

members of the Church by law established:—"The annual report of the state of education in Ireland records progressive improvement. The number of records on the rolls has increased by 23,700, and children on the rolls by 3,707. The total number of children on the school registers in Ireland is now a million, minus a few thousands. In 1833 it was only 107,042. The number in Ulster is much larger than in any other province. It is 247,919 against 267,093 in Munster and smaller totals in the other provinces. The number of children owing allegiance to the Established Church in Ulster, 56,671 against 178,755 Roman Catholics. In Munster there are 5,019 children of the Established Church against 260,978 Catholics; in Leinster, 8,786 against 204,532; and in Connaught 4,442 against 158,548. There are 106,769 Presbyterian children in Ulster, and scarcely any in the other provinces. The total and average of Catholics in the whole country is nearly 81. The arguments for the Irish Church Act do not grow weaker by keeping."

FRUITS.—It is an ascertained fact, that out of the Kinsale fishing ground a quarter of a million pounds' worth of fish was taken this season for about ten weeks, of which the whole fleet of fishing had at the lowest calculation £500 a boat on an average; while between fish packing and boats' crews a gross sum of £1,700 was paid in wages alone; and lodging-house keepers received for the season £550, while the telegraph wire earned £430. It is said, on good authority, at least £30,000 fell to the share of the steamers while a wide margin is allowed to the steamers for freightage, beside the cartage and railway tariff. The same might be written of the fisheries on the wide extent of coast around Mayo, where the poor fishermen, to get that encouragement which a native government would give them, but which we need never expect till we have our countrymen legislating for us in College Green.—Mayo Examiner.

THE CONVENTION ACT.—Mr. P. J. Smyth in a short but able letter in the 'Freeman' of Tuesday last calls attention to the great evils of this penal and exceptional law by which Irishmen are forbidden to elect delegates or representatives for any purpose except as members of Parliament, and in consequence of which a special clause is to be enacted electing representative delegates. Mr. Smyth says: 'In England a single meeting in Covent-garden Theatre may express the will of the whole English people, as being a meeting of delegates—so the repeal of the Corn Laws was carried, so the late measure of Parliamentary Reform was carried after a single campaign. In Ireland the people, being prevented by this Act from deliberating in an orderly and authoritative manner, are obliged to fall back upon insubordinate meetings, or are driven into conspiracy. It is the one great barrier which even O'Connell, with all his wonderful resources, was unable to surmount; and to its operation must be ascribed that indispensible part of the mass of the Irish people to seek by what, through courtesy, is termed 'constitutional' agitation, the redress of their grievances. The saving principle of constitutional government is that of representation. From its municipal bodies derive their vitality, and the High Court of Parliament is its highest expression.'

THE MARQUIS OF SLIGO AND THE WESTPORT TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—As we go to press we have been handed the following letter, and we congratulate the people of Westport and the Most Noble the Marquis of Sligo on the contents of the same. If proof were needed of that high spirit of generosity and magnificence, the first instincts of a true nobleman, it is certainly supplied from under Lord Sligo's own generous hand. We last week referred to Lord Sligo's bestowal of a valuable town clock to the people of Westport. We shall hope to see more of Lord Sligo's presence on his property. The railway, the harbour, the town, have rapidly become the objects of his patronage. May we see ere long his remotest and poorest tenants the loudest heralds of his solicitude and his goodness, and the waste places and lonely islands of O'leiv B'y again echoing the pious praises of a virtuous and industrious people:—'London, June 15th, 1870.—Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt, last night, of your letter of the 15th June, conveying to me the resolutions of the Town Commissioners as to the Quay Railway and the new Town Clock. I wish that I could see how a good supply of pure and clear water could be brought into the town, and should be well inclined to lay out a couple of thousand pounds to secure it. I mention this that any inhabitant of Westport may make suggestions. Please to convey to the Town Commissioners my grateful thanks for their resolutions and my gratification and their approval of the work done. I have no doubt that the completion of the line to the Quay will be found very beneficial, not only to Westport and its inhabitants, but also to the Railway Company itself. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.—Sligo.—The Clerk to Westport Town Commissioners, &c.—Mayo Examiner.

