

An ORANGEMAN AND A FENIAN.—James McKee, was charged, at the Belfast Police-Court, with having been drunk and disorderly on the Old Lodge Road. The constable stated that the prisoner, when arrested was acting in a very disorderly manner. He was shouting that he was an Orangeman, and the best of the kind in Belfast. He also said he was a Fenian, and the best Fenian in Belfast.

About ten o'clock on Thursday night, whilst four prisoners supposed to have belonged to the crew who landed at Dungarvan were being conveyed to the county gaol, the police escort was assailed by a large mob, who threw stones wounding more or less 28 policemen. One of the mob was killed; two were dangerously wounded.

A London paper says that besides the reduction of three battalions on the Irish establishment, it is not improbable that the battalion of Guards quartered in Dublin may also be withdrawn to England.

At the Bray petty sessions, on Saturday, Mr. Richard Graves, a Dublin solicitor, was sent to Wicklow gaol for six months on a charge of theft to which he pleaded "Guilty," throwing himself on the mercy of the Court. The stolen property belonged to Madame Yacasse, a lady from Holland, who was staying in Breslin's Marine Hotel. She deposed to the bag and ornaments produced being her property, and as to having been taken from the hotel in question. The ornaments consisted of a gold and jewelled bracelet, several brooches, a scent bottle, shawls, and other articles, valued together at 70l. She did not wish the case to be pressed against the prisoner, who pleaded in extenuation indulgence in intoxicating liquor, consequent on family troubles.

The KATALANIAN UNION.—Earl Russell has given notice that he will move for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the Established Church of Ireland; and the Sunday Gazette states that the government will offer no opposition to the motion. It is very likely that they will not; and we think we may go further, and say it is more than probable that they are the men who will relieve Catholic Ireland from the painful wrong inflicted upon her of supporting such an institution. They are the parties to do it, for the Whigs are not capable of carrying such a measure. Some persons may think it impossible that the Tories should disown the Irish Church. Similar remarks were made respecting Lord Derby and Reform; but look at the democratic measure which they have all but passed through the House of Commons.

With regard to an inquiry, however, we imagine that such a proceeding is unnecessary. Abundance of evidence has been already produced from Protestants as well as Catholics, on everything connected with the Church Establishment, and the existence of such an institution in Catholic Ireland they have pronounced to be a fraud on the country. Its enormous wealth in lands and tithes is known to a farthing. The incomes of its bishops, deans and parsons have been frequently published to the public. And have we not told a thousand times of parishes in which persons reside, which contain no more than one or two families who attend religious instruction in Protestant houses of worship. In the county of Louth there are several parishes of the latter description, and the Catholics are compelled by an odious law to support the minister.

All this we repeat is already known, and requires no Royal Commission to give the fact to the empire. But let the Commission by all means be appointed. It will elicit truth about which no dispute can be raised. It will lay bare the wrong which has been practiced on a Catholic nation; it will prove the intolerable injustice to which we have been subjected by the hostile legislation of England for three long centuries, and lead at length to the destruction of an anomaly witnessed in no other country in the world. It will prove the first step in the direction of providing religious equality for the Catholics; and when the Tories observe the last days of the Establishment approaching, they will give it the final blow, and leave it to be numbered with the things that have been.

Some strange characters class this question amongst what they call 'fancy grievances.' But let these parties make the question their own and they will be able to judge whether it is so or not. What would Protestants say if Archbishop Manning, aided by the power of France, were to overturn the present order of things in England, and compelled the Protestant majority in that country to pay a million or two in the year to support the bishops and priests of the Catholic minority? Would they call such a tyranny a 'fancy grievance'? We are certain they would not. They would, on the contrary, denounce it as a wrong which they would do all in their power to extinguish. They would call it robbery and say that those who supported such a system of paying their clergy were tyrants of the darkest dye.

