

The Lord Chancellor has, on the recommendation of Lord Viscount Lismore, Lieutenant of the county appointed Jerome J. Scully, Esq. of Silversort to the Commission of the Peace for the county Tipperary.

The Cork Examiner of the 10 ult. says:—At the police office this morning a decent-looking elderly man was placed in the dock charged with having attempted suicide. The name of the unfortunate man is Stephen Nolan and he lodged with Mrs. Mary Connell, Fish street. He had been in the employment of Mr. Smith Barry, M.P., as coachman but left it a few years ago, and went, with his family to America from whence he returned only recently. Since he came back he has frequently shown aberrations of mind. This morning he was discovered forcing pieces of glass down his throat and his landlady is apprehensive that he swallowed some of the portions as she saw subsequently blood flowing from his mouth.

In Ireland crime is conspicuous by its absence. At Drogheda, one of the chief towns of Louth, there was no 'business' to do in the way of trying and judging anybody. At Roscommon things were much the same way. This is the manner in which the Irish assesses open. In two counties number over two hundred thousand people as their inhabitants, there is not a criminal of grave consequence to be tried. We shall find that, as the assesses proceed, there will still be the same absence of crime to be remarked among the Irish people. Where in the world could such a phenomenon be found. In one shire in England there could be noted and marked more guilt than in all our country. This is something to be proud of.

THE 12TH OF JULY.—The Orange rowdies of Ulster were unusually busy on Monday in several districts. They shouted, spoke, passed resolutions, threatened, bullied, and petitioned, and if we are to believe their going to annihilate every thing and every body. There was a meeting of the 'brethren' at Killyman, who met to protest against the Party Processions Act Mr. Johnston, M.P., presiding. The chairman was uncommonly violent in his observations. He talked of the disordered Church, and said a free church in Ireland would be far more of a Protestant church than to be tied neck and heels to the church of England. He denounced the levelling up system and objected to the endowment of the Church of Rome in any shape or form. He thought the bishops at home would be far better than in the House of Lords, and they wanted more practical efforts on the part of the clergy of the church; and when they had those and an united people, they would be able to maintain their ground. Mr. H. W. Chamber and Mr. W. N. Dawson then proposed resolutions against the continuance of the Party Processions Act, and against the Church Bill, and the meeting dispersed to their homes.

CLONES.—There was a miserable meeting at a place called Drum, a mile or two from Clones, but chiefly composed of Clones Orangemen. Mr. Madden was in the chair. Mr. Bailey moved the first resolution which condemned with the late Mr. Johnstone, which had filled the office of County Grand Master. The speaker then referred to the Church Bill and said if it passed, then the Orangemen would be freed from their oath of allegiance. Brother George Knight seconded the resolution, which was adopted. The Rev. Brother Flanagan of Newbliss was the next speaker. He said he was not there to talk bluster. He proposed a resolution denouncing the Irish Church Bill, and asserting that the Orangemen would never submit to the consequences of its becoming law. They would never falter from carrying their promises into execution (cheers). He went at great length into the old question of the coronation oath, and in referring to the Act of Union, which he quoted, he said if the Catholic bishops and priests and people were in earnest in demanding separation from England not an Orangeman would raise his hand to maintain that Union or side with perfidious Albion (cheers). But if Victoria kept her oath they would be ruled by her only. If the Roman Catholics of Ireland were content to live with them in peace, they should have peace and they should have friendship. But if they become fools and madmen and tried physical force against the Orangemen of Ireland, they would discover that not only hearts and souls were ready for them but hands and arms were there to put down all the enemies of Protestantism in the country (cheers). The Orangemen of Ireland had the best means, the best intellect, the best blood of the country (cheers). The Roman Catholics might succeed, but in their own cowardly way, by shooting behind hedges like assassins, but they would never come to the open field.—their Roman Catholic brethren never would try it. In 1868 the Orangemen had made Popery to lick the dust; after that they saw there was no use in trying physical force with the Orangemen of Ireland (cheers). In alluding to the House of Lords, the rev. speaker rather forcibly denounced Bishop Magee and Lord Cairns, and all who had not tried to throw out the infernal measure of Gladstone. Cairns had come over to Dublin, where he met a set of traitors from what was called a conference—men who had no right to speak for the Protestants of Ireland.—These clerical traitors had told Cairns the Protestants would stand anything. Would they, the Orangemen of Ireland, stand this (no, no)? The Bishop of Peterborough had taken the sting from his foe when he said the principle of the bill in no way violated the coronation oath. These Jesuits argued that the Queen was bound only to support the Church 'to the utmost of her power,' and that having done so she did not violate her oath by consenting to the bill. That was a base lie (cheers). The rev. gentleman then proceeded to discuss the Bill of Rights and its bearing on the Church Bill, and concluded a very warm speech amid loud cheers. The Rev. Mr. Robotham, of Drum, seconded the resolution, which passed, after which the meeting separated.

