty's force in Jamaica, from which island he arrived in England last September, with a constitution thoroughly broken up by climate died June 26, at Southampton, aged 47 years, and was buried at Kensalgreen, July 3. Dr. Daniel was well known to the scientific world by his indefatigable labors and researches on the climate and productions of the pestiferous coast of Western Africa and other parts of the globe. He served the whole of his time as assistant-surgeon at our settlements on the African coast, and obtained his promotion to the rank of staff surgeon in 1853; since which he has twice been employed in the West Indies, and accompanied the 'Expeditionary Force' to China in 1860, where his love of his favorite pursuit, Botany, led him to make some additions to the flora of that interesting region, more especially of a fine new species of *Tartary oak* which may at some future day furnish timber for a dockyard at Hong Kong.—should our present iron clad not altogether supersede the demand for that invaluable wood in the construction of Britain's best bulwarks. Dr. Daniel was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was also a Fellow of the Geographical, Linnæan, and Pharmaceutical Societies, to which he was a contributor of numerous valuable and scientific papers. He was well acquainted with many of the native languages of many of the African tribes, with some knowledge of Arabic, and in 1849 published a volume on the medical topography and native languages of the Gulf of Guinea.

Shortly after eight o'clock on the 10th instant when the men of Mr. Tucker, bookbinder, who has about one hundred men employed in the building, had left, a fire broke out in their work-rooms. These rooms are under the King's Library, and under the old guard room and Mr. Panizzi's private residence. It is stated they were the only rooms in the Museum in which lights are allowed. There were shortly some ten engines on the spot, about equally composed of steamers and those of the brigade. The fire was promptly extinguished without any material damage having been done.

UNITED STATES.
Rev. Father Vaughan delivered a great lecture on Ireland in Tremont Temple, Boston, on the night of the 20th inst. The spacious building was crowded to suffocation, and the distinguished patriot Priest was exceedingly happy in his eloquence.

The *Catholic Telegraph* announces the death of the Rev. Henry Aschberg, a beloved young Priest of the Arch diocese of Cincinnati, and a German by birth. Our contemporary states that this is the fifth clergyman Cincinnati has lost within a short time.

PROTECTOR FOR CATHOLIC BOYS.—The corner stone of the Protector for destitute Catholic boys was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.

It is intended that the structure to be erected shall be purely Gothic—length four hundred and twenty-five feet, breadth two hundred feet: but the present portion of it, which is promised to be finished by November, will be two hundred and thirteen feet by forty, with transcripts. It will be four stories high, with basement, and will be erected at the cost of \$50,000.

The necessity of a new Cathedral in Brooklyn, N. Y., to take the place of the present humble structure on Jay street, has long been the subject of comment and anxious interest of the Catholics of that city. Measures, however, have recently been taken to supply this great want, and in a comparatively few years Brooklyn will have a beautiful and spacious Cathedral, and one that will be an ornament to the city and a practical proof of the lively faith and zeal that animates the faithful in that portion of the Lord's vineyard. The site for the Cathedral has been happily chosen. Perhaps it could not have been better or more appropriately selected. It is located on the high ground on Clermont and Lafayette avenues, and thus commands a fine view of the beautiful region with which it is surrounded. The ground includes a great block, and the work of preparing the foundation is already in progress.

We understand that our neighbors of Kane, under the auspices of Rev. Father Lonnergan are prepared to build immediately a new Catholic church at that place. General Kane, whose name the town bears, has generously donated a beautiful site for that purpose, as well as a large proportion of the building material. It is refreshing to meet with such men as the General in a community. His recent scars mark him as a General, not in the distance, where bullets harm not, but near the foe, where the minnie whistles its note of death; and now, at home in peace, he is in the front ranks, when there is a call for kindness and munificence. Well may the citizens of Kane feel proud of their General; and long must the Catholics of the community hold his name in grateful remembrance. We wish success to the new building, prosperity to the rising town of Kane.—*Warren Ledger.*

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 27th June has a long account of the laying of a corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph. Upwards of 20,000 people were present. The editor says: "The world renowned missionary, Father Weinegers, then addressed the multitude in the German language. At the close of his address the Archbishop stepped to the front of the platform, and as he raised his hand to sign himself with the sign of the cross, it acted like electricity; 20,000 hands were simultaneously raised to cross their foreheads with the sign of redemption."

The value of the copper taken from the Lake Superior mines in 1864 was nearly seventy millions of dollars.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Secretary of War has ordered that to secure equal justice and some personal liberty to the freedmen as to the other citizens and inhabitants, all orders issued by the post district and other commanders adopting any system of passes for or subjecting them to any restraints or punishment, not imposed on other classes, are declared void. Neither Whites nor Blacks will be deterred from seeking employment elsewhere.