But what the parties would call injustice to England, they cannot discover as an evil in Ireland. They imagine that any sort of treatment is good enough for this country, and that Catholics should endure what Protestants would not suffer under any circumstances. But they will find themselves very much mistaken. The Irish people have endured the injustice too long, and they should now make known their determination to suffer it no longer. The Established Church is a badge of slavery. It has fallen in its mission. The Irish have repented both its teaching and its teachers; and as it is a rotten branch which produces no fruit, except ill-will, why not cut it down that it may no longer incur the ground?—Dundalk Democrat.

The name of Mr. Jacob Bright—Mr. John Bright's brother—was alluded to at a meeting of the Macroom Farmers' Club on Friday as a possible candidate for the county of Cork.

It is understood that Assistant-Commissioner General J. Long has been appointed by the Secretary of State for War to the responsible and important office of Military Accountant to the forces in Ireland, in succession to Assistant-Commissioner-General L. W. Blacker.

A noble Lord and another both officers in the Coldstream Guards, have been fined £5 each at the Dublin Police Court, for having wrenched several knockers from hall doors in the neighbourhood of Stephen's Green.—When arrested, six knockers were found in their possession.

DESTRUCTION IN MAYO.—Again the cry of distress is heard in almost every parish in our county, from end to end. Large portions of Galway, too, are suffering from the scarcity of food and the want of means to purchase the bare necessities of life. Commodore and Erris, and the mountainous districts in general, are in a state bordering on absolute starvation. The distress is admitted by rulers, but as usual is neglected by them.—Mayo Telegraph.

It is stated that the Government are prepared to undertake extensive public works in the West of Ireland, should it appear necessary to adopt such means, for the relief of the prevailing distress. The works spoken of are the connection of the two sides of Lough Corrib the construction of the piers contemplated by Nimmo, and roads required to connect five counties.

There was a "Reform demonstration" by the working classes at Belfast on Saturday. The meeting was disturbed by the roughs, who wanted no Reform and, after a great deal of confusion and ineffectual attempts at speaking the gas was lowered, the crowd rushed from the hall, one party carrying Mr. John Rea on their shoulders, and another some rival orator. The street near the Ulster hall was blocked for some time, but no serious disturbance occurred. Subsequently Mr. Rea delivered an address from the widow of his own house.

The Dublin Irishman says:—Information is wanted of Lucy Daniel, who left Arklow, for Quebec, about eight years ago. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her sister, Maryanna Daniel, care of Rev. Mr. Purcell, Marlborough street, Dublin.

ACCIDENT ON THE DROGHEDA RAILWAY.—Dr. Irvy, county coroner, held an inquest on Friday at the Rush and Lusk station, on the body of a porter named Michael Kelly, who was accidentally killed while shunting some waggons at the station. The jury after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of accidental death. Mr. Culverwell, secretary of the company, was present, and also Mr. Kane, the solicitor of the company.

IRISH TAKETION.—On the motion of Mr. McKenna a return has been ordered of the revenue and population of Great Britain and Ireland from 1841 to 1862. The return has been published, and shows plainly enough how unfairly Ireland has been treated. Great Britain, in 1841 had a population of 18,540,682, and she paid taxes amounting to 47,851,945l., or 2l. 11s. 6d. per head. Ireland, in the same year had a population of 8,196,597, and paid a revenue of 4,158,677l. or 10s. 1d. per head. In 1851 the tax per head in Great Britain was 2l. 9s. 9d. and in Ireland 13s. 3d. In 1861 Great Britain had a population of 23,128,513, and the revenue was 61,380,749l. or 2l. 13s. per head. Ireland in the same year had her population reduced to 5,989,967, and her revenue increased to 6,792,606l. or 4s. 5d. per head.

DECREASE IN IRISH EMIGRATION.—The Registrar-General's return of the emigration from Irish ports in 1866 shows that the number of emigrants was 101,251, a decrease of 1,485 from the previous year's emigration. There were three males to every two females. 58 per cent of the males were between 20 and 30 years of age, and 52 per cent. of the females were between 15 and 25.

THE CROPS.—The very genial weather of the past few days has much improved the appearance of the crops. Meadows will yield abundantly, and the corn and potato crops look remarkably well. The flax crop, too, promises to be very superior.

