

The Hon. Chief Justice Monahan and the Hon. Judge O'Brien arrived at Castlebar on Thursday, July 25th, from Roscommon, Mayo, and at 10 o'clock on Friday morning Mr. Justice O'Brien opened the commission in the crown court, and the grand jury having been sworn, his lordship briefly addressed them. John Touhey was then indicted that he, on the 20th February, 1866, did maliciously assault one Michael O'Donnell, at Ballaguberran. There was also a count in the indictment for a common assault. A large amount of testimony was taken after which the jury retired, and after a short deliberation returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. He was sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labor. Catherine McGowan was then indicted for the manslaughter of her infant child on the 12th of July 1856, in Killasser, county Mayo. The prisoner was acquitted.

The Cork Examiner says:—In our paragraph on Saturday (July 20th), paper announcing the arrest of three young men on board the outward-bound steamer *Prospina*, on Friday, the names we gave were fictitious ones, the prisoners having since given their real names as Cornelius O'Brien, Thomas Griffin, and John Goulding. They were not, as stated, arrested on suspicion of connection with the rising in Kerry but on the sworn information that they were with the party of men, one of whom shot the policeman Duggan on the road between Caherciveen and Killarney. The prisoners' names and descriptions have been in the *Hue and Cry* for many months past, and rewards have been offered for their arrests. The prisoners still remain in Queenstown bridge-well.

Three of the Kerry insurgents, who had managed to escape the vigilance of the police, were arrested on board an American steamer, in consequence of a telegram sent to Queenstown from Tralee, and they were brought into that town on Tuesday evening by a guard of 30 constables. The mob cheered the prisoners and stoned the police. In consequence of this excitement a large party of the 6th Dragoons and 50 police were sent there from Limerick, while the constabulary from other parts of the county were drafted into the town.

DROGHEDA, July 23.—Four of the prisoners recently sentenced in Dundalk to five years' penal servitude on a charge of treason-felony, were escorted by an armed party of police from the county jail at Dundalk to Mountjoy Prison. Their names are Laurence and Luke Fullam, Robert May, and Patrick Wall. A number of the Drogheda constabulary, in charge of Head-Constable Coghlan, were present (armed) on the platform of the railway, while the train conveying the prisoners passed through.

There are ten young men 'suspects' in our jail at present. There is no special crime against any of them. Numerous others of their class have been admitted to bail in several parts of the country, and turned out of prison. Even in our own city this has been done with good results, the parties admitted to bail having returned to their employment, and are now sensible citizens, 'wiser and better men' We think it would be well if government let out the present batch also.—*Waterford News*.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin appeared on Wednesday, July 24th, in his robes at the bar of the house at the time for the presentation of petitions, and presented a petition from the Corporation of Dublin asking the house to take into consideration the requirements of the Catholic population of Ireland with respect to collegiate and university education.

DISPERSING AN ORANGE DEMONSTRATION.—A correspondent of the *Freeman*, writing from Derry on July 14th, says:—Perhaps one of the most amusing incidents attendant on the celebration of the orange anniversary of the 12th occurred near Eglinton, near Bluff, within a few miles of this city. On that day a small body of Orangemen numbering about thirty, contrary to their natural instincts and the strict observance of that first law of nature, self preservation, for which they are remarkable, had the temerity to march through a part of that country known as Muff Glen which has always hitherto been held sacredly free from such insulting displays—in fact, where the hoof of an Orangeman as such had never trodden. Fancy then the excitement and exasperation of the Celtic inhabitants of this rural spot at finding their peace and quiet disturbed by the tramp of a lot of fellows in semi-military array, marching to the sound of most discordant music, with banners flying, shots firing, and other noisy demonstrations usual on such occasions amongst those gentry. The fact is, the Celtic flesh and blood could not stand it, and in a very short time when it was known the Orangemen were approaching several hundred men from the surrounding country were collected at Tamherin bridge, determined to prevent such intrusion on their territory, heretofore hallowed by the absence of Orange processions or similar demonstrations. As the devoted followers of the great and good King William approached the bridge, the assembled crowd of Celts poured on them like a 'wolf on the fold' with a sort of war whoop that I cannot attempt to describe, as it has been described to me 'but if there was not 'mounting in hot haste the steel' there was skeddaddling in hot haste on all sides that the unfortunates could make to get away from the infuriated inhabitants of the Glen: but to no avail; escape was impossible, and pay they must for their mad rashness in venturing where their brethren in their maddest enthusiasm never ventured before. They were kicked and cuffed, and their guns, and rifles and drums, and Orange flags, and other paraphernalia of the brotherhood taken from them and destroyed before their eyes. Some ran for refuge into houses in the neighborhood, but they were ignominiously dragged out to undergo punishment, and some had to undergo the humiliation of going on their knees to ask pardon, and promise never again to come firing and drumming into the locality.

