

At the Waterford petty sessions, on the 13th ult., Mrs Dermody, wife of one of the prisoners committed under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, was charged by Mr. Tripboock, Governor of the Jail, with breach of the rules, in conveying tobacco to her husband while visiting him. Their worship inflicted a fine of £2, that being the lowest penalty under the act.

At the county Leitrim Assizes Judge Keogh announced on the short attendance of the gentlemen on the Grand Jury panel, the result of which had been that the Grand Jury consisted of only 19 members, and being equally divided as to a certain bill there was not a sufficient number to rule it either way. Judge Keogh observed that this was not the first time there had been a short attendance of jurors in that county.

The Crown business at the Roscommon assizes having proved a blank, the time-honored ceremony of the presentation of a pair of white gloves by the High Sheriff to the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Keogh was duly gone through.

The Loughrea quarter sessions were very light being confined to twelve ejections, 137 civil bill cases, 37 defences, and 6 applications for spirit licenses, 1 of which were granted with opposition. The chairman, Mr. Brexton, Q. C., was joined on the bench by the following magistrates—John E. Blake, Esq., the Marquis of Clanricarde; John H. Lymer, Esq., John S. Barrett, Thomas Seymour, John Fry, Peter Blake, and John M. Hestonell, R. M., Ballinacorney, Esq.

There have now been four maiden assizes in Ireland—Roscommon, Wicklow, Drogheda and Dunblake. The assizes at the last-named town were opened lately by Mr. Justice O'Hagan, who was presented by the High Sheriff with a pair of white gloves, there not being a single criminal for trial. We believe it is not too much to say that so country as the world could present a state of things more favorable to the morality and the peacefulness of its people. Judge O'Hagan, in his address to the grand jury, showed by reference to the constabulary returns and the state of the prisons, the gratifying fact, that for ten years there had been a steady decrease of crime in the county of Louth.

The last order in council makes it imperative on graziers and exporters of cattle to make a declaration before the magistrate of the district from which the cattle is shipped, that for the two previous months there had been no disease in their farms or amongst their cattle.

Four parties have been arrested for firing at Mr. Hornidge, one of whom, Michael Kelly, has it is said been identified. After the arrest of Kelly a party of constabulary proceeded to the place where he lived in the King's County, where they found a coat belonging to him, in the pockets of which was a torn paper, corresponding with the wadding of the discharged pistol which Mr. Hornidge secured after he was fired at.

THE CROPS.—EMPLOYMENT.—County Kildenny, July 10th.—The weather is most propitious, and the prospects of the farmer encouraging in the highest degree, as nothing could be more promising than the steady progress which all the crops are making. Migration from this part of the country has almost ceased. The labouring classes are fully employed and fairly paid. There is a very great lack of skilled and competent domestic servants.

M. K. Parkinson, Esq., M. D., apothecary and dispenser of the Downpatrick infirmary lately died suddenly.

On the occasion of the incorporation, merchants, and citizens of Kildenny, convened for the purpose of establishing a factory in that city, five hundred pounds were subscribed on the spot.

On Tuesday, Lord Roxburgh was re-elected for Southdownshire, and Admiral Seymour for the county of Antrim, both without opposition.

An old and feeble man, co. Carlow, named Park, who resided with his nephew, a comfortable man, got up a few nights ago, having thought there were robbers about the place. When descending a flight of steps he fell on his head and sustained concussion of the brain, which terminated fatally.

The Gong (co. Galway) regatta came off on the 21st, 26th and 27th of June, in presence of 3,000 spectators. On the first day the most exciting contest was a punt race, pulled by women. Three boats started; the excitement was intense, and after a severe struggle Feney was declared the winner, and was rewarded with a sum of 10s. Early on the 26th the race for the cup was immediately entered into. Three boats started, Mr. Lynch's Fairy coming in the winner, against Major Lindsay's and one of Mr. O'Connell's yachts. In the meantime there was a rowing gig race by gentlemen, which, after a searching contest, was won by the Loughneel club. The next race, which terminated the contest of the evening, was between the Coast Guard's boat. Five started, and was admirably contested, and crew bending to their oars with all their might. Nothing could be more asty factory than the manner in which the whole proceedings were carried off by the gentlemen who conducted the regatta.