The 'Freeman's Journal,' in alluding to a meeting held by the Catholics of Monaghan to protest against outrages recently perpetrated by some of the Orangemen, says:—'We cannot say that this meeting was one of protest, or of reclamation, or of indignation so tolerant, so charitable and Christian were the sentiments expressed by the different speakers. The Catholics of Monaghan have suffered and endured much from the intolerance and ignorance of their Orangefellow-countrymen. They have been personally outraged and their religion has been openly insulted; yet, obedient to the admonitions of their revered clergy, the Catholics have not sought by revenge or retaliation to satisfy their indignation or appease their offended feeling. They have endured; but, at the same time, they raise their voices in solemn protest against the injuries inflicted on them. This they have done with a dignity and a gravity—we might, indeed say a solemnity—which must awaken for them the sympathy and the respect of every just and loving man in the community. The executive, it is to be hoped will not overlook this protest from Monaghan against ignorant bigotry and wanton outrage.'

A strange case came before the magistrates at the Rathmore petty sessions, on June 23. A gamekeeper named Tobin, employed in that district by Mr. Lowe of Tipperary, reported a short time since that stones were thrown into his house at night, and that on making a search of the premises he found a notice warning him that he might as well prepare his coffin if he did not leave the locality. The matter coming to the knowledge of the police was reported to the Castle, and the authorities in Dublin referred it to the magistrates for investigation. Tobin did not appear on Thursday, and his solicitor stated that he desired to abandon the allegation. Mr. Wilson, representing the inhabitants of the district, pressed for a full investigation under the provisions of the Queen's Bill, but the magistrates do not seem to have acceded to his application. Charges of this sort, compromising the character of a whole locality, should not be allowed to drop in such an unsatisfactory manner.—Cork Examiner.

IRELAND'S HARVEST PROSPECTS.—'Weather is everything that farmers could desire.' Such is the announcement of our Corn Market authorities.—Yet the markets are looking up—wheat and oats about sixpence a barrel, and flour held for an extra advance. The Emerald Isle maintains its old character. It is just now a sheet of luxuriant green.—Crops of all kinds never looked more promising. We had just the season best suited to growth. Perhaps, a little more rain would not be superfluous, but the quantity we have had seems to have agreed with every description of agricultural produce. In England complaints of the protracted drought are general. The accounts from the centre and south of France are gloomy. The price of the 4lb. loaf has risen to ninepence, and if it should reach the franc, Government will interfere and compound with the