Potatoes look very promising, but the cereals are rather backward through this county, as elsewhere. Only within the past few days has the weather become favorable to the laying down of turnips. Grass lands are progressing favorably, and though things look somewhat promising now with the farmer, on the whole, after a winter of unparalleled length and severity, the present is not a year to press hardily for the rent.—Dundalk Examiner, June 12.

A sample of flax was brought to this office a few days since. It measured two feet and six inches, and had a most luxuriant appearance. It was grown by Mr. Peter Kelly, on his farm at Magheranacloy, and is a sample of sixteen acres. The seed was purchased at the establishment of Mr. Boyle, Balibay.—Dundalk Democrat, June 15.

One of the tenants of the estate of Lord Templemore, near Ballyback, informs us that his lordship's brother, who is now acting as agent, has intimated to some of the tenants—we are not sure if to all—that their rents are to be raised. Our informant says from 25s. to 35s. per acre. We need not say that they have no new leases.—News.

We are informed that Earl Fitzwilliam's tenants at New-castle, county Wicklow are about to make a presentation to his eldest daughter, Lady Frances Mary Wentworth Fitzwilliam, consisting of a massive gold bracelet, the centre of which, an oval disc, bears the initials of the fair recipient in monograms of diamonds surrounded by a wreath of shamrockes formed by the finest emeralds. On each side is a raised ornament of oriental pearls, with a large brilliant in the centre.—Dublin Freeman.

IMPROVING PROSPECTS OF THE FISHERMEN.—The London Shipping Gazette contains the following:—We observe with considerable satisfaction that the two fishing companies formed in Ireland seem to have before them every prospect of success. The reports of these companies afford a very striking illustration of the value of the partnership of industry principle. The Irish Sea Fishery Company, which has its headquarters at Howth, paid in weekly wages, and the report complains of mismanagement and loss. The South of Ireland Fishery Company (Cork) paid the fishermen by shares. For every pound which the company earned the operative fishermen had another. The result in their case was that at the end of the season the company divided ten per cent, with a bonus of five per cent, and carried forward a balance of £1,131, and the fishermen were 'full of money.' The first-named company have now adopted this co-partnership principle and they regard their prospects for the future as 'most satisfactory.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Redemptorist Fathers brought to a close on Pentecost Sunday a great mission in the Church of Lady of Victories, Dundee, Scotland. The mission was begun as far back as January last, and was at that time conducted by the Very Rev. Father Coffin, provincial in England of the Congregation of our Most Holy Redeemer.

Preparations have been commenced for the erection of a new Catholic Church and schools in the thriving town of Acreegring. The buildings are to be situated in Blackburne Road, and are expected to cost about £10,000. The foundation-stone is expected to be laid in August next by the Archbishop of Westminster. The Bishops of Liverpool and Salford will, we understand also be invited to take part in the proceedings.—Preston Guardian, June 8.

PROTESTANT RIOTS IN BIRMINGHAM.—Monday evening.—Yesterday Mr. Murphy, who has been described as the 'agent of the London Protestant Electoral Union,' commenced a course of lectures in this town upon the 'Errors of Roman Catholicism,' which led to the gathering of a vast crowd of people. A great disturbance, somewhat closely bordering upon a serious riot, took place, as described in the Evening Mail of this day, and for several hours it was as much as the civil force could do to prevent immense mischief being perpetrated.

Some weeks since Mr. Murphy intimated his intention to visit this town, and the Mayor was applied to for the use of the Town hall, but, mindful of the disturbances to which Mr. Murphy's lectures and exhibitions gave rise at Wolverhampton, Wednesday and other towns in a locality, his worship refused to grant the hall for this purpose. The friends of Mr. Murphy thereupon erected a 'Tabernacle'—a structure of wood, capable of holding 3,000 persons.