PORTADOWN.—As soon as twelve o'clock struck on Sunday night the church bell was rung, and continued so during the night. Soon after twelve bands began to drum through the streets, and as they passed the houses of Catholics the noise was fearful. As these people passed the police barrack they flung stones at it but there was no response from within. The crowd then, five o'clock, collected a quantity of turf broke some hand-carts they found in the street, went to the rear of a Catholic house, and tore some bushes, which they threw on the pile, and then set fire to it. In an hour or two afterwards the rioters went home to bed. The police did nothing but take the names of some of the party.

ANTRIM.—Lord Massarene afforded extraordinary facilities for a monster assemblage of the 'boys' on the glorious Twelfth of July and from all the districts of which Antrim is the centre contingents put in an appearance. At the hour announced for the commencement of the 'proceedings' very few of the 'brethren' were on the ground, and the meeting was consequently delayed to a much later hour, but when all had apparently arrived Lord Massarene took the chair bedizened with an Orange scarf, and addressed the assembled mob as 'brother Orangemen and brother Protestants.' He had joined them for a week, and from his own experience he thought that every Protestant should be an Orangeman at the present crisis. This was the substance of the inaugural address. When the Lord of Antrim had concluded the distinguished relative of the lord who bears the name of the honored O'Neill, the Rev. Mr. O'Heister, Rector of Randalstown, was told, addressed the meeting in a speech denunciatory of the 'Church' Bill, which doubtless, like the rev. gentleman's sermons the people assembled cared very little about. Rev. Mr. Hanna, Belfast, 'roared' to the top of his bent. The speeches were of the usual character. We may add that the brethren in charge of the drums were more amusing to the people than the speakers;

for, doubtless believing that the Catholics would participate in the general enjoyment, 'Patrick's Day,' the 'Boys' Water' the 'White Cockade,' and the 'Protestant Boys' were commingled in the most delightful manner. Happily, the proceedings passed off quietly.

MORE GLAN.—On Sunday night 2,000 Catholics well armed, posted themselves in an admirable position in Moff Glen eight miles from Derry. Two or three years since the Orangemen visited the district which is in intensely Catholic and they suffered such a defeat that they resolved to revisit the place this year and exact vengeance. The Catholics resolved to meet them and encamped there on Sunday night. On Monday morning they were marshalled in battle array by some one who had smelt powder and awaited the Orangemen, but the brethren thought it prudent not to come. The Catholics had artillery and plenty of arms. There were soldiers and police on the ground in order to prevent a collision, but there was no need for their services. All was peaceable in Derry, Omagh, Monaghan, Carran, Lisburn and Scarva. In Belfast on Tuesday evening there was a row, and some glass was broken in the windows of the Catholic and Protestant schools. In Dublin the Orangemen had a soiree in the Rotunda.