At the summer assizes, for the town of Drogheda on Monday, the judge (Baron Deasy) was presented with a high sheriff with the usual compliment—a pair of white gloves—the calendar being free from a stain of crime. His lordship remarked that the absence of crime was a striking testimony, not only to the patience, good disposition, and sense of the community, but also gratifying to those who exercised influence in the town.

IRISH MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Contrary to the custom of many years, the new Treasury does not contain one Irish lord. It is understood, however, that Colonel Dundee and Lord Bingham were both offered the place, but refused it upon considerations with which the comparison of a heavy county and the precarious tenure of a not very productive office had much to do. Those who complain of a want of justice to Ireland on this score, however, may be consoled, when they look at the large number of Irishmen in the New Government. Lord Naas, Mr. Corry, Colonel Taylor, Admiral Seymour, Lord Belmore, Lord Longford, Sir Hugh Cairns, Lord Claude Hamilton, and Lord Harcourt make up a strong array, not to speak of Lord Abercromby who is one-third an Irishman, and the Irish law officer.—Sunday Gazette.

During the past week, says the Cork Examiner of the 11th ult., while some workmen were making excavations about Clonae Cathedral, they found a small bronze cross or ancient pattern and rich workmanship, in the junction of the arm of which was a cavity that had been occupied by a precious stone, a small fragment of which still remained. They also found the foot of a crossier, which bears reference to the ancient date of the Sea of Clonae.

Boats, it is said, return almost every evening to Wexford quays laden with abundant supplies of splendid herrings, which meet with ready purchasers the remainder being sent by rail and boat to the Dublin and English markets.

The Dublin Nation says:—Mr. George, M. P. for Wexford, is named for one of the chief Law Officers under the New Administration, or else for one of the seats on the Irish Bench. We have reason to understand that in that event Mr. Pope Hennessey is likely to be a candidate for Wexford with the support of the Independent Opposition party in that county.

We direct attention, says the Limerick Chronicle, to the address to and reply of Head-Constable Sullivan, of Newcastle, on the occasion of the presentation of a sum of £70 to him. The presentation was worthy of the contributors, as well as of the recipient, and it shows the police will find in the middle and upper classes men who will always give a generous recognition of the performance of arduous duties.

The annual report of the Commissioners for administering the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland has just been presented to parliament and published. The total number of persons in receipt of relief in the week ending Feb. 17, 1866, was 70,095 as compared with 75,893 for the week ending Feb. 25, 1864. The total of 70,095, was made up of 57,807 in workhouses, 12,398 in receipt of outdoor relief, and the remaining few consisted of such patients as deaf and dumb, &c., who were maintained under special Acts of Parliament.

An action at the Mayo assizes by the proprietor of oyster-beds at Achill, on the west coast of Ireland, against the Midland Railway Company of Ireland, for damage from delay in the transmission of 100 bags of oysters consigned to the Herne Bay Oysters Company, has ended in a verdict for the plaintiff for £87 11s. Mr. Crofts, the manager of the Herne Bay Oyster Company, was examined, and stated that when the bags arrived 27 were in good condition, and the oysters in the rest dead and valueless. When his company was first incorporated, Dr. Buckland, he said, who was one of their directors, was greatly opposed to Irish oysters, thinking their shells rotten, but now they were very much pleased with them. He had been seven or eight weeks in Connemara superintending shipments, and was favourably disappointed with the people. He had insured his life for an additional 10,000, when he was going there, but had found the population, though a little rough at first, kindly and industrious. Pall Mall Gazette.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—Sunday, the 10th inst., was the birthday of the Archbishop of Westminster, who on that day commenced his 56th year. May his grace see many happy returns of the day.