BARON HUGHES AND HIS ORANGEMEN.—The grand jury of the county Tyrone have received a sharp lecture from Baron Hughes, on the subject of malicious incendiarism and Orangism, which, it is to be hoped, will make some impression upon their minds. The learned Baron, in the course of his remarks, spoke as follows:—

'Gentlemen, the calendar of prisoners for trial is not always a true test of the state of the country. It presents a record of the charges against individuals and it also sets forth the offences committed in the country; so that it can be seen whether the arrests are proportionate to the entire number of crimes committed. Now, the county Inspector represents to me, through his report, that within the last six months—since the last assizes—there have been no less than fourteen cases of malicious conflagration—a crime of a most serious nature not only involving the destruction of property, but possibly the lives or limbs of our fellow-subjects. On the other hand, the county Inspector represents that there has been less than ten cases of party processions. These processions are just as illegal as the malicious burnings, and it appears to me that there has been a total failure of justice in having any person arrested in connexion with these offences. Now, it behoves you all, as country gentlemen, to see that these cases do not occur. With respect to the crime of incendiarism, it is usually perpetrated at night, committed in secret, and generally by one person, through some malicious motive, without an accomplice, and under circumstances that render it almost impossible for the police to effect the arrest of the party who may have committed the offence. The County Inspector also states, with regard to the other class of crime to which I have referred—illegal processions—that no less than ten of these offences have been committed. This crime, which you do not find in England, and therefore, I cannot give you any example of that class of offences, I know not whether they are committed by imbeciles, or by any persons who go about the country regardless of law and order; but I offer these remarks for your consideration, believing, as I do,

that every gentleman in that box—every gentleman whom I have the honor of addressing—in personally and locally interested in the peace and tranquillity of your district. It is to you I appeal and I ask you to try and put these things right and prevent, by your local influence, the repetition of these crimes. I know this class of offence is in every county in Ulster. I have made myself master of this subject, and I find that these crimes are nowhere committed so frequently as in this county. I, therefore, appeal to you, gentlemen, to use your influence, as you are all interested, to prevent the commission of these offences. Use your influence with the better class, who join in these illegal processions, and teach them, by their loyalty, to show an example to the lower class, who commit the crime of incendiarism, to which I have already alluded.'

DROGHEDA.—The following singular accident has been the cause of much general conversation in this town for the last two or three days:—It appears that a gentleman residing in our town, of the highest respectability, and an acquaintance of his, entered the residence of the former, unexpectedly, the hall-door being at the time open, when they came upon a strange man, who was recognized to be no other than the redoubted Colonel Leonard an Irish American, who was supposed to have headed the insurgents at the Fenian rising in Drogheda, in March last. The stranger fled towards the back door, it is said, and got into the yard, when the police were at once sent for; but ere they had arrived he had opened a side gate leading to another street. How he got provided with a key for a latter operation is a mystery; for the key of the wicket was still in the house, and it is rarely opened. The fugitive was observed to run very rapidly when outside, and disappeared in a short time. That the man was the Fenian general in question, the police entertain little doubt, as they have been on the look out for him since March. It is supposed that the servants who are all females, have concealed him on the premises since the rising. No trace of the man has since been had.—*Northern Whig*.

