

**ORANGEMEN IN THE MUFF GLEN.**—On both Sunday and Monday, this glen, which is situated about four miles from Derry, on the county Derry side of the river, presented an extremely lively and warlike appearance. The district, which is almost exclusively Catholic, is, as the saying in Derry goes, inhabited by the "best men in Ireland's ground" and I am sure your readers will readily admit the truth of this when they recall to memory the manner in which they treated the Orangemen who had the audacity to enter their peaceable and Catholic abode during the "Twelfth" of last year. Enraged at the treatment then received, which they were then powerless to resist, they having first got out of the spider's net, into which they had unwittingly ventured—made very high-sounding threats as to what they should do on the "Twelfth" of the following year, when they would have assembled all their "brethren" of the surrounding districts stung with "high-sounding" indignation at the many indignities they had silently to bear, without a single murmur being heard, these "heroes" of "his-the-ground" notoriety promised to enter this "Twelfth" even, though it should be, through the very hearts of the Glen boys! How far they have kept that promise let your readers note. The "Glen boys," having anticipated that they would execute the assurance "solemnly" pledged, issued out their summons for help, which it is needless to say, was quickly responded to. On Sunday night, and during the whole of Monday, numbers might be seen going from Derry, some in boats, which they engaged at the quay, others by the direction of the Old-hill, Water-side, which was known as a "near cut" to the Glen, which they quickly reached, whilst the sturdy mountaineers of Banishowen, so far famed in the songs and legends of the country, lent their assistance to their friends on the other side of the river. Boats plied to and from conveying the persons of that "magic bound" barony. A large number, which increased hourly, being now assembled a place of rendezvous was soon appointed, which taken in a military point of view, could not be surpassed, as the "besieged" were quite secure, whilst the "besiegers" were exposed to the full charge of the enemy. Here the "Glen boys" and their friends stood in defence of their lives and properties, as well as to put an end for ever—at least in that part of the country—to one of the foulest bases that have ever torn and disgraced our nation, and which, though of only one year's growth in that locality, has already produced bitter fruits of discord. Their position being impregnable from the very nature of the place, and a full view of the bridge which leads into the glen opening a little further from them, where scouts were placed who watched the movements on the other side, ready to report them as soon as undertaken, they drew themselves into battle order. However, the authorities at last succeeded in "pouring oil on the troubled waters" for the Orangemen, apprised of the entrenchment of the "enemy," lent a willing ear to the exhortations of the police, and did not dare to lay a single foot on Tannabaran Bridge, but took their stand on the other side of it, just at its extremity. As Orange flags were displayed by one party, the other, not to be outdone, raised green. Shots were fired from the rival "camps," and challenges for a day and be done with it by one party only. It is needless to say the Orangemen did not accept, but rather obeyed the advice of the police, and dispersed quietly, which example was soon followed by those on their side who had gathered for the protection of themselves and their friends, and thus the country was saved from one of the fiercest conflicts party work ever evoked.

**WYR ISLAND LOVES ENGLAND.**—England had for ages, from motives of different degrees of unworthiness made her yoke heavy upon Ireland. According to a well known computation, the whole land of the island had been confiscated three times over. Part had been taken to enrich powerful Englishmen, and their Irish adherents; part to form the endowment of a hostile hierarchy; the rest has been given away to English and Scotch colonists, who held and were intended to hold it as a garrison against the Irish. The manufacture of Ireland, except the linen manufacture, which is chiefly carried on by these colonists, were deliberately crushed for the avowed purpose of making more room for those of England. The vast majority of the native Irish—all who professed the Roman Catholic religion—were in violation of the faith pledged to the Catholic army of Limerick despoiled of all their political and most of their civil rights, and were left in existence only to plough or dig the ground; and pay rent to their taskmasters. A nation which treats its subjects in this fashion, cannot we expect to be loved by them. It is not necessary to discuss the circumstances of extenuation which an advocate might more or less justly urge to excuse these iniquities to the English conscience. Whatever might be their value in our own eyes, in those of the Irish they had not; and could not have any extenuating virtue. Short of actual depopulation and desolation; or the direct personal enslaving of the inhabitants, little was omitted which could give a people cause to execrate its conquerors.—*England and Ireland, by John Stuart Mill.*