bakers as it did on former occasions. A serious rise in the price of bread would be dangerous to the Government. The Parisian working classes live on bread, and their wages would not bear any large addition to the present price. The drought is felt severely in England. Vegetation is literally parched up. The pastures are the color of brown paper in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the stocks are fed, as in the hot summer of 1868 with artificial food. Cattle suffered, and water had to be brought for miles. The rain of Wednesday and Thursday, however, has been general, though we appear to have had a larger share than they had in England. The fall was welcome, and the weather prophets predict a further downpour. The glass is falling, and the lowering sky indicates more rain. The corn speculators make the most of the drought. They should be cautious, as they know from experience the danger of miscalculations. The upward movement in the grain market does not arise from any deficiency in stocks. On the contrary the stocks of all kinds of grain are above an average. The rise is attributable to two causes—exports to France, and an apprehension that the harvest will be deficient—some say by as much as one-fourth. It is too early to calculate on the probable yield, for the wheat has not yet begun to flower, and when it passes that critical stage the ripening process remains. One fact is established by the experience of 1868, that no amount of heat will damage wheat. If the straw is short, the grain is hard, full and farinaaceous. The summer of 1869 surpassed the present in prolonged heat, and yet the wheat crop was one of the best on record. Then, it should be remembered that the land was never in a finer condition for the reception of the seed than at the end of last year, and up to the close of the spring sowing in March. The consequence was, that wheat and oats never grew better or looked more healthy at least in Ireland, and, saving exceptional districts, it was the same in England. In the parts of France where the farmers most complain the crop might yet recover for they shared in the recent rain. There is really nothing to excite any serious apprehension about the harvest. The rise in the French corn markets at the English stock which give vitiate to the most remunerative market. This is rather the cause of the rise than any presumed deficiency in the coming harvest. The fruitful rainfall will not only invigorate the corn crops and improve their quality, but will remove any apprehension for the hay and green crops. The artificial grass harvest, which begins in England in the middle of June, will be rather short, but the natural grass harvest will commence later, will be nearly an average. In Ireland we have been blessed with weather not to be surpassed for every variety of agricultural produce. The winter wheat never looked finer, and the same may be said of the spring wheat and oats. The meadows are fully equal to last year's. Potatoes everywhere show the deep rich green which indicates productiveness. It was feared the price of store cattle would run low next winter in consequence of the diminished hay crop in England. The fear of the farmer would be the joy of the consumer but, however much we incline to the latter, the apprehension of the producer is not likely to be realized. The price of young stock is not likely to fall, for the simple reason that there is food for them and profit to be made on the sale.—Dublin Freeman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BLESSING OF A CATHOLIC BURIAL GROUND AT ABERSTREE, BIRMINGHAM.—The hearts of the faithful at Aberstree were greatly consoled on Sunday within the Octave of Corpus Christi. Hitherto whenever death has taken one of their brethren an additional grief always arose. They had no Catholic burial-ground. Many a prayer that this boon might be granted them then ascended from their sorrowing hearts. Now thank God by the fairness and generosity of their fellow townsmen, this boon has been granted. When the Rev. General Ormerod was this year laid out, a due portion was set apart for the Catholics. There was no Catholic on the Burial Board; still no prejudice was shown in allotting their part, or in arranging for the services which the Church appoints. On Sunday morning most of the Catholics assembled at the entrance of the cemetery. They were then met by their pastor, who was vested in a purple cope, and assisted by the Rev. W. Hilton. A procession was formed, and the Litany of the Saints was chanted as it was taken through the ground. The procession crossed slowly on, carried by a veteran soldier. The children were headed by the Banner of St. Benedict, on it 'Pax' shone brilliantly in the summer's glorious sun. The women followed, then the men with the splendidly worked banner of the Sacred Heart, next the officiating priest and his attendants. Several hundreds of persons had assembled on the walks of the cemetery, but perfect order and the greatest respect and kind feeling were everywhere visible. The cross as it stood on the allotted ground. The priest spoke a few words of explanation, showing why our faith demands to have her children buried in ground that is set apart and blessed. 'The bodies of all true Christians are to be the mystical stones of heaven. The throne of God has to be built up and adorned by these. The 11th article of the Apostles' Creed, 'I believe the resurrection of the body,' demands holy ground wherein to place that body whilst it awaits the Judgment Day. Another and a higher reason is the union between our bodies and the Adorable Body of Christ in Holy Communion. From this spot moreover, they will arise to first hear the Sacred Voice, and meet the all Holy Eyes of our Blessed Saviour.' The ground was then blessed, the priest sprinkling it with holy water, as usual. This finished, the procession, whilst chanting the Te Deum, returned to the gates of the cemetery.

RECONVERSION.—We are requested to contradict the report circulated by the 'John Bull' to the effect that Mr. John T. Walford, of King's College, Cambridge, has returned to the English Church.—Times.

Several petitions have been presented to the House of Lords against the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the four weeks ended May 21, the deaths by scarlet fever were at the annual rate of 12 per 10,000 of the population; in the last four weeks the mortality has risen to an annual rate of 16 per 10,000. There was a marked increase last week in the deaths from typhus, enteric, and simple continued fevers.