A destructive fire occurred on Friday night, July 20th, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the ship-building yard of Messrs. Walpole, Webb and Bewly, North wall, Dublin which unfortunately was not discovered until the devastating element had made considerable ravages amongst the inflammable materials of the engine-room, &c. To cut off the flames from the adjoining buildings, which were contained large quantities of petroleum, oil, tar, and other explosive materials, Captain Ingram, and the Brigade, with the Messrs. O'Connor, turned their attention, which was all that could be done, notwithstanding that all the appliances of the steam engine water carts, &c., were brought into immediate requisition. Fully 200 men will be temporarily thrown out of employment by the catastrophe.

On Friday, July 19, an inquest was held by Dr. Hamilton, the coroner, near Strabane, Co. Tyrone, on the body of a young man, a schoolmaster, named James McDevitt, who lost his life under the following melancholy circumstances:—It appears that on the previous Tuesday, McDevitt, and another young man named James McDowell, went to a neighboring rabbit warren at the early hour of three o'clock in the morning to shoot rabbits, and took up a concealed position in the grips of a ditch, outside the wood, where they expected the rabbits to show themselves. Unfortunately, however, another man named Robert Gibson had taken up a position for the same purpose in an angle of the gripe, considerably higher, up and out of view of the others, neither party being aware of the presence of the other, and, of course ignorant of their relative proximity to each other. After some time lying in wait McDevitt made some motion which showed his head partially over the brambles and weeds in which he was concealed. Gibson, who was about thirty or forty yards distance in ditch, mistook McDevitt's head for a rabbit and fired lodging the contents of his gun in the back of his head, whereby his skull was fractured. He lingered in great agony until the 10th. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ACCIDENT AT THE CLIFFS, TRAMORE.—On Saturday afternoon, July 13, five boys, whose ages varied from seven to twelve years, in making a short passage, from the Gentleman's Cove to Lady Elizabeth's Cove, Tramore Bay, proceeded to scale the cliffs intervening. They ascended about 100 feet from the beach, when the ground being very loose, two of the lads fell on the rocks, one having his thigh broken and his head cut; the other sustaining internal injury. These two are Killy and Hanassay. A younger lad named Killy, brother of the former, clung to the cliff, and was rescued by the coast guard.—*Waterford News*.

Dr. White, city coroner, Dublin, held an inquest on Friday, July 26th, on the body of a child aged seven years, named William Hanningway at Steven's Hospital, whose death was caused by drowning in the river Liffey, at King's-bridge. It appeared that the boy had been sitting on the quay-wall with his younger brother, when he accidentally fell in. A boat man, named Luke Power, endeavored to rescue him, but he was not got out of the water for fifteen minutes, when life was extinct. The verdict was in accordance with the facts.

Lieutenant Colonel Tottenham, M.P., has written to the Chairman of the Wexford board of guardians, stating his readiness to support the prayer of the petition adopted by the board, praying that county cess may be levied on landlords as well as tenants in Ireland.

We rejoice to hear that Mr. Bryan Archdeacon Cody has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Kabuan, under our distinguished fellow-citizen, his Excellency John Pope Hennessy, Governor.—*Cork Reporter*.

Edward Casey, Esq., has been appointed a magistrate of the borough of Cork.

R. M. Waithman, Esq., D.L., has been appointed a magistrate for the county of Galway on the recommendation of the lieutenant of that county.

The author of 'A Walking Tour Round Ireland in 1855,' a work which has been much praised, pronounces the following verdict upon the Protestant Church in Ireland:—'I am myself a Protestant and the son of a clergyman of the Church of England, and all my present and future hopes and fears are mixed up with this faith; yet I declare that I would sooner see the Roman Catholic faith prevail in Ireland in the same active manner as I witnessed in France, Brittany, and Normandy, than the present dead-alive Protestantism.'