**MR. REARDEN AND REPEAL OF THE UNION.**—Mr. Rearden is not a man whose opinions any one is bound to respect, and his "last word" in Parliament this year will probably merely subject him to the derision of the party to which, as he proved to Mr. Gladstone, he is devotedly attached. Nevertheless Mr. Rearden deserves the credit of being the only Liberal who has had the courage to put the logical termination of Mr. Gladstone's policy in two words. The Repeal of the Union, and the virtual separation of England and Ireland, are measures which can be justified by the very arguments which Mr. Gladstone uses to sustain his Irish Church policy, and moreover, they are the only measures which would satisfy the discontented classes in Ireland. If we must abolish the Irish Church because its existence gives offence to a certain proportion of the people, we ought to Repeal the Union, which is still greater offence, and so remove a real and tangible "badge of conquest." Mr. Rearden recognises the obligations which would afterwards lie upon the Liberal party when he boldly proposes a severance of the malcontents in Ireland, let us begin with the beginning, and declare Ireland independent. No statesman would at present dare to propose that, but Mr. Rearden is anything but a statesman, and he has no reputation that he need be afraid very much to lose. He can, therefore, safely march in advance of his party. Twenty years ago, if he had brought forward Mr. Gladstone's present proposals, everybody would have called them rash, ill-timed, and revolutionary. Under the pressure of some future necessity Mr. Gladstone may eventually come up to Mr. Rearden's standpoint. At present the follower has only given a striking hint with reference to the management of constituencies. The representative of an Irish constituency "beards" the British Parliament on the last day of the session, and demands the Repeal of the Union. Very few members have made their canvass smooth by so adroit a stroke as that.—*London Standard.*

A correspondent informs us that on Sabbath evening last the Orangemen of Coalisland, Killyman, Stoughton, and Newmillis, assembled near the last named place, and burned Mr. Gladstone in effigy. The effigy was got up in the most ridiculous costume—the prevailing color being green; and, having been placed on a low wall was shot at, and afterwards burned amid great cheering.—*Northern Whig.*

A tailor named Collins lost his life in Newry on Wednesday; three men having assaulted him, from the effects of which he expired in a few minutes. Two of the assailants are in custody. They are also tailors.

We regret to state that a fire broke out on Saturday at Westland street, near the New Barracks in the workshop of Mr. Michael McDonough builder, which resulted in the death of a carpenter named Anderson employed on the premises.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

It is stated that the Duke of Edinburgh will start in October next on a cruise in H. M. S. Galatea, round the world. This trip is expected to last one year and ten months.

The freedom of the City of Edinburgh is to be conferred on Lord Napier of Magdala.

The Government officials at Liverpool, issued their monthly report of the emigration from the Mersey on the 1st inst. From the statistics we learn that under the Act five ships sailed to Canada with 1,773 passengers, of whom 768 were English, 95 Irish, and 910 foreigners. No Scotch.

The Pall Mall Gazette in reviewing the work of the late parliamentary session thinks it is "vain to look on either side for real principles, true leaders or loyalty of any kind but such as is seen in a wrecking ship when the crew begin to eye particular hen coops and to think of the spirit-rum."

In the late Session 130 public Acts were passed, against 146 in the preceding Session.

The British Post Office.—The progress of the post office system in Britain is still of the most gratifying description. The amount of correspondence is very formidable. In 1866, the number of letters which passed through the post office in England and Wales was 623,400,000, an increase of 4.37 per cent. on the previous year, or about 30 letters to each of the population. In Scotland, there were 70,100,000, or about 28.8 to each individual, showing an increase of 4.35 per cent. on the previous year; while in Ireland the number was 56,500,000, or 10 to each person. The total number was 750,000,000, as compared with 720,474,307 in 1865. During the same time, 101,784 185 newspapers passed through the office; and as much as ninety-five millions of dollars were paid in money orders.