BABY FARMING.—The revelations of baby farming at 4, Frederick-terrace, Gordon-grove, Lambeth, have been brought under the notice of the Treasury, and at the adjourned examination of the prisoners on Monday Mr. Poland conducted the cases for the prosecution. From the tone of some letters which have come into the possession of the police, and from the evidence of a maid-servant employed in the baby-farming establishment, there can be little doubt that the system of receiving and quieting infants was carried on upon an extensive scale, and suspicious points to the clandestine disposal of some of the unfortunate children.

One of Mr. Bisrael's admirers, in speaking about him to John Bright, said, 'You ought to give him credit for what he has accomplished, as he is a self-made man.' 'I know he is,' retorted Mr. Bright, 'and he adores his maker.'—Court Journal.

'FATHER BEAT AN HORSE DOWN.'—In one of the Ritualistic papers the other day there was an announcement that there would be some Anglican function or other on the festival of Corpus Christi. We have, however, searched the Book of Common Prayer, and find no such festival mentioned. How comes it that the man for imitation will carry these silly men to such absurd lengths? In another announcement we find that 'Father' Rivington and

'Father' Benson are to preach on certain occasions, the said 'Father' being nothing more nor less than two (no doubt highly respectable) Protestant parsons, who can any day take wives unto themselves. We thought that 'Father' Ignatius, and his sham O.S.B., had sickened even Ritualists of this kind of believe folly, but it would seem otherwise. And yet there is no body of men so loudly abused by these sham 'Catholics' as the very Church which they copy but which they hate much in the same way and with the same intensity that a certain uncles party is said to hate holy water.—Weekly Register.

GRANTS TO SCHOOLS AND BUILDINGS.—The following is important to school-managers and intending builders of schools. In the House of Commons on Monday, in answer to Dr. Pleyfair Mr. W. E. Forster stated that the Education Bill would come into operation immediately when it received the Royal assent, and that as soon as the deficiency in the present grant was ascertained it would be in the power of the Department, assuming the additional grant to be proposed by the first Lord of the Treasury were made to supply that deficiency immediately after the passing of the Act. With regard to the question of building grants, he stated that no building grant should be given unless under the conditions imposed in Clause 7. The first Lord of the Treasury had already stated that it was not intended that building grants should be made after the financial year, but grants would probably be made before the end of this year.

THE NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.—PROMOTION OF CATHOLICS.—A correspondent draws our attention to the following passage which occurs in a letter addressed by 'M. D. R. N.' to the Army and Navy Gazette:—'At the present moment another question is deeply agitated among us, and it is one of serious import, when, at least, one half of the junior officers are not members of the State Church. As the service now draws four fifths of its supplies from the Irish schools, it follows that the disparity I am about to allude to must go on increasing. How far shall a man's religious persuasion influence his chance of promotion? This is the question referred to. It is a fact which needs some explanation, and one that must be dealt with, that out of twenty who now stand at the head of our lists there is but one name in relation with the Church of Rome. Is it not time to look to this portentous fact, when the English and Scotch schools are virtually sealed, and the Irish schools alone send their men into the Royal Navy? You have been generally ready, Sir, to make known injustices whether clinging on the mass or on individuals, and a numerous body of 'Naval Medical' officers trust that you will let this strange fact be dwelt on in your paper.' It is to be hoped that some Catholic member of the House of Commons will put a question to Mr. Childers on this matter. We thank our correspondent for drawing our attention to this subject.—Tablet.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SIMONY.—A trial took place a few days ago in the County Court, Manchester, by which we get an insight into the interior working of the spiritual machinery of the Church of England. A church commission agent, named Davis, and the Rev. Jeremiah Curtis for £50, due, as he alleged, for selling a right of 'next presentation' on behalf of the defendant. Mr. Cobbett appeared for the plaintiff, and from his statement we learn that the clerical agent advertised on behalf of a customer for a 'next presentation.' The defendant answered the advertisement, and in one of his letters he said: 'I have sent you the particulars of another 'next presentation.' The rector of the first is in a state of health which must very shortly terminate fatally, and it is, therefore, necessary that an immediate sale should take place. The price is fixed at the exceedingly low sum of £3,600, with 6 per cent interest. The second is a desirable living, with the prospect also of obtaining possession at no remote period, the rector being far advanced in years. If either of these livings is likely to suit your client's purpose, address a letter to me by return, at Shelton Rectory, Long Stratton.' Another letter from the defendant stated that he had a 'next presentation' to sell, the income from which was £550. There was no house, but an excellent site for one. The present rector was 81, and very infirm. The population was 200. The living was near a railway station, and the price £2,000. These were some of the secrets of the State Church, which were all the racks of Catholics and the Dissenting bodies, and make all who read them blush for the kind of Christianity which they reveal. Is it to be wondered at that the call is loud and general for severing the Church from the State? The plaintiff, owing to a technical difficulty, was non-suited.