Three o'clock was the time fixed for the first service, and at that hour the place was tolerably well filled with persons who had been admitted by ticket. Mr. Murphy was received with loud clapping of hands and other tokens of applause. Outside the place the crowd were hooting, threatening, and otherwise riotous. Mr. Murphy delivered a long address in the afternoon, and a sermon in the evening both of which seem to have been in every way in singular bad taste. One or two extracts from a report published in a local paper will suffice. He said:—

'Popery was the same to-day as it was in days gone by. (Hear, hear.) If she had the power (said Mr. Murphy) what wouldn't she do to you? Why, she would roast me, as she did Ridley, Cranmer, and Latimer.'

Further on he remarked:— 'I say from this hall to-day that if the authorities had done their duty this word would not have had to be carried on here. (Loud cries of 'Hear, hear,') If the authorities had not refused me the Town hall this would not have occurred. ('Shame,') I say it was a signal for the Papists that the authorities must protect me with all the power which belongs to them. (Applause.) They shall walk over my dead body in Birmingham, or I will have my five weeks' say. A third extract will be sufficient:— 'He was prepared to meet any Popish priest, from Bishop Ullathorne to the biggest ragamuffin in the lot; and if ever there was a rag and bone gatherer

in the universe it was the Pope himself (laughter), and if what he said was not true let them prove it.'

These harangues were received with cries of 'hear, hear,' shouts of applause, and laughter, with the word 'amen, strangely mingled.

Outside the 'Tabernacle,' during the whole afternoon and evening the dense crowd showed every indication of a tumultuous spirit; the Irish element—women as well as men—was in great force; stones were thrown in all directions; and in several charges the police were all but overpowered. So desperate in fact, had the state of affairs become that after much endurance the police were compelled to use their cutlasses; but it was not until between 5 and 6 o'clock, when the police had been largely reinforced, that they got the upper hand of the mob. By that time many persons had been seriously injured, several had been taken to the hospitals, and many of the police (who behaved admirably) had been roughly handled. Some five and twenty of the rioters were taken into custody in the course of the *melee*. The house of the father of the secretary of the local Protestant Association, situated close by the 'Tabernacle,' was assailed by the mob, the windows were all broken, and some of the furniture much damaged.

In the course of the evening the Mayor and some other of the magistrates visited the scene, as did also one or two of the Roman Catholic priests, by whom the crowd were exhorted to be peaceable until a late hour the streets were in possession of an excited mob.

During the who's of to-day the streets in the neighbourhood of the 'Tabernacle' have been crowded the magistrates have assembled in permanence, and every precaution is being taken lest there should be an attempt to renew yesterday's proceedings to-night.

The rioters who had been taken into custody were brought up before Mr. Kynnersley, the stipendiary, this morning; after the examination of witnesses the prisoners were remanded until tomorrow, and if sufficient evidence is then adduced to show a probability that they acted in concert they will most likely be committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions; if they acted separately, they will be summarily convicted.

At the time the parcel containing this was made up the streets in the neighbourhood of the 'Tabernacle' were becoming densely crowded, and the shops were being rapidly closed.

TUESDAY MORNING.—The anti-Popery riots continue. Matters are becoming desperate. The Riot Act has been read and the military called out, and more military has been telegraphed for.

Two whole streets have been sacked, and a Roman Catholic Chapel attacked and much damaged. Bands of men, armed with staves, throng the thoroughfares. The streets have been in utter disorder and this state of things continued up till half past 12. The greatest excitement and alarm prevailed.

TUESDAY EVENING.—The rioting of Sunday and yesterday has been for the moment checked, and it is hoped that if any attempt is made to renew the disturbances the authorities have sufficient force at command to suppress it instantly. The streets which were the scenes of the recent affrays were thronged all this morning and afternoon, but the people seemed to have come from curiosity, and their demeanor was far less violent and threatening than yesterday. Soon after three o'clock Carr's lane and two or three of the neighboring streets were cleared, and kept by the infantry. Until long past midnight of Monday there were great crowds in the streets, and it is not too much to say that from three in the afternoon until eight in the evening mob law prevailed. The police, even with their cutlasses, had great difficulty in getting the best of the rioters, in fact in several encounters they failed to do so, and in Park street and some others adjoining it the amount of damage done is very great; in the street named many of the houses are in ruins, the furniture of the occupants has been destroyed, and the poor people have been driven to seek shelter where they could obtain it.