The *Dublin Nation* contains the following:—'Information is wanted of Hugh McGreilly, who left Lisidillon, Londonderry, in 1847. When last heard of, in 1853, he was in Safe Harbor, State of Pennsylvania. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by any of the Catholic clergymen, Water-side, Londonderry.'

The Dublin *Nation* contains the following:—'Information is wanted of Patrick Hanlon, of North-wall, Dublin, who left that city on the 7th April, 1858, in the ship *Rienzi*, bound for Melbourne. When last heard of, in August, 1858, he had arrived there. Please address Edward Hanlon, 46 North-wall, Dublin.'

The rough weather has seriously interfered with the herring fishery along the eastern coast.

The Ovarian grand jury have appointed a London doctor as medical officer of the joint lunatic asylum of Monaghan and Carran. Ireland in the opinion of these territorial flankers, could not supply professional ability competent for the position. Mr. Anthony O'Reilly, of Baltraena, J.P., D.P., asked the foreman, Mr. Burrows, why an Irish medical gentleman was not elected? Mr. John E. Vernon—'Because he could not teach the lunatics the English cockney accent. The appointment of the English doctor was affirmed.—*Drugs*.'

Some apprehension was entertained that the recent heavy rains would injure the crops; but so far as Ulster is concerned these apprehensions are unfounded, and, instead of damage, great benefit has resulted. The *Northern Whig* in a special report on the subject, states:—'That flax, which was drooping considerably and stunted in appearance, has freshened greatly, and in some cases now gives promise of a fair crop. It can hardly be said that a generally large yield of flax can be expected upon, or that it will be on the whole, even perhaps at average one; but there is every appearance that now it will be much better than was at one time anticipated. Should the weather prove favorable, it is likely that the in-gathering will be general in the course of two or three weeks. Oats also have been much improved by the recent rains; the yield of straw must now be much better than was last week expected. In some districts however, where the crop was pretty heavy, a good deal of it has been laid by the rain, and it will require dry weather and favoring winds to restore it. In one or two places the crops have been hopelessly damaged by floods. Indeed, in some districts farmers are already shaking their heads and hinting that they have already had enough, if not too much, of the wet; but on the whole the prospects are good. Probably turnips have benefited most by the recent rain. It came, indeed, just in time to save them; and in every case they have now got a fresh and vigorous appearance. Late hay has suffered somewhat by the wet but not as yet to a serious extent. Haymaking, however, has, of course, been greatly retarded by the unsettled weather. Wheat in general looks well; and potatoes are universally reported on favorably—good crops and no taint of disease.'