On Sunday afternoon the foundation stone of St. Alban's Catholic Schools, to be erected in Boundary street, was laid by the Lord Bishop of Liverpool (Dr. Goss), in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The building, which is from designs by Mr. E. Welby Pugin, architect, will be situated on a piece of ground on the north side of Boundary street, which has been purchased from Mr. John Shaw Leigh, and has a frontage to Kawabaw street. The style will be a free adaptation of the Gothic. The edifice, which is intended to accommodate 800 children, is to be built of brick, devoid of ornament but in the novel application of materials and in its general proportions it is expected to have a very effective appearance. It will be three stories high the ground floor being appropriated to the infants, the next for the girls, and the upper floor for boys; the internal measurement of the rooms being 90 by 30 feet, and the rooms extremely lofty. At one corner will be a tower staircase leading to the top floor, and should the funds permit it, will be carried 90 feet in height, so as to serve the purpose of a bell tower; otherwise it will be covered with a low roof immediately below the main roof of the school. On either side of the building a play-ground is to be provided for the children. Owing to the depth of the foundations required by the nature of the ground great expense has been incurred by their formation. The cost of the building and the necessary fittings is to be nearly 5,000l., in addition to about 2,000l., the price of the land. The designs having been approved by the Privy Council on Education, that Board has made a grant of 1,000l. toward the expense of the building.—Liverpool Mercury of 18th July.

There are 29,000 Roman Catholic children in London, for whom there are 143 schools.

Sir S. Northcote, President of the Board of Trade, the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, Vice-President of the Board of Trade; Lord J. Manners, Commissioner of Works; and the Hon. G. J. Noel, Junior, Lord of the Treasury, were all re-elected to their seats in the House of Commons on Saturday. Mr. Panton the defeated candidate at Bridgewater, who holds the post of Lord Advocate, has issued an address, in which he states that the election was won by the unparalyzing use of means which, when required into, may lead to his opponent's triumph proving only temporary. There is some talk of Mr. Panton being brought forward for Peterhead, in place of Sir W. Jolliffe, now Lord Elyon. Two seats for East Suffolk are vacant in consequence of the elevation of Lord Henklester to the peerage and Sir F. Kelly to the bench.

FATAL COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—About one o'clock on Tuesday morning a fearful collision occurred between the Majesty's ship Amazon, Captain J. B. Hunter, bound from Portsmouth for Halifax, North America, and the Cook Steamship Company's passenger steamer Osprey, Captain Bartridge, bound from Liverpool for America, in the English Channel, about 50 miles off Starb Point. At the time the vessels struck each other it was very calm and not dark, and as both parties allege they had their proper signals hoisted it is at present a mystery as to who is at fault. Within three or four minutes after the collision the Osprey parted. The Amazon being a much larger vessel, did not sustain such serious damage as the Osprey, and the crew instantly lowered their boats and used every effort to save as many of the Osprey's crew and passengers as possible. The whole of the crew (21 in number) of the Osprey were saved, but we regret to state that the stewardess, Mary Ann Keating, and nine others, including four ladies (one a captain's wife) were drowned. Captain Bartridge's wife was saved, but he lost his two daughters and son. It was soon discovered that the Amazon was making water, and though all the pumps were set to work, she filled so fast by half-past two o'clock that Captain Hunter ordered boats to be lowered, and all hands speedily transferred themselves into them, their weight bringing the boats down within an inch of the water. At half past 4 the Amazon was observed to be sinking fast. A heavy fog now came on, and she was soon lost sight of. The boats started for the English coast, and safely arrived at Torquay at 4 Tuesday afternoon.

Additional names of those lost:—Mrs. Eobart, the widow of a barrister in Dublin, and two daughters, aged 22 and 15 respectively; Mrs. Captain Wrey and two daughters, of Edgill, Liverpool.