In a disturbance of this character it is needless to enter into details of the numerous encounters which took place; many of the wounded went to the General and Queen's Hospital; others got away as best they could. Shortly after seven o'clock the Mayor read the Riot Act. His Worship did this in three places, in Park street, in Bull Ring and Moor street, and then, accompanied by a *roop* of the 8th Hussars, he passed through the streets where the disturbances were going on. The magistrates and military were cheered as they went along. At ten o'clock a troop of Hussars arrived from Coventry; they were accompanied through the streets by Mr. Holliday and Mr. Avery, two of the magistrates; in their progress a brickbat was thrown at a trooper, wounding him severely; the perpetrator of this outrage was seen and taken into custody. At half past eleven a detachment of 100 infantry of 82nd Regiment arrived from Weodon. Such were some of the precautions which the authorities took to be prepared against further tumult.

We have written in advance of some other of the events of the day. In the course of the morning there appeared on the scene a candidate for Mr. Murphy in the person of Mr. Whalley, M.P. He had an interview with the Mayor and magistrates, and in the course of his remarks claimed for Mr. Murphy the right of 'freedom of speech,' and denied that Mr. Murphy 'had been indiscreet in his language.' The Mayor, in reply, said that he declined to enter into any discussion on the abstract question as to the right of 'freedom of speech,' he held, he said, Mr. Murphy morally, if not legally responsible for the riots and he required that he should immediately quit the town. Mr. Kynnersley, the stipendiary, concurred in the sentiment and added that he should advise the magistrates to order the streets to be blocked up, so as to prevent anyone entering Mr. Murphy's building.

At half past six o'clock Mr. Murphy delivered a short address in the 'Tabernacle,' in the course of which he said:— 'I have a building. This building is a witness this day against Popery and Tractarianism.—(Applause.) I say it is a witness of the right of speech and the liberty of conscience. (Applause.) And I will carry out my lectures if they walk over my body as a dead corpse. (Loud applause.) And I say to the Mayor of Birmingham he must and shall protect me. I say to the Mayor of Birmingham that he is my servant while I am in Birmingham (enthusiastic cheers); and as my servant he must do his duty. (Renewed cheers.) He is placed as Mayor and Chief Magistrate and, as I am a loyal subject of Her Majesty the Queen, I say the Mayor must protect me. (Loud Applause.) There was a stone thrown at him to-day. I hope it will do him good (laughter and applause), and that the Popish stone will get better if he gets a couple of more stones (laughter and 'Never mind him'). We didn't attack nor you didn't attack Dr. Manning when he came to the Town-hall. (No, no.) And because you are Protestants, and because you love liberty, I am threatened with my life. Popery would crush you to atoms.' (Applause.)

At eight o'clock, the hour fixed for the evening lecture, the chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, rector of Burslem. Mr. Whalley delivered a long address, as did also Mr. Murphy, the staple of his discourse was abuse of the Mayor for refusing him the Town-hall. He spoke amidst much interruption.

In the course of yesterday upwards of 70 persons were arrested, making the number in custody 100 up to last night. This morning the magistrates commenced swearing in special constables and the pensioners, under Major Smythe, were called out yesterday; the Rifle Volunteers, under Major Ratcliffe, have also been in readiness. Telegrams have been sent to Manchester for more soldiers.

At the police-office this morning before Mr. Kynnersley (stipendiary), Mr. Graham, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Cookey, and other magistrates a large number of the rioters were brought up; some of the principal of them were committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions; others were remanded, and a third section were summarily sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from a fortnight to six weeks each.

There is a strong feeling in the town that the Mayor, who has shown so much disposition to do his duty in trying circumstances, might, with perfect propriety, have exercised greater power; that, in fact, in view of the peril threatened he should at all risk have taken means to prevent Murphy from entering his 'Tabernacle' after the exhibition of Sunday evening.