Within the last few days, on the farm of a man named Thomas McGarry, residing at Aughamore, near Grand, Longford, there was discovered a curious relic in the shape of a wooden house, which is constructed of black bog oak. It was found under water in an exhausted bog at a considerable depth beneath the surface. It measures twenty-three by ten, and consists of eight very strong beams ranging in length from ten to thirteen feet, which are supported by cross beams of great strength and firmly jointed. The side beams are firmly morticed as if intended for uprights. In the interior of this house there was a large trough which appears to have been scooped out of one solid block, and has a hole at one end, as it would seem for the purpose of letting off some liquid matter; there was also a cover for it, and there was a flooring consisting of some hardened matter. The house was necessarily taken asunder in the process of raising, but McGarry has very properly preserved the parts, which are in good sound condition and can be put together. Of course it will be for antiquarians to speculate on the probable age and purpose of this wooden structure.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is expected that the Select Committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Act will give in their report early next week. They are likely to recommend the repeal of the Act and of the clause of the Catholic Emancipation Act which forbids the assumption of any titles held in the Established Church. A curious document, issued in direct contravention of this clause by the Queen's command, has been forwarded to the chairman of the committee since the last meeting. It is the order of precedence settled by her Majesty on the occasion of her State visit to Ireland in 1849, and it places—'the Roman Catholic Primate and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin' next in rank to the Chancellor, and immediately before the Duke of Leinster and the Cabinet Ministers. There has seldom, if ever, been a committee of either House that have come so quickly to an end of their labor. The number of witnesses examined has only been seven—viz., Mr. Justice O'Hagan; Mr. Harting, solicitor, of Lincoln's Inn-Fields; Mr. Hope Scott, Q. C.; Archbishop Manning; Bishop Ullathorne, of Birmingham; the Bishop of Kerry; and the Rev. Dr. Brady, an Irish Protestant clergyman. The testimony of all these—and of none more strongly than the last named—is unanimously in favor of the onerous Act being repealed. It was contemplated to examine the Right Reverend Dr. Brown, O.S.B. Bishop of Menorca and Newport, the senior bishop in England, who was ordained a priest more than fifty years ago, and consecrated a bishop more than twenty-five years back. But this venerable prelate, not being in very good health, and having a very large and very poor diocese to attend to, begged to be excused attending in London, and the next senior bishop, Dr. Ullathorne, took his place. A full report of the last day's examination of witnesses will be found in another column of our paper.—*Weekly Register*.

BRIGANDAGE IN LONDON.—We have heard of late sad accounts of the state of the Pope's dominions. They were overrun by brigands who formed their homes in the woods and mountains, swooped down upon plain and city, and carried off with them a rich booty, or a captive to be redeemed by a heavy ransom. The papers were full of these reports, and the Holy Father was called before their august tribunals, judged, condemned, and sentenced to despotism. Because he could not lay his hand *insulter* upon some score or two of Garibaldians in the mountains, he was pronounced unfit to govern—was requested at once to retire whither he might do so without dishonor, and so let Victor Emmanuel, whose hetero-geneous kingdom is swarming with malcontents and brigands, step into the vacant throne. For a time the English papers were full of Italian brigandage; but lately they have forgotten all about it, and have had to devote their attention to a matter nearer home. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones; and the English journals have found out the truth of the old saying. Whilst they were in the very act of flinging stones at the Pope they suddenly felt the glass rattling about their own ears. Brigandage in Italy was forgotten and lost sight of, in the sudden realization of brigandage at home. From time to time the streets of London have been in the hands of thieves and robbers, but the most startling and audacious robberies that have been perpetrated occurred during the past week. Highwaymen once had possession of our roads; and garroters were, a few years ago, in full force in London. Only last year the mob took possession of Hyde Park and destroyed the flowers and palings, but then life and private property were, as a rule respected. It was last week, when the militia were out for exercise, that the roughs of London became highwaymen, garroters and robbers in the mid-day, and in the streets of London. Following the soldiers came a motley hybrid crowd of thieves who attacked every decent person that met them. Women standing at their own doors were assaulted and robbed, and one person testified to witnessing no less than sixty such robberies committed by one gang of ruffians; and this they did almost with impunity. The police seem to have been powerless to defend the peaceful citizens against their aggressors. This allied army of garroters and pickpockets marched unopposed through the streets, and carried on their infamous work without any fear of interruption. What was one policeman against so many, and what could he do when surrounded by a gang of brutal men, who, savage as they usually are, became more ferocious at the sight of a policeman? But even if they want to avoid the police, they have but to watch the guar-

dian of the peace upon his beat, and they can tell for certain where he is, and where he is sure not to be. Now this army of brigands took complete possession of some of the streets of London, and in one day committed atrocities and perpetrated robberies, the like of which have not been witnessed in Italy during the course of many years.