NEWRY.—From seven till nine o'clock last night the streets in the vicinity of the Orange Hall presented rather an excited appearance, a large number of lads headed, as is usual, by an almost equally large number of girls wearing green leaves, and sometimes using rather abusive epithets towards parties whom they knew to be Orangemen. Notwithstanding the exertions of the police this mob forced itself into the Hall, and had it not been for the forbearance shown towards them by the party inside, a very serious conflict might have ensued, and the police with great difficulty, succeeded in driving them back to the Courthouse. Some of the party most improperly commenced to throw stones at the windows of the Orange Hall, which is just adjoining, and in which some of the brethren of this district were assembled at dinner. Several panes of glass were smashed, and the brethren inside, fearing a raid upon them, fired upon the crowd. This caused its speedy dispersion. I understand three of the shots took effect, but they are not of a serious nature. Two parties named Blake and O'Hare are slightly wounded in the ear and leg, and the third, unfortunately a young woman, who was struck in the arm with a stone. Beyond this nothing occurred. The police patrolled the streets up till a late hour until all was quiet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RECEPTION INTO THE CHURCH.—Miss Knatchbull and Miss B. Knatchbull, daughters of the late Sir Norton Knatchbull, of Marsh-march, Ashford, Kent, were recently received into the Catholic Church by the Abbe Rogerson, in Paris.

LANCASHIRE SECULAR CLERGY FUND.—The annual meeting of this society will take place at Preston on Tuesday next. We have great pleasure in giving the following history of this ancient and valuable foundation, which has been compiled by the Very Rev. Canon Toole, of Manchester:—The 'Secular Clergy Fund' is a charitable institution which had its origin towards the close of a period of most extreme rigour of the penal laws. The laws had deprived of all their property the clergy who maintained the Catholic faith, and ministered to the spiritual wants of the people in Lancashire and Westmoreland. The severity of the penal laws had overcome the constancy of many, and the heavy recusancy fines had impoverished numbers of those Catholic families who still remained faithful. Those of the clergy who had successfully escaped the snares of the persecutions, were often overborne by sickness or the infirmity of age, and were subjected to great privation or want. They had lost many an asylum, in Catholic homes, which had been open to their predecessors, at the same time the sources of liberality amongst their flock were well nigh dried up.—The clergy of the regular communities had homes in their religious houses on the continent, to which they might retire in such cases; but with the hierarchy no longer in existence, all ecclesiastical property lost, and only one vicar apostolic for the whole nation, there was almost none to whom, in his affliction, the worn down secular priest could turn with hope of succour. His mission was to the 'world,' and it was with him as with his Divine Master, the world was no longer knew him. In these straits this fund was established. By it in the spirit of charity, the temporal aid of the laity on the one hand, and the spiritual help of the clergy in return, were made a means for the relief of those who, in their sickness and infirmity, would otherwise have been borne down by poverty. The precise date of its institution is not known, but the names of benefactors are entered in the treasurer's accounts as early as 1672. This date is one of a short period of comparative repose for the 'missionary priests.' It may have been, the greater peace which they enjoyed at that time, permitted them to keep more settled records of their transactions, a thing prudence forbade them to do in the earlier or more troublesome time of the origin of the fund, and also to turn their attention more formally to securing a provision for the close of life. However that may be a few years later that peace was again disturbed. Oat's plot brought the scaffold and the axe of the executioner again into use, and these closed many a life in 1679. The latest death which Dr. Challoner records is in the year 1681—that of Archbishop Plunkett. After that he says, 'I find no more Catholic blood spilt in England for religion during the remaining years of King Charles's reign.' 'However,' he adds, 'the prisons still were crowded with Catholics, as well priests as laity,' and we learn that our fund ministered to these. We find in its records that in the year 1683 there were 37 members in it, and that considerable relief was given 'priests imprisoned for the faith in Lancaster Castle. Until the year 1736, the members were composed of the clergy officiating in Lancashire and Westmoreland only, but after that date those in the counties of Chester and Cumberland were admitted. The original principle and scheme of the fund remained the same, i.e., the benefactions of lay and cleric, were applied to the formation of the fund, and the clergy, who were members gave their spiritual services in return for the provision which was thus made for them. In the year 1840, when the 'Northern District' was divided, another change took place, and none were afterwards admitted as members unless they were within the jurisdiction of the Lancashire district. After the restoration of the hierarchy in 1850, in consequence of the separation of Cheshire from the dioceses which were formed in Lancashire it was agreed that the Cheshire brethren should withdraw, taking with them a proportionate share of the capital (namely, 16 shares out of 1071), together with the obligations belonging to this proportion. This was accomplished in 1853.—Northern Press.