NEW BARONETS.—It is semi-officially announced that the following gentlemen are to have the dignity of baronet:—Mr. John Ellis, an ex Irish M. P.; Mr. Dudley Courts Marjoribanks, M. P. for Berwick-upon-Tweed; Mr. Pryse Loveland, a relative of the late member for Cardigan of the same name; and Mr. Temper and Mr. Ingiby, who represent old county families, the former in Yorkshire, and the latter in Lincolnshire.

A violent thunderstorm visited the north of England and some parts of Scotland on Friday 13th July. No fatal accidents from the lightning are reported, but great quantities of hail fell, and a vast quantity of glass was broken.

Amongst the applicants for relief at the weekly meeting of the York Poor-law Guardians last week was the sister of Lady Boyton, of Barton Ag24, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The guardians gave her an order for the work-house, which she gladly accepted.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Edmond Beales has started a six-penny subscription, to which he asks all working men to contribute, in order to raise funds for continuing the Reform agitation.

The new and beautiful church of St. Simon Stock in Vicarage Place, Kensington, was solemnly opened last Monday, on which occasion there were present those prelates, about fifty priests, and a large congregation, including many of the leading Catholics of London and several distinguished foreigners.—Weekly Register.

Sir Hugh Cairns was on Friday, July 20, returned for Belfast unopposed. Mr. Disraeli was also re-elected for Bucks. In thanking the electors he stated the policy of the Government to be non-intervention, except where the independence of Great Britain was at stake. Our foreign relations, he said, were never more friendly. A good feeling existed between this country and America. He deplored the extent of emigration from Ireland, and hoped to find measures the general tendency of which would check such wholesale emigration. He was of opinion that the bank rate could not be controlled by Parliamentary legislation, and with regard to reform he would not give any pledge for the next session. In conclusion, he said measures would be introduced with reference to infirmaries in workhouses, and the bankruptcy law. They would also improve the administration of the poor-law as it affected the metropolis.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the Enfield rifle can be fired fifteen times in a minute, while the extreme rate of fire of the Prussian needle gun does not exceed six to eight shots.

The amount of the supplementary army estimate for the conversion of muzzle-loading arms into breech-loaders is £245,000.

Sir Richard Mayne has issued a notice, pointing out the illegality of political demonstrations in Hyde Park. After alluding to the proposed reform gathering on the 23rd instant, he intimates that no assemblage of persons in large numbers will be allowed, and that all necessary measures will be adopted to prevent any such meeting.

On Wednesday morning another terrible colliery explosion took place, which resulted in the death of four men and serious injuries to a fifth. The scene of the explosion was Messrs. Chaltoner and Co.'s pits at Fenton, in the Potteries, and the cause of the disaster was the old one—carelessness. A naked candle was taken into a portion of the pit where fire damp was collected, together, and the natural result followed.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Gladstone notified that on Thursday evening he intended to move the discharge of the order of the day for going into committee on the representation of the People Bill. In reply to Mr. Crawford, the Attorney-General said that he did not intend to proceed this session with the Bankruptcy Amendment Bill. Lord Nass, in answer to Mr. Osborne, announced that the consideration of the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill would not be resumed this year. Reference having been made by Captain Vinton and other members to the efficiency of the needle-gun, General Peel made the satisfactory statement that by the end of the current financial year he expected that he would be in possession of 200,000 breech-loaders. A sharp discussion took place on a question put by Sir R. Peel with respect to the grant of a Queen's University, Ireland. The right honorable baronet alleged that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues had set aside a solemn pledge in granting such a charter without first consulting the House of Commons, and he intimated that they had played into the hands of the Ultramontane party for political purposes. These serious charges were rebutted by Sir G. Grey and Mr. C. Forster (late Secretary for Ireland).