But lest these incidents that we have been commenting on should be considered exceptional, we look down the police reports again and on Tuesday at one office (Clerkenwell) we find three cases of street outrage recorded. One of these was especially worthy of note, as showing to how low a depth of unmanliness these brutes have fallen. A lady was passing along a street in Islington, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, in the midst of a glorious June sunshine, when five men (we mean brues) attacked her. Three of them held her from behind and two came in front and nearly strangled her in their endeavors to forcibly tear a watch-chain from her neck. The two latter fellows were after a sturdy resistance captured, and have been committed for trial. Comment on this is needless, but henceforth let us have no more nonsense and rhodomontade about Papal brigandage.

'Doctor, cure yourself!' John Bull look at home, and when you feel inclined to talk about Italian brigandage and Papal misgovernment, think of the streets of London, and make them safe to the traveller, at least in broad daylight.—*London Univers*, June 15.

THE SHEFFIELD AUDIENCE AT THE RECENT INQUIRY.—The *Sheffield Independent* publishes the following letter from Mr. Overend, the chief examiner in the late inquiry at Sheffield, which it says has been called forth by the following passage in a paragraph of the *Pull Muli Gazette*, which was quoted by the *Times* and some other newspapers:—'The roar of laughter with which the audience in the Sheffield Court-room received the confessions of outrage and slaughter.'

'My DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter, in which you direct my attention to the passage in the *Pull Muli Gazette*, which states that the audience at the late Trades-Union Inquiry received with bursts of merriment the recent frightful disclosures, I am bound to say that it is impossible to have written a statement more thoroughly at variance with the truth than this.

The conduct of the audience, during the whole investigation, was, without a single exception, the most orderly and creditable; and it was an unintentional omission on my part that I did not thank them before concluding our sittings for their quiet and reputable demeanour.

(Signed) 'WILLIAM OVEREND'

RECOGNITION OF THE ORIGINATORS OF TELEGRAPHY.—The Albert Medal of the Society of Arts has this year been awarded to Mr. W. Fothergill Cooke and Professor Charles Wheatstone, F.R.S., in recognition of their joint labours in establishing the first electric telegraph. The first Albert Medal was awarded, in 1864 to Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., for his great services to arts, manufactures, and commerce, in the creation of the penny postage and for his other reforms in the postal system of this country, the benefits of which have, however, not been confined to this country, but have extended over the civilised world. The second medal was awarded, in 1865, to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, for distinguished merit in promoting, in many ways by his personal exertions the international progress of arts, manufactures, and commerce, the proofs of which are afforded by his judicious patronage of art, his enlightened commercial policy, and especially by the abolition of passports in favour of British subjects. The third medal was awarded, in 1866, to Professor Faraday, D.C.L., F.R.S., for his discoveries in electricity, magnetism, and chemistry, which in their relation to the industrial of the world, have so largely promoted arts manufactures, and commerce.

An attempt was lately made to blow up a theatre at Exeter. The representative, the lessee, visited the place at 8 o'clock, and saw that everything was safe. Two hours afterwards a little girl who lives in the house attached to the theatre noticed a light inside the pit door. She gave an alarm, and the police, with some persons connected with the theatre, arrived. It was then discovered that the gas had been turned on in all parts of the house, and two burners at the pit and box entrances lit. Had this continued two hours longer, a terrible explosion must have occurred. The keys of the doors at the box entrance, which were hung just inside, were missing, and they must have been stolen when the pit door was open in the day.

The London and North-western Railway Company are pushing railway travelling to perfection. They are about putting on the line between London and Liverpool long cars such as are used in this country, and they have made arrangements that, without stopping the engine at certain places may take in a supply of water. It has been effected in this way, an artesian well has been dug, and the water is conducted from it to troughs between the rails. From these troughs the tenders as they rush along, by means of pipes on inclined planes, will feed itself, and thus avoiding any stoppage. An express train can accomplish the distance between the two places, more than two hundred miles—in four hours and a quarter.