THE PRO-CATHEDRAL at Kensington attracts large congregations especially of non-Catholics: this was particularly the case on Sunday evening. Mr. O'Connell has taken a house at Kensington, and will have his confessional in the Pro-Cathedral.

ORDER OF MALTA.—The Grand Master of the Sovereign Sacred and Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem has by Bulls issued from the Palace of the Order at Rome on the 8th of June, conferred the Cross of Knight of Devotion on the Earl of Granard, K. P., and the Cross of Lady of the Order on the Countess of Granard; and has promoted Mr. O'Connell to the rank of Knight of Magistral Grace of the Order. The Italian Knight who attended the feast of St. John at the Church of the Order in Great Ormond-street, and whose name we were unable to give last week, was the Cavaliere Ettore Testaferrata of Malta.

At the Court of Exchequer the other day the Duke of Manchester sued a man named Penon for the purpose of establishing his right to levy a toll of one penny per head upon every beast brought in St. Ives cattle market. His grace's title to hold a market at St. Ives dates from a grant made to his ancestor, the Earl of Manchester, in the year 1625 by King Charles I. The contention in the case was as to alleged dormancy of the rights so derived during the last fifty years. The jury, however, found for the plaintiff.

We understand that the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 at their last meeting decided to hold a series of annual international exhibitions of select works of fine and industrial art and scientific inventions at Kensington. The first exhibition is fixed for 1871, and as respects industrial works will consist of only three classes.

A CORONER'S INQUEST BURLESQUED.—The coroner who is enquiring into the fatal results of the Portadown disturbance some days ago, a Mr. Magee, is distinguishing himself in a very funny way. Some protracted wrangling having been indulged in on Friday by opposed attorneys, the coroner broke in: 'I have the power to commit, and I am the very fellow to do it. The last man I threatened to commit was a magistrate of the county. I'll not have this court trifled with (some laughter). Later in the day a local newspaper proprietor was sorely pressed as to his actual knowledge of circumstances which his paper had reported, whereupon Mr. Magee asked if he was to write down everything that was in the newspaper. What the d—! had I to do with the case? (Laughter) Mr. Cochrane, attorney, insisted on the question. It would test.—The coroner: Ah! test the d—! (laughter). I don't care what all the newspapers in Ireland say. They are not accountable for the peace of the country: magistrates are, and I would mind what they say on the subject.—Mr. Rea, attorney, said he thought Mr. Cochrane should have been sent to gaol two hours ago.—The coroner: In heaven's name let us go on. I'll rule the rooster here (loud laughter).—Mr. Cochrane read a passage from an article about an immense multitude 'swaying hither and thither, yelling at the police. The coroner to Mr. Cochrane: You are affirming every line of this article?—Mr. Cochrane assented.—The coroner: Yes; but what the devil's the use of it? (Laughter). A discussion at length arose as to the day to which the inquest should be adjourned, and in the course of it the coroner said the lawyers had better stay at home.—Mr. Rea said his worship could not do without the attorneys (laughter). He had never conducted himself better in his life. He had been interrupted by the turbulence of Mr. Cochrane, whom his worship should have sent to Armagh prison two hours before it was he who had misconducted himself.—The coroner: By my soul, I advise both of you not to attempt it again.—The inquiry was then adjourned to the 3rd of August.

PROGRESS OF DIVORCES.—Within the last two months no less than 160 applications have been made to the Divorce Court for the dissolution of marriage ties. Petitions are about to be signed to increase the number of judges in this court, as it is found impossible to restrain the impetuosity of gentlemen and ladies who have been prematurely 'spiced,' and who cannot endure the penalty of living together until a single judge has disposed of all the cases on hand. As for ourselves, we are old-fashioned people. We believe a valid marriage to be indissoluble, and we shall stand aloof, look on, laugh, and sigh at the progress of divorce. Though it become ever so fashionable, it will not have its day. The English public will discover the frightful evils it involves, and will at last, in the interests of society, think it best to turn to the good old Church of bygone ages, which alone, of all churches, maintains unshaken the sanctity and indissolubility of marriage. What God has joined together, let not the Divorce Court put asunder.—Northern Press.