The Preston Bank, which was established in 1844, has been stopped. The announcement was made by a written paper, posted on the principal door of the bank in Fissergate, which ran as follows:—'In consequence of the pressure in the money-market and temporary embarrassment this bank is compelled to suspend operations for the present—July 19, 1866.' This notice was put up just before the usual time of the opening of the bank—9 a. m.—and as merchants, manufacturers, and others turned up between that hour and 10 o'clock on financial business and realized the fact of there being 'no admittance,' the excitement created when the announcement was first seen became very intense. Early in the week several parties apprehended that a stoppage was at hand, from the fact of the bank authorities having pressed heavily for outstanding accounts in certain quarters, and they withdrew their deposits, determined to be on the safe side, whatever was the result. On Tuesday and Wednesday there was a most unusual run on the bank, and it is said that fully £40,000 was withdrawn on those two days alone. On Wednesday evening the legal advice of the bank authorities was consulted, and the result was the announcement above given. The bank is in the hands of a Company established under the Joint-Stock Act, and the shareholders number in the aggregate 110. The liabilities of the bank are roughly estimated at £1,500,000. The bank has branches at Lancaster, Southampton, Ormskirk, Blackburn, Fleetwood, Lytham, and Garstang. The week place in the bank—if not the actual cause of its stoppage—has, it is asserted, been its connexion with a number of cotton manufacturers, and some even prior to the crisis which it caused, overdraw their accounts.—To the shareholders the bank has hitherto been a profitable concern, the interest derived being at the rate—lately, at all events—at 20 per cent per annum. As a rule, all the shareholders are men of substantial position and means, and as by the Act under which the bank is established they will have to meet the whole of the liabilities, the ordinary depositors will be all right.—Times.

A Reform meeting on a very large scale having been announced to be held in Hyde Park on Monday evening, Sir Richard Mayne has (with the sanction of Government) issued a proclamation forbidding the use of the Park for any such purpose. The meeting, however, is to be held.

MR. DARLINGTON ON THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Darlington having been re-elected to Parliament, he made a speech to the electors, which was mainly a rehash of Lord Derby's statement in the House of Lords. He asserted that England's foreign relations were never more friendly, and rejoiced at the good feeling which existed between England and America. The following are Mr. Darlington's remarks:—'And whilst our relations are friendly with European powers, they are, I am glad to say, most cordial with the Government of the United States of America. (Cheers.) There never was a period in which a better understanding existed between these two Governments than at the present moment. We have recently had a memorable instance of the good feeling of the United States Government toward England in the manner in which they dealt with the Fenian insurrection. But what is more gratifying even than that exhibition of good feeling from America toward England is the proof offered to the world of the real efficiency and power of their form of Government. (Cheers.) Never were more prompt, energetic and efficient measures taken than by the Government of the United States upon that occasion; and the manner in which they fulfilled their international duties, and the cordial sentiments with which they have communicated with our Government, have consolidated what before was a deep and hearty feeling on the part of the people of this country toward the American Government.'

The rate of mortality in Liverpool again compares most unfavorably with the rates prevailing in other large towns. The annual rate in Birmingham last week was 19 per 1,000, in Salford 23, in Sheffield 25, in London 26, in Manchester 31, in Leeds 35; but in Liverpool it was 41 per 1,000. The number of deaths registered in Liverpool last week actually exceeded the births, the number of the former being 382 and of the latter 373. In 13 cases death was attributed to cholera.

HONESTY REWARDED.—At Westminster Police-court, on Tuesday, Eliza Gray, a poor woman in the deepest distress, applied to the magistrate for assistance. Some time since she found two £5 Bank of England notes in the street. She took them at once to her priest, Father Nicols, who brought them to the magistrate asking his advice, and the notes were advertised. One had been stopped by the person who lost them. They were taken to the Bank and presented for payment, in the hope that as the advertisement failed, they would be stopped at the counter of the Bank of England, and the owner's name and address was thereby found out. The notes were returned to him, and he rewarded the finder with the present of 30s. The money being spent, and she being again destitute, she now applied to the magistrate for relief. Mr. Arnold, having satisfied himself by a letter from Father Nicols that she was the person who acted so honestly, commended her for what she had done, and thinking her case of all others deserving, ordered her to receive £1 from the poor-box.—Times.