Queen Victoria has many more Pagan and Mohammedan than Christian subjects. In fact, a census of the British Empire would give this curious result—The greatest number of British subjects are Pagans, the next numerous class is composed of Mohammedans, next are the Roman Catholics, the Protestants being the fourth and least numerous class, and if these are divided, the Church of England will be still in the minority; the remarkable fact of the smallest religious division governing all the rest. This statement will startle many people, and none more than Englishmen; but a reference to the figures will prove its verity.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—London, Aug. 8, midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, promised to submit to the House before the close of the present session, the correspondence which had passed between the British Government and that of the United States in regard to the *Alabama* case, and all other documents bearing on the case. In the House of Lords, in accordance with the understanding arrived at yesterday evening, the Reform Bill was read for a third time and passed.

THE REFORM BILL.—In the House of Lords last night, the amendment to the Reform Bill increasing the basis of the lodger franchise from ten pounds to fifteen pounds per annum was reconsidered and rejected. Before adjourning, the House of Lords agreed to pass the Reform Bill to its third reading to-night.

The London *Owl* hints that Ministers will not proceed farther with the Parks Bill this Session. The same paper says that the Committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill are likely to recommend the repeal of the clause of the Catholic Emancipation Act which forbids the assumption of any titles held in the Established Church.

THE EARL OF DREY.—We regret to learn that Lord Drey is confined to his bed by an attack of gout. His lordship was attacked with the gout in his elbow and hand on Tuesday night, and it will afford his friends little satisfaction to learn that instead of the malady mitigating in intensity it has increased. It will be some days before he can resume his place in the House of Lords.

An extensive strike is going on among the colliers of the Oldham district, in England. Out of twenty-two pits, only six are working, and about nine hundred men, besides a large number of lads, are now idle, protesting against a reduction of two pence per ton in their wages.

A daring adventure has been performed by a crew of an American life raft. These gallant fellows, three in number, brought over the raft from New York in forty-three days. No better evidence could be afforded of the utility of this invention for purposes of saving life at sea.

The little raft *Nonpareil*, which left New York on the 14th of June, arrived at Southampton on July 26. Captain Miller, her captain, and Messrs. Miller and Lawson, her crew, are well and much pleased with the performance of their little vessel. The *Nonpareil* will remain in Southampton for a short time, and then proceed to her destination, Havana.

The *Glasgow Morning Journal* reports a serious accident which occurred at the Johnstone National Games on July 13. The 'grand stand,' with nearly two thousand people, fell, and several persons were severely injured. No lives were lost.

A cemetery was lately flooded near Manchester, and the loose, sandy soil was so much disturbed that several recently interred coffins and their contents floated away. However, all the bodies were eventually recovered.

The Liverpool *Albion* states that a servant girl, residing in a family near that town, has unexpectedly come into a fortune of \$1,000,000, by the death of a relative in a British colony.

Ten thousand pounds were taken from the India fund and spent for a grand ball in honor of the Sultan at London. At the same time thousands of persons are starving to death in India.

The Registrar-General for Scotland mentions in his tenth dated annual report that in 1864, the illegitimate births were 9.9 in every 100 births. In the north-eastern divisions they were 15.5 per cent.

The Emperor Maximilian's body has been embalmed and brought to Vera Cruz, whence it will be conveyed to Europe.

UNITED STATES.

The Rev. W. McClosky, D.D., Rector of the American College in Rome, has been appointed successor to the late Bishop of Louisville. All who know the Rev. gentleman will rejoice at this, but those particularly so, who wish to see the ecclesiastical province of Cincinnati prosperous and its suffragans in zealous union with their metropolitan.—*Catholic Telegraph*.

Col. John Bauskett of Columbus, S.C. was baptised and received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. J. J. O'Connell, pastor of this city. He received Holy Communion on the 20th ultimo, from the hands of Rev. L. P. O'Connell, (brother of the former) Col. Bauskett is a native of this State, and ranked amongst the first jurists of the country. For half a century he was one who helped to direct the policy of the State, and give her an intellectual prominence over her sister States. Col. Bauskett is over 70 years of age and is still in the full possession of a vigorous and richly cultivated mind. May God grant that others may follow the example he has set them.—*Charleston Gazette*.