Murphy is announced to deliver a lecture again this evening. WEDNESDAY MORNING.—Up to half-past twelve no serious disturbances occurred.

It was rumored that it was intended to make an attack on the Gatham Cathedral and the armouries in the gun-making district of the town; but, warning having been given to the authorities, any outbreak, if they were intended at all, were prevented by the presence of the police and the military.

Mr. Murphy delivered his lecture at the 'Tabernacle' as usual, and the proceedings were orderly. Over 100 soldiers of the 81st Regiment arrived from Manchester last night and are now quartered at the Town-hall.

The streets are quiet.—London Times' Cor.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th, Mr. Hardy, Home Secretary, after announcing that tranquillity had been restored in Birmingham said he greatly regretted the language used by the agitator Murphy, and he was not surprised that it had produced disturbance. Liberty of expression could not be too severely rebuked when it went to the excess of calling a large number of fellow citizens thieves and assassins. The conduct of the Catholic clergy du jour the troubles had been wise and conciliatory, and Bishop Manning had written a letter to the local clergy, urging them to use all their influence to allay the excitement.

IRISHMEN AND ORANGEMEN IN PRESTON.—The usual WhitSunday procession took place in Preston on Monday. In the morning the Orangemen paraded the streets with colors, bands of music, and lodge regalia, and made an imposing demonstration. As they were passing down Line street and into Friargate a disturbance took place. In the latter named the roughs and the contumacious streets there are many Irish Roman Catholics. One of the bands of the Orangemen, as they were passing the point mentioned, played the tune of 'Boy & Water.' About half a dozen young and respectable dressed Irishmen attacked the band and created much alarm and confusion. One of the men took a 'run punch' at the big drum; another seized a flute from one of the musicians; and the remainder attacked the band in other ways. Two of the Orangemen's 'guards' seeing the disturbance, brandished their swords; but as they flourished them above their own heads, rather than in the direction of the infuriated Irishmen, they created more merriment than alarm. After a good deal of savage struggling, some of the Irishmen were taken into custody. One of them was so desperate that it required four or five men to secure and remove him. The shop-keepers in the neighborhood were naturally apprehensive of a great disturbance, and one of them, who keeps a provision shop, had his shutters run up at once. After the Orangemen had got clear off the scene, the Roman Catholic guilds of the town made a great demonstration. The members of ten guilds and one of the orders walked through the principal streets with bands of music and innumerable flags and banners, some being of a very gorgeous and costly character.—Manchester Examiner.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON RITUALISM.—The Gazette nominates a Royal Commission to inquire into the conduct of public worship. The preamble sets forth that differences of practice have arisen from varying interpretations put on the Rubrics ordered for regulating the course and conduct of public worship, the administration of the sacraments and other services contained in the Book of Common Prayer according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland and more especially with reference to the ornaments used in churches, and the vestments worn by ministers at the time of their ministrations. The commissioners named are—the Archbishops of Canterbury and Armagh, Bishops of London, St. David's, Oxford, Gloucester, Exeter, Hereford, Salisbury, Bath and Wells, and Uxbridge Mr. W. Walpole, Sir R. Phillimore, Mr. Danvers Twiss Mr. J. Abel Smith, Mr. Balfour Home Mr. J. D. Coleridge, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, the Deans of Westminster, Lincoln and Ely, and several others. The Commissioners are empowered to suggest amendments in the Rubrics; also to inquire into and suggest what amendments may be made in the selection of lessons to be read at the time of Divine service.

Lord Shaftesbury, in attacking the Ritualists, unconsciously lets out the tyranny of his nature and the inherent violence and injustice of his disposition. If the Ritualists do not transgress the law—and if they did, we presume they would be had up and punished—have they not as much right to practise their rites as the Low Churchmen have to repudiate rites? And if they should see their errors and become reconciled to the Church of Christ, have they not a right to do so, without the fear of being exterminated by a brutal mob of ignorant fanatics, hounded on by an Evangelical zeal? Is death by mob law for acting upon the dictates of conscience the liberty secured to Englishmen by that Reformation which Lord Shaftesbury prefers far to the Church of England?