The cholera is making its appearance in several new districts. A fatal attack has occurred in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and another case is reported from Sunderland. Eight deaths occurred from cholera on Sunday, at Llanelli, and four on Monday, making a total in that neighbourhood, within seven days, of not less than thirty. Two additional deaths are reported from Liverpool, making sixteen altogether. There are still fifteen persons in the workhouse hospital suffering from the disease.

The mortality returns of England just issued for the year 1864 show that 29 of the men who died and 70 of the women had reached 103 years of age or upwards; one woman dying at 103, and one man at 109. Of these 93 very aged people, London had 12. In the north-western division (Lancashire and Cheshire), containing at the Census of 1861 a larger population than the metropolitan district, the deaths included only eight persons above 100 years of age. In Yorkshire, with not far from three-fourths of the population of the metropolis, there were only three. There were three also in the north-midland division, which had not two-thirds of the population of Yorkshire. In the south-midland division, there were none. The west (except the north west) make a good appearance in the tables. The south-western division, with two thirds of the population of the metropolis in 1861, parted with 11 of its people at above 100; the west midland, with an eighth less population than the metropolis, had 18 centenarians in its obituary; Wales, with less than half the population of the metropolis, had 21. In the south-eastern division, with two thirds of the population of the metropolis, there were nine deaths at above 100; in the eastern division, for a smaller proportion; in the northern division, with nearly the same population as the eastern, there were nine.

In a letter addressed to the Jamaica Committee, the widow of the late Mr. Gordon declines to prosecute Ex-Governor Eyre on a charge of having murdered her husband—perforating, as she says, to be actuated by the same spirit which inspired Mr. Gordon, who died forgiving all his enemies.

UNITED STATES. Rev. James W. Smith received Tonsure, Minor Orders, and Subdiaconship, on Friday, 20th July, 1866; Diaconship, on Saturday, 21st, and Priesthood on Sunday, 22nd July, in the Cathedral of Covington.—St. Louis Courier.

New Bishop of Quebec.—The Bulls from Rome for the consecration of the Right Rev. J. Hennessy of St. Joseph, in this State, as Bishop of Dubuque, have been received by his Grace the Archbishop, and have been forwarded to the Bishop elect.—Jb.

ORDINATION.—During the recent visit to this city of the Rev. Bishop Feehan, of the diocese of Nashville, he held an ordination at St. Vincent's Church, when the following named gentlemen were ordained priests. Rev. Messrs. P. V. McLaughlin, P. F. Harrison, Michael Flynn, of the Lazarist community, John Gunder, and S. T. Krimheart. Mr. T. F. Gunn was ordained Deacon by the same Prelate.—Jb.

A Catholic priest has commenced preaching in Salt Lake City.

The Rev. John P. Donelan, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church at Rockford, Illinois, died at that place on Sunday, July 15th.

SACRILEGE.—We learn from the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph, that on the night of the 16th ult., that the corner-stone of the Catholic Church in Danville, Kentucky, which had been laid only the night before, was removed, and the contents stolen.

The corner stone of a new Church was laid at Montgomery Station, Davis County, Iowa, on the 15th July, with all the usual ceremonies. About forty years ago, there were but two or three Catholic families in this mission. The laying of the corner stone witnessed the assemblage of over two thousand people of our Church.

The dedication of St. Ann's Church, Morrison, Whiteside County, Ill., took place on the 24th ult. The dedication ceremony was conducted by one of the Redemptorist Fathers of Chicago, assisted by the worthy pastor, Rev. J. Daly. From early morn could be seen three worshippers travelling a distance of from three to twelve miles to assist at the divine ceremonies, and returning with praises on their tongues and feelings of holy pride for helping to raise the cross, the emblem of salvation, in this flourishing town.