THE INDIANS AND FATHER DE SNET.—At Yankton I was informed that Father de Snet had sent word to the Ojibwa that he desired a conference; that they had sent back word that they respected him but that they did not desire peace, for they had been driven westward until scarcely an Indian was left East of the Missouri River. They were driven to death, they said, and they would fight till death. If the white man would take away his railroads and steamboats, and stay East of the Missouri, they would be quiet; but if not, they did not want peace.—*Cor. N. W. Chronicle*.

The daily papers announce the death of Colonel Peck, an esteemed citizen of Washington. He was received into the church on his death bed by Rev. Mr. Keane, of St. Patrick's. A zealous layman of our city, who earnestly practices what our holy faith teaches, was under God, the happy instrument of the conversion.—*Washington Chronicle*.

The Catholic community in New York are erecting, at a cost of \$375,000, an asylum, designed for male orphan children, and for those who are half orphans, under the age of seven years.

A Catholic priest, the Rev. Mr. Marco, La Crosse, Wis., recently paid a visit to the Paris Exposition. During the period of his stay, the Empress of the French presented the rev. gentleman with a solid gold chalice 21 inches high, and bearing the most curious and elaborate ornamentations.

Advices from Washington state that Secretary Stanton has resigned under protest and his place is filled pro tem by Gen. Grant. It seems that the president sent a communication yesterday morning, to Mr. Stanton suspending him from his office as Secretary of War and instructing him to hand over all records and books &c. &c., to Gen. Grant who was instructed to act in the meantime. Instructions were at the same time sent to Gen. Grant directing him to take charge.

Mr. Stanton attempted to protest against his removal upon the ground that without any legal course the executive had no power to force him to resign. However, as the General commanding the army of the United States had accepted the appointment he submitted under protest to superior force. General Grant has therefore assumed charge of the War Department, and appeared at a meeting of the cabinet.

The *Marion (Ohio) Mirror* of July 2 says that Mrs. Richardson, near that town, had missed her little boy, and went out in the garden to hunt for him. To her horror she saw the little fellow, eight months old, literally enveloped in the folds of a monster snake. She heroically seized the snake in her hands and tore it loose. No sooner was he loose, however, than he made for the mother, ferociously, and coiled himself about her person, attempting to strangle her as he did the boy. She again seized him, disengaged herself from him, and killed him with an axe. The little child swelled up for several days but has finally recovered. The snake is what is called the 'blue racer,' which does not bite, but strangles. It measured ten feet.

Sixty boxes of the skeletons of fallen soldiers are lying on Anolston Island awaiting the coming of the burial corps to be interred in the cemetery at Arlington. There are nothing left of the remains, except the dry bones, and in some instances the legs and arms are missing.

FRANKFORT, August 15.—Last night a disastrous fire broke out in the Domkirch Roman Catholic Cathedral of this city, a structure of great antiquity, dating from the year A. D. 1425, and famous for its architectural beauty and historical associations. All the elaborate decorations of the interior were destroyed and the walls, roof, and tower so badly injured that it will be necessary to take the whole building down.

The jury, into whose hands the case of Surratt was committed, has been discharged, without agreeing to a verdict. The indictment against the prisoner was for murder. It is thought that when the case is again tried, it will be altered to conspiracy to murder.

WASHINGTON, 15th.—An official letter from our Consul at Vera Cruz, dated August 1st, gives information of the arrival of Santa Anna at that port on the 29th ult. The order of the Mexican government is to confine him in the castle of San Juan de Ulla.

A citizen of Washington claims that after devoting years to the subject of aerial navigation he had perfected a plan by which he can transport passengers and mails from Washington to New York in three hours. All he now requires is money.

A report from Charleston, S.C., states that the crops in nearly every district in the middle and upper sections of the state are in fine condition. Several members of the Chicago Board of Trade, have been arrested for gambling in grain.