In an article on Foreign Missions, in the (Anglican) Church Herald, we read:—'Are our Missions carried on in a proper manner. Is there not something all wrong in the 'modus operandi' both of the Society itself and of its Missions. Was Europe evangelised by a money-collecting society, with committees, paid Secretaries, and Charters of Incorporation. Were the Missionaries themselves men who lived among the heathen, as a Curate lives in an English parish. Was the Missionary of old supported by subscribers at home. We do not hesitate to give our opinion, that before we can expect anything like success in our Missions we must change the whole character of them. Of old, a company of men went forth, carrying with them not only their Missal, Breviary, and Psalter, but also the tools of the carpenter, smith, husbandman, and greener. They chose their location, they felled trees, built a rude Chapel and rudely hut. They ploughed the land, and sowed the seed. In a year's time the little community was self-supporting. Then began the real work of the Mission; they preached; they prayed; converts came in, joined the community, gave their aid to the work for the general support of the whole; and from those natives were made not only ploughmen and smiths, but Priests and Deacons. Soon the rude Chapel and log hut gave way before a stone Church, and a Monastic building; from which proceeded other Missions of like sort to the first, swarming out and covering the whole land, and establishing everywhere the Christian Church and civilization. And this is no mere fanciful picture of olden times, unvisited to our present habits and motives. The work, as above described, is actually going on in Russian Asia, unknown to most, for there is no Society to publicise its reports, but it is steadily doing its work.' And the work as above described is actually going on in China and India, and amongst the New Zealand and the Fiji Islanders, and the Red Indians, and, in fact, wherever the Catholic Church sends her devoted Missionaries, who teach as with one voice, and have no divided duty towards wife or child. If the Missions of the Church of England could be conducted as these are they would not be the failures they are now.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY BILL.—On Tuesday the Lords were engaged in a legal debate which was for one lively. The subject was the Bill of which Lord Cairns has charge for giving married women the control of their own property. The Bill has passed the Lower House two or three times, and was introduced about this time last year to the Lords by Lord Penzance, who declined to move the second reading in consequence of the arguments against it. This time he, as well as Lord Westbury and Lord Shaftesbury, objected to almost all its provisions except that which secured to a wife the proceeds of her own industry. The ingenuity of the Law Lords was exercised in producing an amusing picture of what a wife would be enabled to do, and of the hard fate reserved to husbands, who would not be able to enter their wife's house, and might be sued by her on contracts, or see all her property spent on diamond necklaces instead of its going to the support of the maintenance and of the children. The Lord Chancellor spoke in favor of the Bill, and so did Lord Romilly, who made a graceful allusion to the presence among

them for the first time of Lord O'Hagan—one of these fortunate persons, by the way, whom everybody likes, and at whose well-deserved advancement nobody is displeased. All, however, even Lord Cairns, agreed that the Bill must be referred to a Select Committee, in order to correct many defects and to restrict its application to its real purpose. This, as stated by Lord Cairns himself, was simply to secure that wherever property had been acquired by a married woman by virtue of her own industry, be it either bodily or mental, she was entitled to the property so acquired just as if it were settled in the Court of Chancery to her separate use. The explanation that this alone was the principle of the Bill satisfied everybody, and it was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