SCOTCH PROTESTANT FAMILY WORSHIP.—In the farm-houses of Scotland it is customary to have family worship, which the servants, even if Catholics, are expected to attend. Unfortunately, in many cases, the result is, as might be expected, that Catholic servants give up the duties of their religion, and even sometimes deny the faith altogether. We take the following from the *Scotsman* of July 2:—'Is a Servant bound to attend Family Worship?—At the Lennox Small Debt Court on Tuesday—Sheriff Dree on the bench—Jane Holland, Brocksbrae sued William Cunningham, farmer, Byretown, for wages and board wages as his servant from Whitehead last to Martinmas next, in consequence of the pursuer being dismissed illegally by the defender on 25th May, she having been only three days in his service. Mr. Harvey acted as agent for the pursuer, and Mr. Morrison for the defender. Evidence was led, and Mr. Harvey read a letter from the defender's agent, in which it was admitted that the pursuer was dismissed the said service because she refused to join in family worship. It was pleaded by the pursuer that she, being a Roman Catholic, was not bound to engage in family worship with her master who was a Protestant, if she had conscientious scruples to do so. The case was heard at length, after which the Sheriff sustained the plea of the pursuer, and decreed against the defender for £2 wages and expenses.'

LONDON POLICE.—The morals of our Police is in need of improvement. Five clerks in a joint stock bank were on Thursday charged with assaulting the police and using obscene language. An inspector, three sergeants, and several police officers swore to different facts, which collectively proved that defendants were drunken ruffians who had assaulted them in the most unprovoked manner. Defendants could give no evidence, but fortunately the scene had been witnessed by gentlemen not in the dock, and it was proved beyond all question that the police had invented the whole story; that the young men had quitted the bank five minutes before perfectly sober; had made no riot, had been savagely assaulted by the officers, whom the magistrate unhesitatingly declared guilty of perjury. This disposition to hang together in the witness-box is the one grand drawback to the character of the London Police, and the greatest obstacle in the way of giving them efficient protection. Once in a case, they will have a conviction, swearing usually, it is true, to make up the deficiency of evidence caused by our silly refusal to examine the accused.

HALF PAY BISHOPS.—The Bishop's Resignation Bill was read a second time in the Lords on Tuesday evening, 22,000 a year to the retiring bishop besides all the temporalities and other emoluments and in certain cases the palaces. Lord Cairns was objected to the magnitude of the pension not without reason. We remarked last week on the view taken by some of the Bishops of the text, 'Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness,' and here is another example. Church lives, says Mr. Gladstone, are worth 7 per cent. more in the market than other lives; Bishops' lives if we may judge from conspicuous instances are probably worth a still higher per centage than ordinary clerical lives, and the Bishops won't vote for the Bill unless it secures them. When they fail, not exactly everlasting habitations but the episcopal palaces and a good big annuity to keep them up. With every respect for one or two Bishops there are many great injustices in the yearning one sometimes hears expressed for a live Anglican Bishop, warranted generous poor and disinterested both for his order and for himself?

CONFESSION IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The *Church News* of Wednesday has an article urging Convocation to deal with the question of the confessional, with a view to regulating its use. Our contemporary states, appealing, of course, of the Church of England—that 'Confession' which was simply suggested twenty years ago is sedulously practised by great numbers now. This is a fact which is past denial. Anyone may convince himself that it