THE SATURNALIA OF CRIME.—A most dreadful murder was committed yesterday afternoon by a German named George Wagner, residing at No. 515 Broom street. Wagner came home about 4 1/2 o'clock in the afternoon, and had some words with his wife regarding the custody of some money. The replies of the wife not pleasing him, Wagner caught up an axe, having a very short handle, and threatened the woman, who fled towards the door, forcing violence. She ran out of the door of the room into the hallway and from thence toward the back stoop. Wagner pursued fiercely, and overtook his unfortunate victim just as she reached the back stoop. He did not attempt to seize her, but struck at her with the back of the axe, burying it into her brain and leaving it there. The woman fell to the floor and died almost immediately. Wagner was arrested. He was taciturn respecting the trouble between himself and his wife, and said he had been drinking very hard during the day. He is a cabinet-maker by occupation.—*N. Y. Herald.*

There were six hundred and sixty deaths in New York, week ending the 15th, being an increase of one hundred and six on the mortality of the previous week, and fifty on that of the corresponding week last year. Of the total number only two hundred and six were adults. The principal diseases were those of the bowels, there being from these causes two hundred and fourteen deaths, of which one hundred and forty-eight were from cholera infantum.

THE HARVEST IN MICHIGAN.—During the past two days the weather has been exceedingly favorable for harvesting operations. Most of the wheat previously cut has been secured. The harvest is about half through. It has thus far been secured in good condition. Advice from the line of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad state that the crop never was better. The *Allegan Journal* says of the wheat harvest in that county that it is now about finished. Taking the average, it is the largest and best crop ever raised in Allegan county. The grain has been secured in good condition, the weather having been extremely favorable. But little is rusted.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The *N. Y. World* says:—Unless all the indications are unusually deceptive the food crop of the United States for the year 1865 will be the largest ever known to our history.

The place of imprisonment of the assassination conspirators—Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlin and Spangler—has been changed by the President from the Aluany Penitentiary, as at first designated, to the Dry Tortugas, off the southern coast of Florida, and they are now on the way to that sequestered spot from Washington.

There has been a heavy three days' rain storm in Ohio and Indiana. A railroad train was thrown from the track near Columbus on the 21st instant, by which eight persons were killed and twenty-two injured. The engine of another train was precipitated through a moved bridge at Hillsboro, killing the engineer.

P. T. Barnum, whose world-renowned museum has been just destroyed, has issued a card saying that, in six months' time he will have built another splendid museum, which will far eclipse the one burned. He has despatched an agent to Europe to procure more "curiosities," and proposes to out-Barnum Barnum in his new Temple of Humbug!

New York, 25.—A building on Farmer street which runs along the foot of Brooklyn Heights, fell this morning, burying in the ruins, Patrick Reagan residing in Gold street, John Nash of York street, and James Marine of New York. The building was one of those damaged by fire last April, when the roof fell in precipitating several firemen in the flames below. It was now being rebuilt and laborers were engaged in depositing earth on the roof for gardens to the residences on the heights above, when the supplies consisting of brick arches gave way.

A direct line of steamships between Baltimore and Europe is soon to be established. At a recent sale of Government vessels in New York, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company purchased three screw steamers and one propeller, and intend to put them, without delay, in operation as a line of ocean steamers.

The Metropolitan Police Department statistics show that over 10,000 lost children were found in the streets of New York and taken charge of by the police during the past year. Of the entire number all were reclaimed by their parents excepting 211, who were turned over to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The rain of yesterday caused a severe freshet in the Schuylkill river, which occasioned a great destruction of property. A number of small houses on the banks of the river have been carried away. The Alms House meadows are overflowed, and the trestle work on the western side of the Chestnut street bridge is carried away. The Schuylkill canal has been badly damaged, and several bridges along the Wissahickon have been carried away. In Manayunk the streets are flooded, several mills are also inundated, and a number of canal boats wrecked. The track of the Norristown Railroad is under water so that the trains cannot run.

On the 10th inst. a bonded warehouse at James-town, Ill., seven miles from Springfield, containing twenty-five hundred barrels of whiskey, was struck by lightning and its contents destroyed. The whiskey flowed down hill into the Sagamon, and was covered all the way and for more than a mile in sheets of flame. The Great Western Railroad bridge narrowly escaped being set on fire by the burning fluid. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

The *Washington Chronicle*, speaking of colored suffrage, says it is a stupendous delusion to expect Congress and the executive to do that for the uneducated freedmen of the South which the independent States of the North have failed or refused to do for the better trained and more experienced free colored men in their section.