On a book entitled 'Bishops and Councils, their Causes and Consequences,' by J. Little, D. D., M. D., Public Opinion says: 'Instead of the Ecumenical Council getting all these thrusts, we find the severest ones are intended for the Anglican Church. According to the writer, the Bishops of this Church have no place in the Word of God, and stand in defiance of the Apostles and their Lord; and that, created and controlled as we behold them, they are but servants of men. Her priests, though they have presumed to appropriate the glorious title common to all Christians, are but servants of servants; her deacons are no deacons that Scripture knows; her three creeds are as spurious as her three orders. Her baptism is corrupted by falsehood and absurdities; her communion is a contradiction of terms; her marriage service dishonours God's honourable ordinance; and, finally in obedience to a tyrant, she has systematically obscured, corrupted, and defiled the living word of the eternal God. The bishops are all tearing wolves says Dr. Little, who thanks God that their teeth are all decayed and their claws pared. We cannot commend the rancorous and heated language of our fiery theological pugilist, and gladly hand his book over to the tender mercies of theological disputants, who, as a rule, are seldom charitable.

The Spiritual Peers had better be setting their house in order. It is clear from the discussion in the House of Commons on Tuesday night respecting their removal from the aristocratic Chamber that public opinion is running rapidly in favour of the country relying on the Bishops from all political duties. The assault made on the episcopal bench by Mr. Somerset Beaumont on the occasion referred to was as strong as many persons will think the defence for their retention by Mr. Gladstone was weak. Of course, the Premier had no alternative but to oppose the motion. No man in his position could have done other than he did. Such a question must grow and be ripe for public opinion before Parliament can be expected to adjudge upon it; but the fact that in the second session of the Householders' Parliament 102 members should be found voting for the expulsion of the Bishops, and only 150 for their retention, reveals a change in public opinion which could not have been looked for a few years ago.—The Bishops as a body, have never in their legislative career sought to conciliate public favor. They are the mere creatures of the Minister of the hour, and felt that they owed fealty to the man who had called them into political existence—fealty which crushed the sense of independence, and independence is a mixture without which, in matters that concern the nation in its entirety, no equivalent can be found. In the days when corn was taxed, not to benefit the Exchequer, but the great landowners the Bishops, knowing that the poor ought to have been the first objects of sympathy, invariably voted for the strong against the weak—for the rich against the necessitous. People treasure these things up in their minds when the day of reckoning arrives, and it is arriving faster than some of us imagine. In Catholic times, when the Church was independent of the State and the sovereign represented all classes, more especially the largest, who lived by labor, there was some reason for the presence of the episcopacy in the halls of legislation. There is not a shadow of reason to be advanced for it now when circumstances have so materially changed. It is one of the remnants of the good old days which, though natural and proper under other institutions, is altogether out of harmony in a state or society like the one which we see around us. The remark about the conduct of the Bishops as regards the food of the people, which they kept so long artificially dear, is still more applicable when Catholic emancipation came before the Upper Chamber. Of the two or three dozen lawn sleeves which then invariably voted with religious bigotry, only one mitred Protestant head, the Bishop of Norwich who lived in the latter years of George the Third's reign and in those of George the Fourth, ever voted and spoke in favor of toleration. The fate, therefore, which awaits the Bishops they have brought upon themselves, and when the day of expulsion comes, the lay peers will submit to the exclusion with remarkable humility, for they will feel that one source of weakness as regards their order has been thrown overboard to satisfy the monster of democracy.

UNITED STATES.

Saturday, the 18th of June, Archbishop Perche confirmed 23 persons in the Chapel of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, in the Parish of St. James, and the following Monday he confirmed 18 students in the Chapel of the College of Jefferson. On the 23rd he blessed the new church of St. Peter, on the left bank, and confirmed 63 persons in it. Friday, the 24th, feast of St. John the Baptist, Mgr., after blessing the fire of St. John, and High Mass, confirmed in the church of St. John the Baptist 152 persons, among whom were a good number of the recently emancipated. The 26th, in the church of our Lady of the Rosary, right bank, Parish of St. Charles, he confirmed 89 persons. On the 28th he confirmed 97 persons in the church of St. Theresa. This makes 3,357 confirmations in the last two months.—New Orleans Morning Star.