On Saturday was issued the Act which received the Royal assent on the prorogation, to amend the law relating to appeals in the Divorce Court. Appeals to the House of Lords to be within one month, and no appeals to the House of Lords in undefended suits for dissolution of marriage unless by the leave of Court. Where there is no right to appeal the parties may marry again at any time after the pronouncing of the decree absolute. The Act has quasi retrospective operation.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle has been elected president of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, in the room of the late Lord Brougham.

Smuggling operations have increased at London and the out posts during the year 1867.

Sir James Ferguson, the Member of Parliament for Ayrshire, and under Secretary of State for India has been appointed Governor of South Australia; and Mr. Du Cane, Member of Parliament for North Essex, has been appointed Governor of Tasmania.—The English journals write approvingly of the appointments.

Mr. R. W. Rawson, C.B., now Governor of the Bahamas has been appointed Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands.

The harvest weather continues brilliant, the wheat is of first rate quality and condition, and the yield ample. Wheat has fallen in price ten shillings per quarter in ten days. Vegetables generally are scarce and dear.

Liverpool, August 13.—Intelligence has just been received in this city that the British ship Brian Borlome, Captain McLes, has been lost at sea. The ship sailed from the Port of Dublin about the 1st of August for Quebec. But few particulars of the disaster have been received, but enough is known to warrant the statement that, with the exception of Captain McLes and the first mate, all hands were drowned.

**EMIGRATION.**—We believe that emigration is a doubtful benefit—an almost certain loss; that under a better social system, under conditions which give more scope to industry and less protection to mere wealth, this country could not only hold all the people who are yearly added to its numbers, but could bear a far larger population than at present. Meanwhile another nation is gaining by the expatriation of our best hands. Economists admit that mechanical labor at least is part of a nation's capital; that wealth is as much contained in labor as it is in any other national object. It is not too much to say that every child ten years old represents an investment of at least £100. If this be so (and we believe that the estimate is under the mark) the United Kingdom is annually paying a tribute of £15,000,000 sterling to the United States in the shape of the labor exported to the American continent. We do not grudge this to the New World; but it may be worth while to think whether this tribute be not a loss to the Old—whether our social system is not thinning, to no good, those classes which form the most staple elements of the system itself.—*London Daily News.*

**A FATAL FALL AT FLAMBOURGH-HEAD.**—A party of young men, three in number took a boat from Bridlington Quay to Flamborough-head, and, after enjoying a very pleasant excursion, one of them attempted to climb the high and precipitous rocks which skirt the sea in that part. After ascending some distance, he became unsteady and was unable either to ascend further or descend. He called for his companions to come to his assistance, but scarcely had he done so than he lost his hold and fell upon his head from a height of about 150 feet. He received such injuries as caused his death in about 14 hours, and was never conscious after his fall. He was 20 years of age.

**EXPLOSION OF A COALPIT ENGINE.**—The boiler attached to the machinery of Bell's Mill coalpit, H. n. ley, the property of Earl Granville, exploded causing a large amount of damage to property, but happily attended by no immediate loss of life. One third of the boiler, which was an ordinary horizontal one with conical ends, and five feet in diameter, parted from the rest, and was carried a distance of five hundred yards when it fell in the Stelton Bar Ironworks, on a heap of iron rails, a number of which were shattered by the force of the fall. The remainder of the boiler was lifted from its bed and thrown back some 20 or 30 feet. The engine-house was blown down, and left a perfect wreck, and the machinery was irretrievably injured. The fireman, William Shaw, 19, was thrown some distance and fearfully scalded. The wonder is that a large number of persons were not killed or injured by the explosion. Several men were on the pit bank, and hundreds of persons were passing along the turnpike road, which is within 50 yards of the pit, but although bricks were flying about in showers, no one was struck or hurt except the fireman who on Saturday was not expected to live. The amount of damage done has not yet been ascertained, and the cause of the accident is also undetermined.

**EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION NEAR BIRMINGHAM.**—About two o'clock on Monday afternoon wreaths of smoke were observed rising from several places in Sutton Park, an extensive breadth of land covered with underwood and gorse, and extending from Erdington, a suburb of Birmingham, for several miles towards Lichfield. As several gipsy parties from Birmingham, about six miles distant, were known to be in the park, it was thought that the smoke might arise from the fires kindled by some of those parties, but in the course of half an hour it was painfully apparent that the gorse and underwood was on fire. Assistance was procured, and a fire engine from Erdington was promptly on the spot, but its services were of no avail. The fire gradually extended towards Little Aston, and fears were entertained that it would reach the coppices on that side. Assistance was procured, and the flames were prevented extending in that direction, but they proceeded in a more south westerly direction, and at four o'clock yesterday afternoon the flames had not been subdued. Some miles of ground are completely burnt up, and several large timber trees destroyed.

**THE GREAT FIRE AT GATESHEAD.**—A fire, the most destructive that has been experienced upon the Tyne for years, broke out in the Friar Goose Chemical Works, Gateshead, on Sunday afternoon, and destroyed manufacturing plant and other property estimated at £70,000. The Friar's Goose Works are the property of the Jarroo Chemical Company. They covered an area of 30 acres. The articles manufactured were alkali, bicarbonate of soda bleaching powder, &c., and in the process a series of sulphuric acid chambers were used, numbering about 30. These chambers were constructed of sheet lead, and were divided into six series, which contained in the aggregate about 2,500,000lb weight of sulphuric acid. On Sunday there were only two men employed about the works, and shortly before the fire the watchman had examined the chambers and works and found them safe. The woodwork of the roofs of the chambers had been newly tarred, and there is reason to think that the rays of the sun which were very hot on Sunday, set fire to the roof. The fire was first discovered at the south east end of the block. So immense was the mass of flame and the rapidity of the fire that the engines could do little else than circumscribe the area of its destructiveness. As the lead of the chambers melted sulphuric acid flowed out and streamed down to the Tyne in rivulets, burning the boots and clothes and even the flesh of any one who was unfortunate enough to step into it. This greatly contributed to extend the fire, as it impeded the men who were attempting to subdue the flames. When the fire was at its height an accident happened to Sergt. Bryson and Thompson, of the Gateshead police, and a young man named Kirton, belonging to Gateshead, who were knocked off a roof by a large lead pipe falling on it. They were thrown among the wreck below; and, besides hurts received by the fall, they were badly burnt by tumbling among the acid which had escaped from the chambers. Their injuries are dangerous. Eventually the fire was cut off by the firemen gutting or pulling down the intervening buildings. Between 400 and 500 workmen will be thrown out of employment.

**SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.**—A man, named James Goodhead, a tinplate worker, and a widower living in Pritchett-street, Birmingham, met with a singular accident which cost him his life a few days ago. He was scolding his daughter, a girl about twelve years of age, for making dust in sweeping the house. With an oath he told her she was like her dead mother; and attempted to strike her with the handle of the bowl he was at the moment engaged in repairing. In the act, however, his arm was cut by a sharp edge of a piece of tin soldered on to the bowl, and immediately blood spouted out from the wound like water from a pump, to use the words of his child. The deceased was taken to the General Hospital, and death took place on the 22nd inst.

**DANGEROUS SPORT.**—A case tried at the York assizes, on Thursday, illustrated the dangers arising from pigeon-shooting matches in the neighbourhood of towns. Mrs. Salmer, who lives at Middleboro', sought to recover compensation for the loss of her husband, a builder, 29 years of age whose death had been caused by the negligence of a youth 19 years of age the son of Mrs. Harris, who is connected with the firm of Messrs. Harris and Co., shipowners. There appears to have been some pigeon shooting in a field near Mrs. Harris's house her son being one of the firing party. Mr. Bulmer was standing behind the men shooting. Young Harris fired twice, and turned to fire a third time, but instead of hitting a bird he shot Mr. Bulmer dead on the spot. Mrs. Harris had offered to allow Mrs. Bulmer 5s. per week for two years, but she declined to accept, and brought the action. The jury awarded the plaintiff £750.

**COMPENSATION FOR THE LOSS OF AN EYE.**—At the Exeter assizes on Monday an engine driver named Dean brought an action against a farmer named Tucker for damages for a gunshot wound. The plaintiff was on his train en route for Bedford, when one eye was nearly destroyed. It was alleged that the defendant, who was pigeon shooting in company with other farmers, had fired the shot, but this was denied. Witnesses having been called on both sides the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff damages £200.