is so by visiting an Anglican church at the time when the ministers are in the vestry for the purpose of hearing confessions. We remember to have seen some years ago, on an stroll by chance into a church in one of our fashionable watering-places, one Saturday afternoon, about thirty penitents kneeling in the aisle, and three ministers were engaged in separate vestries hearing them. The same may be witnessed at more town churches than we care to reckon up, by any one who doubts the fact that the Sacrament of Penance is widely resorted to in the English Church. We inquired of a minister in a large manufacturing town in the North for some statistics of the numbers and ages of those who confessed, and we learned from him that, from his experience, he believed the vast majority to be men of middle age. In his own parish they were mechanics—only one third were women, and one fourth were persons under the age of twenty-five. Catholics, who have cause to rejoice at any manifestation of increased spiritual life in the sects outside the pale of the church, will be gratified at these facts, stated on the authority of a usually well-informed Anglican journal. The article goes on to commend highly the arrangements for hearing confessions in the Catholic Church, and the preparation which her priests have to undergo to fit them for discharging the important duties of spiritual directors, and commends these for imitation in the English Establishment, remarking at the same time that the advice is not likely to be followed, 'because our safe Anglicans who constitute the Lower House, and our cautious crawling who are in the Upper House, will not legislate on Confession lest they should appear to recognise its existence in the Church.—Catholic World.

CATHOLIC CHILDREN IN WORKHOUSES.—In all the Roman Catholic churches throughout London on Sunday a pastoral was read from Archbishop Manning, in which he strongly denounced the conduct of the guardians of the metropolitan district in reference to the Catholic children in the workhouse schools. He said:—'There is no greater wrong than to rob an unconsenting child of its religion. It is not enough to say that the Protestant clergymen and the poor law guardians who do it believe the Catholic faith to be erroneous. That may excuse them if they be in good faith, for rejecting it themselves; but it is no excuse for knowingly and deliberately detaining in Protestant schools Catholic children over whom they have no right, parental or moral, and no power except that which poverty and misery give to the rich over the poor; and for educating them in Protestant schools as Protestants, in violation of the known will of Catholic parents, sometimes in opposition to legal demand on their part. Such cases are now before us. There are guardians in London who have endeavoured to resist the authority of the poor law board, the express letter of the statute law, the known demands of Catholic parents, and to detain under Protestant education the children of our Catholic poor. Five Catholic children were the other day declared to be Protestants. The Catholic children remaining in such schools have been for years deliberately educated as Protestants. Into some of them till lately no Catholic priest has entered. But no visit once or twice a week from him can save the faith of children who are detained in a Protestant school, taught by Protestant teachers out of Protestant books, herding with Protestant children, and deliberately taught the Protestant religion. To pretend that the admission of a Catholic priest is all the law requires is a cruel evasion and an injustice. Do not suppose that this is a rare case. This cruel injustice is going on all over the country. In the poor law schools of the metropolitan district alone there are certainly 1,500 Catholic children, some say 2,000, being deliberately educated as Protestants. There are only three ways in which this wrong can be redressed. The first would be to divest the poor law schools of their sectarian character; the second way would be to form under the same roof a Catholic education; the third course is to remove the Children into Catholic schools certified under the act of Parliament, and open to inspection. The last course is easy, wise, and just. It has been weighed and adopted by Parliament; it throws on us a heavy burden. We are compelled to provide houses, schools and management, not out of poor rates, but out of our own voluntary contributions. Their maintenance is charged by law upon the rates, but the poor rates are charged with no more, often with less than would be paid for the education of these same children in the poor law schools. There is, therefore, no reason or motive for refusing this act of justice, except religious bigotry and the will to oppress the weak.'