THE FRANCISCAN FRIARS IN CONNEMARA.—The Order of St. Francis was established itself in Connemara. At Winsted, in that State, they have made their foundation. The benefits of this establishment are not confined to Winsted. Very lately the Rev. James Daly, pastor of St. Rose's, in Newtown, Connecticut, desiring for his people, and for those of New Milford, the benefits of a Mission, called in the Rev. Father Jerome Collins, O. S. F. of Winsted, with other clergymen. The glory and the grace of the angelic St. Francis of Assisium seems still to hang round his spiritual children.—Father Collins is old in years, but, like the trees of God's planting, he, in old age, still brings forth abundant fruit. The pastor and people of Newtown New Milford are consoled and delighted at the work he has done among them. Long may such institutions abound in this poor country.—N.Y. Freeman's Journal.

SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE.—The only house of the Society of St. Sulpice in this country is that established in the Archdiocese of Baltimore. We give some account of this most excellent community.—The mention of the Seminary of St. Sulpice presents a very natural occasion for correcting the misstatements of some Catholic papers in the Northern States, when they give publicity to the last approbation of the Society of St. Sulpice by the Holy See, stating that it had been approved as a 'Religious Order.' This mistaken statement drew the attention of many, and several even expressed their regret at the supposed change and alteration of the original organization of Secular Priests. The following remarks, the accuracy of which we may vouch for as founded on authentic information, will rectify the facts—relieve the minds, of such as have shown themselves anxious that a Society, exclusively destined to the training of the secular clergy, should have preserved its character of a mere association of secular Priests, as better adapted to its end—and will also answer the desire, manifested by some at the time, for a rectification by the organ of the press.

1. The founder of St. Sulpice positively refused to organize his companions into a congregation; he imposed upon them no other obligations than those of the secular Priesthood; gave them no other laws than the canons of the Church and the statutes of the Diocese to which they devoted their labors; pro-

posed to them no other object than that, most eminently belonging to the secular clergy, of training its aspirants and multiplying its members; called them by no other name than that of 'Priests of the Clergy,' to the service of which they are entirely devoted; a name given to them by the General Assembly of the Bishops of France; for the name of St. Sulpice was, only afterwards, given by the people to the Seminary on account of the church to which it is attached: 'The House of St. Sulpice,' says Mr. Olier, 'is established only for the object of forming subjects for the Right Reverend Bishops, and how numerous it may ever be, it professes not to be erected into a congregation, that it may have no other application and love than for the Church of Jesus Christ, and especially for her holy clergy. It does not aim, through the Grace of God, at being anything foreign to the clergy; or separated from its body; but though most unworthy, it is mixed with and merged in it.'

2. The community of St. Sulpice was in this, its original form of an association of Priests of the secular clergy, approved, 1st, By a General Assembly of the Bishops of France in 1650. 2ndly. This approbation was soon after, in 1654, confirmed by the authority of the Holy See, through his Eminence Cardinal Chigi, then Legate a latere for France;—and 3rdly. It was directly and solemnly approved by His Holiness Pius IX. in a brief dated 24th July, 1863, which maintains both its original institution as a community of secular Priests, and its exclusive object of training the young clerics: 'Socii nullum emitunt votum, nec juramentum vinculo ad perseverandum... astringuntur. Sanctitas sua prope nec Paracletum administratio (ab his) recipiatur, nisi prius specialis licentia a Sede in singulis casibus obtineatur.'

3. The above alone accounts enough for the constant and universal usage, in the Dioceses in which they are established, of considering the Priests of St. Sulpice as members of the secular clergy.—Catholic Mirror.

The following tilt against Methodism we find in the German Reformed Messenger, of this city, the truthfulness and point contained in which are irresistible:

'Boasted Growth of Methodism.—Methodists and their friends are wont to claim much for their system, in view of its spread and growth. Others, too, who are not specially friendly to Methodism, accept the general facts paraded as the best evidence of these claims. The mere success of anything is, however, no absolute proof of its excellence. Only time-serving political trimmers measure by the rule of success, rather than by true principles.