Another great fire is reported from Newcastle. The Friar's Goose Chemical Works, the property of the Mayor of South Shields was burnt down on the 3rd. The damage is estimated at £100,000. The fire is believed to have been spontaneous. It was principally confined to that part of the building in which the manufacture of sulphuric acid was carried on. Between two and three million pounds of the acid have been destroyed, or have flowed into the Tyne, killing the fish and polluting the water for miles round. Several policemen who made a daring attempt to cut the roof, so as to prevent the progress of the flames, were seriously injured by the fall of a portion of the slates and by the fumes of sulphuric acid. Five hundred men were thrown out of employment.

**STORY OF A LOST CHILD.**—At the Chapel Street Police Court, Dublin, a respectable-looking man named Harrison, who resides at Everton, Liverpool, appeared before the magistrate to ask his advice. From his statement it appeared that an infant child of his, aged about three, was taken away from the door of his house on the 14th, and no trace of its whereabouts could be found. The parents communicated, of course, with the Liverpool police, who advertised the circumstances, and forwarded bills to Dublin, amongst other places. One of these fell into the hands of Inspector Giles, who soon discovered that one of the metropolitan police had found a little girl who answered the description in a state of nudity, on the quays, a few days previously. The constable brought the child to Summer Hill Station and as she gave but an imperfect account of how she came to be in the position in which she was discovered, she was brought to the North Union Workhouse. Mr. Harrison was communicated with, and came at once to Dublin. With Inspector Giles he went to the North Union Workhouse, and to his joy discovered in the little "wail and stray" his daughter. The poor infant at once recognized her father, and embraced him with every mark of gladness. Mr. Harrison wanted to take away his child at once, but Mr. Weddick had to conform to the rules of the Poor Law Act, and to require proof that he was her parent before he would deliver her into his charge. His worship directed Mr. Harrison to make a declaration that the child held in the North Union was the same which had been taken away on the 14th instant, and had no doubt but that Mr. Weddick would at once gladly restore it to him. This having been done the applicant went away and soon regained his little daughter.

Steam corn cutting machines have cut down enormous quantities of wheat in the south of England during the last week. Had it not been for these machines a great delay would have been occasioned through want of labourers.

**AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND.**—Our advices from the east part of Norfolk state—"Harvest progresses rapidly; wheat crops in this locality unusually heavy. Barley is very light, steely, and wants a shower or two. A few miles from hence some has been sown off by sheep, and some never reached an ear. On the whole it must be a deficient crop." From the West Riding of Yorkshire, it was stated:—"The weather continues as dry and hot as ever, and the few turneps that missed the drought are now being taken in by the fly. Harvest work is proceeding rapidly, some early crops of oats being reaped, sold, and delivered, and sowing is following quickly after cutting of wheat, oats, and barley." From Lincolnshire, not far from Brigg, it was remarked:—"Harvest proceeds vigorously; but the very hot weather has brought on all the crops together, so that, although light, they can scarcely be cut down quickly enough, and wind has done much damage to

the ripe wheat and barley in some districts. The prospects of keep for stock is worse daily and hourly, and the turnips, what few there were, are rapidly succumbing to the grub and the heat. From the same county, neighborhood of Stamford, our advices run thus:—"Farmers are so fully occupied in the harvest field that they cannot make liberal deliveries yet of wheat. No fair estimate of the yield can as yet be formed; but from the few trustworthy statements made by our agricultural friends, the average of the county will be something to talk of in future years. On the light soils I fear that three quarters per acre may prove the extreme produce; but on deep clay, as also on march lands, six to seven quarters will be no exaggeration of the general yield.—Barley will prove a very light crop, but the quality of the samples already on market is fine, although steely. Oats and beans in this neighborhood are very deficient. The weather is all that can be desired for harvest work, but sorely detrimental to turnip pastures. From Devonshire:—"What, in all except our late districts, is mostly secured, in fine condition; it is unusual to nearly finish wheat harvest in July. Barley, oats, and beans are all ripe.—From Essex our advices run thus:—"The weather is still fine, though this week has not been so oppressively hot as of late. On the earliest farms wheat harvest is finished, and a considerable amount of new grain is at market; it is now certain that that which will recently be a matter of opinion or question is now a recognized fact, viz, that wheat is uncommonly good, both in quantity and quality, while spring corn and all kinds of roots are more or less a failure."—*Mark Lane Express, Aug. 3rd.*