On Thursday, June 30, Rt. Rev. Joseph Melcher, Bishop of Green Bay, conferred Tonsure and Minor Orders on the following students of the Seminary of St. Francis de Sales, Milwaukee, Wis.:—Green Bay—William DeKelver, Nicholas Magonette.

Dubuque.—John S. Baumann, Peter Garahan George W. Heer, James McNulty, F. W. Oberboeckling, Michael Quirk.

Milwaukee.—Thomas Bergen, James M. Cleary, Anthony Decker, James J. Keogh, William G. Miller, John W. Pell.

Chicago.—James A. O'Connor. St. Louis.—Joseph Reisdorf. Alton.—Henry Hellbake.

Vernonville, Apostolic of Kansas.—Rudolph Mayor. On the same day, Thomas Bergen, and Edward Goss, of Milwaukee, were ordained sub deacons. On Friday Thomas Bergen, Edward Goss and John Huber, deacons. On Saturday, at Green Bay, Wis., the last three named were ordained priests.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

We are very glad to hear of the laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Ann's Church, on last Sunday evening. It is to be on Twelfth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The ground secured has lately, in part, been occupied as a Jewish Synagogue.—Ibid.

New York July 12.—The Orangemen and Irish laborers had a row to-day. A number were killed and wounded on both sides.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President has nominated P. J. Frelinghuysen to be Minister to England, vice Motley, recalled. Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren died yesterday at the Washington Navy Yard, of which he held the command, aged about sixty. Forty-four years ago last February he entered the Navy as midshipman

and during the long term of service proved himself a skilled and efficient officer. On the subject of naval ordnance he was a first-rate authority, and the heavy shell-gun invented by him, and bearing his name, are still the prominent feature of our naval armaments, although serious doubts are now entertained whether the system advocated by him is not essentially defective. His writings on naval ordnance are the chief publications on the subject produced in this country. Admiral Dahlgren came last prominently before the public as commander of the South Atlantic Squadron from July, 1863, to the close of the war, in which capacity he filled a difficult position with energy and tact, proving himself a good seaman as well as an accomplished ordnance officer.—N. Y. Sun.

The Boston papers are discussing the question, 'Why shouldn't clergymen drive fast horses?' A writer in the Boston Herald argues for the right of the clergy to dissipate in this way on the following terms: 'Some of the best sermons preached in Boston are the results of hard study through the long quiet hours of the night. After such a night's work what just person should quarrel with a man for taking a brisk ride behind a "fast" horse? I don't know any class of men that need such health giving exercise so much as our hard working clergymen.'

The life of the faithful policeman is not the pleasantest imaginable. Many an act of great heroism is performed by such. In Baltimore on Monday, an officer arrested one of three brothers for insulting a young girl, whereupon he was beaten by the others in a terrible manner with bludge, but clung to his prisoner and took him to the watch-house, where he stated his charge, and shortly afterward died of his injuries.

A dispatch from Dixon, Ill., says: 'We are suffering one of the most damaging droughts ever experienced in this section of the State. Wheat, oats, potatoes, barley, and gardens are literally dried to death.'

WASHINGTON, July 15th.—Secretary Fish does not credit the statements in the London telegrams that France will send a fleet to capture Cuba. The remark that this Government might have something to say is regarded as significant, coming as it does from the Secretary of State.

Reports from all sections of Virginia are to the effect that the present wheat crop is the largest and finest harvested for years.

Hor. Thomas Murphy has been confirmed as Collector at New York, by a vote of 48 to 4. This was a great triumph for the President, and a sad defeat for Senator Fenton.