Lord Shaftesbury is also explicit upon another point, and we thank him for his admission. We have it under his hand that the temporalities are the real link that ties the bulk of the Protestants of this country to the Established Church—the corner stone, indeed, of the edifice. I have long been (he says), and I am still, convinced that, were the Establishment swept away, a large proportion of her members would join the Church of Rome; many would remain indifferent; some would hold steadily to her doctrines, not even by their very weakness, would contribute to the progress of the great enemy.' So we have always thought and often said. The loaves and fishes alone keep up the Established Church. Take them away, and the Church of England is at an end. It is not often that Lord Shaftesbury says anything in which we can agree, or for which we can thank him.—Weekly Register.

A correspondent sends the Pall Mall Gazette the following as extracts from Mr. Spurgeon's sermon last Sunday night:—'The national Church is a national curse. It is now little better than a den of thieves. It is the haunt of every unclean beast.' 'The union of Church and State first took place in the days of Noah, when the sons of God looked upon the daughters of men.

Mr. Pope Hennessy, recently appointed, Governor of Labuan and cousin General of Borneo, has had six months' leave of absence extended to him, and should any vacancy in our Colonial Department nearer home occur before the expiration of that period it is not impossible that Mr. Hennessy's claim on the consideration of the party with which he co-operated in Parliament will receive due consideration from Lord Derby's Government.

MILITIA.—A Parliamentary return shows the total number of privates present at the training of the Militia of Great Britain in 1866 was 69,974—namely, 52,539 in England and 17,435 in Scotland. The Militia in Ireland were not trained in that year. The number of privates enlisted in the year ending March 31, 1866, was 23,229—namely, 15,593 in England, 2,328 in Scotland, and 5,408 in Ireland. The amount paid for such enlistments was £26,065.

The earnestness with which the mind of the present generation has been turned to the machinery of war is well evinced by the spirit, not to say the acrimony, of the debates which arise in Parliament whenever it is brought forward. Last night produced one of those interesting and lively discussions. It had no immediate practical result, yet the report of it will probably be as widely read as even a Reform debate, and we may be sure that it will fire the zeal of the military or mechanical partisans to new efforts, to be followed shortly by still more vigorous controversies. The *odium theologium* is hardly a stronger feeling than that which possesses the advocates of rival guns.

UNITED STATES

THE NEXT BISHOP OF BUFFALO.—We learn from public rumor and from a private source of some credit, that the Rt. Rev. Bp. Rosecrans, of Cincinnati, is likely to be our next Bishop. We merely give this notice for what it is worth, like others of the same nature. If Bishop Rosecrans were placed over us, we think he would be quite acceptable.—Western N. Y. Catholic.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE SISTER OF CHARITY.—Died, at St. Joseph's, Emmetsburg, Maryland June 13, 1867, of inflammation of the lungs, Sister Fanny Jordan, aged 84 years and 5 months, having, at the time of her death, been connected 56 years, 10 months, and 13 days with the Sisters of Charity, the first Roman Catholic Sisterhood established in the United States of America. At the time of her death we were the oldest member of the sisterhood in the country, and the last but one, who, with the sainted Mother Seton, labored so assiduously in the vineyard of Christ to promote Christian perfection and diffuse education among those who were left without the aid of their natural protectors. She was contemporary with the first Catholic Archbishop (the illustrious Carroll) and Bishops Oberverus, Dubourg, Dubois and Bruc, who were all eminent for their virtues as well as their talents and zeal in promoting the cause of religion in the wilderness of this country. Up to 1813 the Sisters of Charity numbered eighteen in all, and, although established several years before only began in this year to assume permanence and durability as an institution. Sister Fanny Jordan was born at Santa Cruz, West India, in the year 1782, and joined the sisterhood in the latter part of 1810. Throughout an unusually long and eventful life she followed her holy calling with exemplary piety, and with the most edifying practical results. On the morning before her death she exclaimed: 'Welcome, my Jesus, welcome.' Thus lived and died this most excellent Daughter of Charity. Who would not give worlds, if they possessed them, to feel that such a death would be theirs.—Philadelphia Dispatch.