**A NEW FRENCH CLAIM.**—The French papers speak of the revival of a claim against us of 65,000,000fr. The account of the transaction is thus given by the *Opinion Nationale*:—"In 1818 the French Government made to the English Government an advance of 130,000,000fr to indemnify the British subjects who suffered by the wars of the empire. This regulation of indemnities, bearing the date of the 20th of April, 1818, was made in addition to the Convention of the 20th of April, 1815. Instead of the arrangement stipulated in 1815, it was agreed in the arrangement of 1818, that if the sum of 130,000,000fr. was not sufficient to indemnify the British subjects who had claims, the French Government would make up the difference. It is as if France had said to the English Government:—'I advance you 130,000,000fr. to indemnify your subjects injured by the war; if the sum is not sufficient I will pay what is wanting; but on the other hand, if I give too much, you will restore the surplus. This is what is called a reciprocal contract (*contrat bilatéral*), the balance of which is settled after the auditing of the accounts.—The last time that M. Belmontet brought the question before the Corps Legislatif was on the 28th of June, 1866. M. Belmontet was powerful seconded by a man of rare talent, M. Charles de Saint Nexas who died recently in London, who had explained the whole question in a striking pamphlet, remarkable both from the point of view of law and from a literary point of view. M. de Saint Nexas had at the same time, acted on the public opinion of the press; so that the affair seemed to be quite ripe. Well, it is notorious that the British subjects injured by the war only received 65,000,000fr. indemnity as is clear from the definite report of the Liquidation Commission—a report presented on the 24th of July, 1820. The 65,000,000fr. which remained and were not distributed, were used among other things, to rebuild Buckingham Palace, the residence of the kings of England. The finance accounts are almost as well drawn up in England as in France; and hence any one may convince himself that the English Government, under the pretence of indemnifying its injured subjects, appropriated at our loss, 65,000,000fr. for its personal use.' The proposal for an investigation of the affair is put in a temperate way.—*London Review.*

The corporation of Liverpool has erected and opened to the public a plunge bath of great dimensions, at the small cost of \$25,000, and inaugurated it by a series of swimming-matches for prizes.

Railway engines have set fire to many wheat fields in the east and north of England, and caused their destruction.

UNITED STATES.

**BALTIMORE, August 16.**—CONSECRATIONS IN BALTIMORE.—The consecration of Rev. Thomas A. Becker, as Roman Catholic Bishop of the new See of Wilmington, and Rev. James Gibbons, as Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, took place at the Cathedral to-day. The ceremonies were most imposing and solemn. The cathedral was densely crowded, and thousands were unable to gain admittance.—Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, and Primate of the United States, acted as Consecrator; and the Very Rev. H. B. Conkers, V.G., as assistant priest; Deacons of Honour, Rev. Thomas Foley of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. McNierney of New York; Deacons of the Mass, Rev. E. P. Denney; Subdeacon of the Mass, Rev. H. M. Chapney; Masters of Ceremonies, Rev. S. Ferte, Rev. W. Lequere, Rev. L. M. Rince; Notary, Rev. James A. Corcoran, Right Rev. John B. Gill, Bishop of Richmond, and Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Wheeling, acted as assistants to Bishop Becker and Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, and Right Rev. Michael Dominic, of Pittsburgh, acted as assistants to the Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina. There were also present Right Rev. J. Roosevelt Bayler, Bishop of Newark, N. J.; Right Rev. William O'Hara, Bishop of the new See of Scranton, and Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Bishop of the new See of Harrisburg, and a large number of the priesthood. The consecration sermon was preached by Rev. Father Foley. The See of Wilmington embraces the state of Delaware, the Eastern shore of Maryland and the counties of Northampton and Accomac, in Virginia.