Some of the citizens of Philadelphia propose to test the legality of the income tax. Thousands of citizens, in every State, will await the result of the decision with deep interest.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.—The income on the public debt is not far from one hundred and twenty millions of dollars annually. The expenses of the Government, aside from the payment of this interest, should, under no circumstances, exceed one hundred millions more—making in all two hundred and twenty millions of dollars. The revenues collected are estimated at three hundred and seventy-nine millions of dollars for the present fiscal year. This is one hundred and fifty-nine millions in excess of the amount required, and upon a most liberal basis, for the expenses of the Government. Why should this sum be collected from the earnings of the people? Allowing sixty millions as to be applied in payment of the public debt, there is yet about a hundred millions surplus. And yet Senator Sherman tells us that the income tax is necessary in order to meet the expenses of the Government.—Boston Paper.

Our reports from the grain-growing regions show the prevalence of drought to an extent quite remarkable for the early summer. As estimated by the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, the falling off in wheat must be nearly 20 per cent. Until the 20th of June, corn everywhere looked pale and grew slowly, but the intense heat since the solstice has given this vigorous plant a great lift, so that we may expect a full crop, and in some parts of the West, as the W-bash Valley, a great yield. As a general thing, the Atlantic water shed has not as yet suffered for rain. Grass, the great crop in many counties unusually heavy, in others an average only. A great deal of hay has been made since the solstice. If no remarkable change occurs before the end of the harvest, the summary of the year will be a medium or small crop of wheat, a full corn crop, hay as good as usual, potatoes so plenty that there is no money in raising them for market, and cheese and butter at good prices and with steady demand. This result will draw prudent farmers into better lines of production, and we are, therefore, glad the season is just as we find it. It will show that profits lie in products that convert grass and corn into food—that is to say, in dairy products and in flesh—and will draw us away from the mistaken policy of large grain growing, by which we depress the European farmer, exhaust our strongest soils, and enrich nobody but the railroad speculators.—New York Tribune.

A terrible accident occurred at Chelsea, Michigan, on the evening of the 4th. Some young men, procured from a blacksmith two anvils, one of them being made of cast-iron, and having in it a hole of sufficient capacity to hold nearly a pint of powder. This they filled up, and upon lighting it only flared, whereupon it was more densely packed, and the explosion that followed was so powerful as to split the anvil into fragments, which were scattered far and wide. A young man named Daniel Clark, who was standing in the door of a saloon, about five rods from the anvil, was struck by several fragments, which penetrated his forehead and passed out of the top of his skull. He fell to the floor, and in five minutes ceased to breathe. Another and a larger fragment, of ten pounds weight, struck the ceiling above, and deflected from its course, passed through the partition into an adjoining room. Another piece went crashing through the board advertisement of a circus, and severed the toes from the foot of John Moran, of Linden Centre, who stood near the town pump.—Woodruff, who fired the anvil, was thrown nearly a rod, and was not aware that he was injured until he attempted to rise. Upon examination, however, several bones of the foot were found to be broken, and the flesh of the lower part of one of the legs was lacerated. The horn of the anvil, weighing twenty pounds, was thrown eight or ten rods across the railroad track. One piece, it is said, was picked up a quarter of a mile away. The piece that struck Moran weighed nearly ten pounds.

A COMMERCIAL PROBLEM.—A glance at a statement of the eastward movement of flour and grain from the three principal lake ports for the week ending July 9, published in our commercial department to-day, ought to be sufficient to induce every grain dealer in the city to attend the Rochester Canal Convention on the 15th. Of the total amount of wheat 710,638 bushels, shipped from Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo, by water for the week, 321,900 bushels is destined to pass through the Welland Canal; and of this last amount nearly 300,000 bushels is consigned to Canadian ports, and will ultimately reach Montreal through the St. Lawrence river. In addition to that significant fact, there were 2,347 barrels of flour and 40,269 bushels of corn shipped to Port Huron, and 15,966 bushels of corn to Sarnia, all destined to go through to Montreal in bond via the Grand Trunk Railway. If the people of this State do not bestir themselves in the matter of retaining our commerce, it is only a question of time when our more enterprising neighbours will have diverted our entire trade. A few years ago the trade referred to above was scarcely worth taking into consideration, and now it amounts to nearly 50 per cent. of that which reaches tide-water through the State of New York.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.