ST. MARY'S, PRESTON.—On Monday evening, the Right Rev. Dr. Goss Bishop of Liverpool, made his triennial visitation to St. Mary's Catholic Church. In his sermon to the congregation which was an exceedingly large one, the Bishop thus referred to the Irish Church question.—The greatest happiness and liberty of Ireland depended upon its union with England therefore they should strive by every lawful means to have an entire equality. Their brethren in Ireland were now about to have that church which had oppressed them brought down. That which had caused so much ill-omened and conspiracies in Ireland that cruel ascendancy which had tyrannised over them for so long was now tottering to the fall and great would be the fall thereof. The day of ascendancy would be swept away and in a few years Ireland would be free. It could not as it was felt free; there was a sort of weight upon it, something to be got rid of. The moment the church was gone Irish men would be able to walk through the length and breadth of the land with an inward feeling that they were recognised by the law to be equal to others. They should strive to recover their liberties and make their country happy. They must not however be led away by popular orators—those who sought to inveigle them into secret conspiracies for the glory of their country depended upon its union with England. They could not stand alone; Ireland could not stand without England nor could England stand without Ireland. If they were separated, England would be like unto a man going to fight with his right arm cut off. How could the manufacturers of England prosper without the Irish people? how could the commerce be protected and their harvest gathered in if they were not joined together? They could not have their labour done unless they had a country near to them. The happiness of the two countries depended upon their union; that union must be a cordial one; Ireland must not be considered a handmaiden, but be free, and share every liberty, civil and religious, which the men of England enjoyed. She must be like Scotland a happy part of the empire, and then they would be able to act rightly.

Considerable interest is felt in Wallingford and Shrewbury, Vt., upon the discovery of a mountain of lead. This mountain formerly belonged to the late Morten Dawson. Last spring a son of his in making sugar built an arch of loose stones found in that section. After adjusting his pan and kindling a fire he noticed melted lead or solder run out the fire. He supposed his pan was melting down, and removed it but found it entire, and also found that the melted metal came from the stones of the arch. A gentleman who has bought quite a tract of this mountain has blasted out some of the rock and sent specimens to Washington, New York, and Boston for examination.

The Menclays have just commenced the construction of a chime of bells for the Catholic Cathedral at Rochester, which when completed will be the largest in the country—the tenor bell weighing three tons, and the aggregate weight being twelve tons.

UNITED STATES.

DEDICATION OF ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, AMSTERDAM, N.Y. The ceremonies which took place on Sunday, the 18th inst., on the occasion of the dedication of the new church edifice of the Catholics, in this village, will long be remembered. Although

the congregation is limited in means yet under the guidance of the zealous pastor, Father Kevany, this society, in an almost incredible short space of time, has erected the beautiful and commodious house of worship on Main street near the pastoral residence. The building is of brick, handsomely constructed, 130 feet in length, by 60 feet in width, with a tall spire 170 feet high.—Amsterdam Recorder.

A CATHOLIC COLLEGE IN BROOKLYN.—On last Sunday aft. noon, the Right Rev. Dr. Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, laid the corner-stone of the new College of the Lazarist Fathers, in Willowghby avenue, Brooklyn. There was a vast attendance of people, and many of the clergy of Brooklyn took part. A discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's Church, N.Y. This college is to be built of brick, trimmed with stone. It is enough to say that the architect is Mr. Kieley.

The Catholics have about thirty churches in Boston, located in the most desirable portions of the city. They are also erecting a mammoth church edifice of granite, fronting Washington street, which will rival the temple of Fifth avenue, New York. Within a fortnight, ninety Protestants are said to have embraced the Catholic faith.

A bell in Baltimore, weighing 3,662 pounds, was hung in a Catholic church of the city on Saturday.

SEIZURE OF A LARGE DISTILLERY.—Information has been received at the Internal Revenue Bureau of the seizure of one of the largest distilleries in the city of New York. The amount the Government has been defrauded of is not known, but, from the present evidence, it must be exceedingly large. Detectives were notified to watch the premises, and commenced their labors on the 17th of June, and continued until the 11th of July. During this time, as has since been ascertained, thirty-three thousand bushels of rye were received that were not accounted for by the proprietors. The amount of the tax thus evaded is upwards of \$60,000. There is suspicion that some one has been derelict in duty, and investigations are being made in other quarters.