NEW YORK July 3.—Advises from Vera Cruz to the 31st state the city was almost ready to capitulate. Santa Anna was still a prisoner at Campechy. Important papers were found on him. Advices from Oahu state that Mosquera was made a prisoner by his own guard while returning from dining with Costa who was the leader of the movement. Costa has resumed the reins of Government until a President can be elected. Mosquera was proclaimed a traitor, and is closely confined.

Juarez, the Mexican President, carried on a small cigar factory in New Orleans, from 1852 to 1855, while in exile, and it is said during that time acquired a thorough knowledge of our political and judicial systems.

A fire occurred in a saloon and boarding house in Chicago on Tuesday morning, and it is reported that eleven persons perished in the flames. Three bodies were taken from the ruins, and workmen were engaged searching for the remainder.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1.—A train of tank cars, while unloading crude oil on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at this place to day, took fire, probably from a passing engine and destroyed three cars, with a small quantity of oil. The fire communicated to Backus, Williams, & Co.'s Refinery, which was supposed to be fire proof, by the burning oil running in doors. The refinery was totally destroyed. Loss, \$56,000, on which there is little insurance.

RETURNING TO BARBARISM.—Hon. T. C. Peters of Maryland is a corresponding editor of that widely circulated journal, the Rural New Yorker. He has recently made an extended tour through the South, the distance traveled amounting to some two thousand miles, and a late number of the Rural contained a letter from him giving the impressions gained upon his tour. From the letter we make the following extracts:—

'The sudden abolition of slavery has been most unfortunate in many of its results upon the blacks. They are the prey to all kinds of shavers, and are wandering about the country by countless thousands. Large demand has sprung up, especially in the Carolinas, for laborers to go to Texas and Arkansas. Much larger wages can be paid there, and it is not uncommon to see agents picking up all the best hands to start plantations there. One agent filled a complement by promising that in Texas every negro might go to work on a Mustang pony, his wife behind him and a gun for himself before.

'In fact the idea has been quite to anything we have ever read of in China or India. Through my whole journey I saw but two infants, or, indeed, hardly any children from two years and under. And, if possible, that is not the worst feature, for very few live children are born now. The black women have long possessed the knowledge of a harmless common vegetable which, in a decoction, will produce abortion. While slaves they are watched, and its use prevented; but being freed from these restraints they are fast leaping into barbarism, and as a general thing, shirk the responsibilities of maternity.— It is a horrid state of things, and will rapidly reduce the number of blacks in the South, and will continue until they become a fixed people. It seems to me that rapid extermination will go on until their numbers equal the demand which the superior race will have for their services, and that will not exceed one quarter what the number now is.'

'To show how rapidly the natural barbarism of his nature develops itself in the negro, when left to his instincts, a single fact among a number that came to my knowledge, will suffice. A man and his wife called upon a planter in South Carolina, his last winter, to hire out. He employed the man, but as the woman had three children he did not feel able to employ her, as he could not furnish room for her to live in. About a month after he was surprised at her calling again for work, but on telling her that he could not employ women who had children, she very coolly informed him that her children had all 'took sick and gone dead.' Tens of thousands of children have perished during the past year because their mothers found them an incubation.'

'We make no comment on this, but merely state the fact that the writer of the foregoing, and the editor of the paper for which it is written are both Republicans.—N. Y. Sentinel.

A wealthy business man of Lynn, Mass., has lately become insane from excessive attention to business. Anticipating insanity, he bent all his energies to the settlement of his affairs, which he succeeded in properly closing up; then went calmly to the insane asylum at Somerville, presented himself as a patient, told the keeper that he had stayed off insanity as long as he could, and in less than an hour, was a raving maniac, bound in a straight-jacket to prevent him from committing the most violent acts of madness.

An accident occurred on Friday, June 28th, on the Erie Railroad, near Elmira, by which the engineer and fireman were killed; but no passenger were injured.