The *Charleston Courier* complains of riots and breaches of the peace, saying the people cannot walk the streets at night without fear being robbed or killed. This sad condition of affairs appears to have arisen from the distinction of color maintained there. Negroes attack white citizens and white citizens attack negroes. The white and black soldiers also attack each other.

The ill feelings which have been for some time growing between white soldiers and negroes in Charleston has resulted in the mutiny of the 15th N. Y. infantry. They were disarmed and the privates put in Fort Sumpter and officers in Charleston jail.

ALBANY, July 10.—Much excitement was created at East Albany this p.m., by the shooting of a prisoner in the Police Court-room. Last Friday afternoon two girls, named Anne and Bridget Burns, went to the woods, a short distance from their home, to pick berries, and while thus engaged were seized by four men, who repeatedly violated their persons. Bridget, who is but 15 years old, cannot live, it is said. Soon after the crime was publicly known, Lewis Major, aged 40 years, and his son, were arrested, and recognized by the girls as two of their assailants. This afternoon they were taken before the police magistrate for preliminary examination; but the proceedings had scarcely opened when a brother of the girls shot the eldest Major twice in the arms and leg, and he was followed by his mother, who struck Major a heavy blow with a hatchet upon the head. Young Burns and his mother were arrested, and Major was carried to his house, where a threatening mob was only deterred from resorting to Major by the presence of a strong police force. Major was formerly an engineer on the Hudson Railroad, but was discharged for bad conduct.

Miss Harris—the young lady from Chicago who murdered her lover in Washington, some months ago for foul reasons—has been acquitted on the plea of *insane impulse*. Good for *insane impulse*, whatever that is! Murder among lovers will now probably take place frequently enough. When crime ceases to be punished as it deserves, national decay is looming up, for virtue is then gone down.—*Universer.*

CUSTOM HOUSE SEIZURES.—The Custom House Officers of Island Pond have great times with smugglers. The other morning N. W. Bingham, observing that a messenger from Canada was wrapped up in a huge great coat rather more warmly than the weather required, instituted an examination and delivered the mass of not less than a hundred and sixty yards of fine silk, which was snugly stowed away under his vest. A few weeks ago, the officers suspected that a car load of oats might possibly contain some wild oats; and upon probing it here and there their suspicions were fully verified. They found among the oats suddy packages, containing one hundred and ninety pounds of nutmegs, as much cloves, and about a hundred pounds each of indigo and pepper. The average weekly value of the seizures at the Island Pond Custom House is nearly \$500.

The North Carolina *Times* of the 22nd has the following:—The steam propeller *Quinquet*, left Morehead City about six o'clock on Thursday morning, bound for Baltimore, with about 280 discharged soldiers belonging to the following commands; 15 to the 3rd U S Artillery; 9 to the 9th; 7 to the 169th New York; and 3 companies of the 76th Pennsylvania. About eight or nine o'clock, when off Cape Look-out Bay, the machinery refused to work, and the vessel being driven ashore by the breakers, was split into pieces and became a total wreck. Between 30 and 40 of the passengers are reported lost, of whom we are only able to obtain the names of the following, who we believe belonged to the 16th New York, but were being transferred to the 3rd Maine Artillery: John Wright, M. Finagh, John Good Mitchell and L. D. Wright. Lieutenant Demery, of the 9th Maine, is also reported among the unfortunate. The scene is described as being frightful and horrible, and some of the survivors are represented as acting most nobly in their efforts to save their comrades.

Hudson, N. Y., July 26.—This city was visited yesterday by a gang of roughs and thieves, who accompanied the excursion of the *Emet* guard, from Albany. The scoundrels spread all over the city, robbing and knocking down the citizens to their hearts content. For a long time they kept this up, for there was no one to molest them or make them afraid. When starting to return to the boat they commenced a series of the most brutal and devilish outrages, and still they were allowed to have their way. They amused themselves by firing stones, revolvers and guns at the people, varying this order of things occasionally by striking them with clubs, fists, and mistreating them in various other ways.—Leadon balls flew like hailstones. In fact, roughdom held a perfect carnival. A young man named Race of Hudson was shot in the leg; a boy named Bandy had his arm broken; another boy was badly beaten over the head with a club; officer Solspough, aged seven years, was pounded a most to a jelly. Many other persons were badly beaten and injured. The saloons and drinking places in the city were completely cleaned out and other occupants abused in the most shameful manner. Over 3000 people accompanied the excursion, over one hundred of whom were the very worst species of roughs. Many persons were robbed of their watches, money and other valuables. Prospect Hill was covered with men, women and children who had been driven from their homes and compelled to fly by the roughs for their lives. Only six arrests were made, and these were left off to-day with a little fine. The whole affair was one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated upon a law and order loving community. How long such dastardly outrages are to be tolerated with patience, remains to be seen.