CROPS IN THE WEST.—The *Chicago Times* has the following on the condition of the growing crops in the Western States:—Another good day for the new crop of wheat has been favored the great west, and repaired much of the damage inflicted by the recent storms. Everywhere, yesterday, from which telegraphic reports were received, the weather was reported as fine and favorable, and all the crop reports of recent date from the interior are more hopeful and cheerful. Four or five days of pleasant weather have opened the eyes of farmers, in localities where serious danger was previously reported, to the fact that a very fair crop is not yet beyond the range of possibilities. With a continuation of such weather for a short time there can be no doubt of the west having this year a much finer harvest than ever before. But it all depends upon the weather. We can yet sustain occasional but not too frequent showers, without injuring to any great extent the general crop prospects; but anything like a general and protracted rain coming now would inflict more serious damage than any we have had, because the past five or six days of comparative pleasant weather have brought forward to the most critical point many fields which were heretofore too backward to sustain much injury, and would also inflict damage over a much wider area of country. We do not believe, from the best information we can gather, and it comes to us from many sources, that there has so far been any injury sufficiently general or serious to effect, to any appreciable extent, the general aggregate yield of the harvest or its quality; and these who are predicting a short or poor crop are simply founding these predictions upon the belief that we will henceforth have bad and unsettled weather. We may have; and in that case these predictions may be verified, but at this season of the year good weather is usually the rule and bad weather the exception; and it would appear that the ordinary course of Nature is sufficient, at least to give ground for hoping that this year will prove like others.

A company has been formed in Chicago, and will soon be in operation, for distilling alcohol and extracting soap grease from ordinary city garbage. The process is a patented one, and consists in taking the garbage just as it is hauled off in the city carts, dumping it into tight tanks, and boiling six hours at a temperature of 212 degrees. This dissolves the whole mass, which is run into fermenting tubs and worked with yeast. The soap grease and impurities rise to the top of the tubs, and are skimmed off, and the residuum is distilled in the regular way. It is estimated that each barrel of garbage will yield three pounds of soap grease and four gallons of proof spirits. The soap grease is of course as good as any other, but the alcohol betrays its origin by an odor which requires further process for its removal. For many uses, however, it is as good as that derived from grain or molasses, and, if its distillation is not too costly, will yield a considerable profit.

A section of the New Albany and Chicago Railroad was the only ground for miles that was above water during a recent freshet, and the consequence was that the prairie snakes flocked to it in immense numbers. The road for miles was lined with snakes of every size, color, and description from the insignificant garter to the black snakes and racers.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The *Herald* says the House Committee on Naval Affairs will soon embark in the U. S. steamer 'Michigan,' and make a tour of the Lakes, for the purpose of examining what additional legislation, if any, is necessary for the better enforcement of the revenue laws on the frontier, and for the suppression of smuggling.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Terrible riot is reported on board the steamer Dubuque, at Hampton, on the Mississippi river, about ten miles above Rock Island. A number of riflemen who took passage at Rock Island insisted on being allowed to occupy the cabin and on being refused commenced a row which became general, but only with the crew but the passengers. Eight men are reported killed. The Sheriff of Rock Island was telegraphed for, and immediately started for the scene of the riot, with a large force of police.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is hard on Chicago. It opposes the removal of the capital there, because it does not believe Chicago will be a permanency, and says that Sodom and Gomorrah and Babylon, whose very sites are now unknown, were once as flourishing as Chicago, and in their morals some of them rivalled her.

In the four months ending 20th June there were forty-one steam boiler explosions in the United States.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The town of Detroit, on the Kansas Pacific Railway, was destroyed by a wind and hail storm on Tuesday night. No loss of life reported.

A MALICIOUS OVERDOSE.—On Tuesday morning a man entered St. Patrick's church on Market street and walked deliberately up to the Blessed Virgin's altar and as coolly and deliberately smashed a splendid statue of the Blessed Virgin and some beautiful flower vases which stood on the altar. There were several men in the church at the time, who, not suspecting for a moment the intentions of the wretch, allowed him not only to pass unnoticed, but they knew nothing whatever of his act until they heard the noise caused by the fall of the broken pieces and some filthy utterances which he made as he went. He would have been made short work of only for the fortunate arrival of a clergyman who happened to enter the church just as he was being firmly grasped by half a dozen altarward hands. He may well consider himself lucky and we may hope his bigotted insanity will teach him a lesson that will bring him to his senses.—San Francisco Monitor, 6th inst.