It will do no harm to examine a little into the claim of superiority thus set up, on the mere ground of success in the spread and growth numerically of Methodism. It is now celebrating its Centennial Anniversary of existence in America. It began small and humble; it is now strong, rich, numerous, progressive and sufficiently pretentious. It boldly challenges comparison with any other religious body in the land, as to numbers, wealth, influence and active piety. But as to its growth there is this to be noticed. It is able to grow and stay grow just about in proportion as it has opportunity to feed and fatten on the labors of other churches. It is a notorious fact, that the greater portion of its best membership, is that which had already been trained in the educational religion of other churches. Some of these may not, indeed, have ever been in full communion with any other branch of the church but they were previously nurtured in the bosom of a Christian life, which was not afforded them by Methodism. Not only in the past growth of Methodism is this so, but even now with all its vast numbers a majority of its reliable, working, lasting additions are not from its own material in the way of natural growth, but are gained by taking in that trained in Christian nurture in other bodies. It might be a question whether they are better Christians than if they had not been proselyted. If they indeed are, then there is some gain,—but the credit is not all due to Methodism. One has sown, and another reaped. As all parasites have an uncertain life, so has Methodism.

Let it be then fairly understood and acknowledged that the growth of Methodism so far as it is real, has not been even mainly from the uncovenanted world. We knew some other denominations in particular towns (and doubtless the same is generally true elsewhere) that have been drained thus of enough material to have made them strong, and which, if it had been kept where it of right belonged would have kept Methodism comparatively weak.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

THE CROPS.—The abstract of crop returns for July, just issued from the Department of Agriculture, shows the prospect of a year of average fruitfulness. The present indication, as marked by thousands of representatives of the Department, point to an average of about eight and a half-tenths of an average crop in a quantity of wheat, of a quantity that will make it equal in value to last year's crop. The testimony from all quarters renders it certain that the quality will be excellent. The showing is much more favorable than in the June report. Winter barley is in very nearly the same condition as the wheat. The oat crop has been nominally good almost beyond precedent. The condition of pastures is generally above the average. With the exception of Maine and New Hampshire every State reports a greater breadth of corn than usual. A somewhat diminished average of sorghum is indicated. There is nearly an average breadth of flax. In every State more potatoes than usual were planted, which promised better than usual. The prospect for apples is not as good as usual, and no fruit upon the list makes so poor a show as peaches.

JOHN MITCHELL AND THE FENIANS.—Some time ago, during the delivery of a speech by Head Constable Stephens, in Philadelphia, that worthy referred to the Parisian Head Centre of the Order—John Mitchell.—Some one in the crowd wanted to know what had become of the fifty thousand dollars sent to Mitchell. Stephens replied:—'Don't mention his name,' that he [Mitchell] 'desired to be forgotten.' Whereupon Mitchell writes from his domicile in Paris in effect:—'I do not desire to be forgotten. But, instead of my receiving fifty thousand dollars, I received over seventy-five thousand dollars in gold—all remitted by the Fenian Brotherhood in New York.' Mitchell declares that the whole of this sum was safely transmitted to Stephens while he was still in Ireland, or handed to him personally in Paris, and for the whole of which he [Mitchell] holds receipts. Now, what has become of this large sum of money? We may imagine what has been done with what was subscribed for the Roberts and Sweeney movement, for there is tangible evidence that a good deal of it was used in the purchase of arms and ammunition, which the United States subsequently seized. But what has become of these seventy-five thousand dollars in bright, shining gold, sent by the Fenians in New York to Mitchell in Paris, and by him handed over to Stephens in Ireland and elsewhere? Did any of it grease the hinges of the prison gates that opened to give Stephens his liberty? If not, where is it?—Who has possession of it? Of course Stephens could not have retained any of it, for he stated he had not money enough to buy a breakfast when he first landed on American shores. But the money should be accounted for, and the subscribers to the fund will look upon the whole Fenian movement, if they do not already, as a humbug only fit for ridicule and laughter.—N. Y. Herald.

The roof of the Michigan Central Railroad depot in Detroit will cover three hundred thousand square feet, or over seven acres.

General Grant was nominated and confirmed General of the armies, under the law passed recently creating that office. This appointment vacates the office of Lieutenant General, to which Gen. Sherman will doubtless succeed.