**BISHOP HOGAN.**—Bishop Hogan, of Saint Joseph will be consecrated at St. John's church, St. Louis, September 13th. His diocese will be bounded on the north by the Iowa line, on the East by the Chariton river, and on the south and west by the Missouri river. He has at present but six priests in his diocese.—*Missouri Watchman.*

Within the last few months several conversions have taken place in St. Joseph's parish. On August 9th, three converts were received into the Church. Sunday week the amiable and accomplished wife of Dr. J. O. Hannan was baptized and confirmed by the Right Rev. Bishop Conroy assisted by the Rev. Father Burke, Rev. Father Howard and Rev. Father Rielly.—*Albany Chronicle.*

**THE CATTLE DISEASE.**—Mr. M. E. Richardson, who was appointed by the Chicago Pork Packing Association to accompany Prof. Gamgee in his tour of inspection among the diseased cattle in Illinois, has made a report to that body, in which he comes to the conclusion, first, that the malady is not an infectious disease, but a form of poisoning due to native cattle eating off lands polluted by droves of Texas cattle; that no system of medical treatment can be relied on or conveniently applied; that prevention consists in the separation and isolation of native from Texas cattle, which should be kept by them in proper inclosures; and that the winter trade in Texas cattle can go on without the least danger to native stock; and that, in all probability, even in summer, under judicious treatment, Texas steers can be cleaned of the poison which infects them.—Prof. Gamgee concurred in these views, and said there could be no doubt that a simple fence would prevent the spread of the disease. It was his opinion that crowding, ill-treatment, or neglect of cattle in their transportation had much to do with the spread of the malady. The same was not contagious. It did not spread far and wide, yet it had features like plague. When proper treatment was shown cattle, there was little danger of the disease spreading.—The tick common among Texas cattle was blamed for propagating the disease to some extent. Such a

false idea. The poison in cattle inflicted with this plague was vegetable and not mineral, as was generally supposed, and was therefore difficult to be traced. Some Texas cattle shipped to Illinois and other Northern States had not communicated the disease.—*Boston Journal.*

**NEW YORK, Aug. 18.**—The cattle disease has been almost equaled as far as this neighborhood is concerned. The last of the diseased, have been separated from the healthy ones, and the spread of the disease had been thus prevented. Fourteen car loads of Western cattle were received yesterday, many of them suffering from the disease.

**NEW YORK, Aug. 19.**—The Governor's commission for investigating the cattle disease have reported that they intend to enforce a strict quarantine of infected cattle, and insist upon the cleanliness of cars used in their transportation.

**NEW YORK, Aug. 19.**—A messenger of Adams' Express Company was robbed of \$8,000 a day or two ago. He was delivering a package of money to parties in an office, who strangled him, took all his packages from him and successfully escaped.

A New York paper says that during this month no fewer than twelve policemen have been murdered in that city by the dangerous classes.

A violent gale passed over Biddeford a few days since, destroying an unfinished roof one hundred and fifty feet long. Several workmen were carried along with it, and three of them were seriously injured.

**THE CROPS AT THE SOUTH.**—The New Orleans *Picayune* of 12th remarks:—"It is now almost certain that we shall have fine crops. Letters and papers from all sections come in day after day, giving most cheering accounts of the prospects. As if to compensate for fields overflowed and devastated during the last few years, and the poverty and misery which have consequently been entailed upon the people of the South, Nature this year has poured from her lap bountiful supplies of every description. The cotton fields are white with their fleecy product; the corn-stalks bend beneath the weight of well-filled ears; grain of all kinds is abundant."

**A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN PORTLAND, Me.**—We learn from the *Portland Star* that on the morning of the 12th, the wife of O. W. Hodgman, who keeps a store on the corner of Oxford and Washington streets, was found dead at her residence under circumstances which indicated that she had suffered a violent death. Her husband, not making his appearance, suspicion at once attached to him as the guilty party. A search was instituted for the missing man, and about 8 o'clock, A. M., his body was found in the water at Back Cove, near the foot of Franklin street. An inquest was to be held on both bodies. Hodgman was about 35 years old, and formerly a freight conductor on the Grand Trunk Railroad. His character had been good up to a recent period, since which time he had drunk too freely of liquor. His wife had just returned from a four weeks' visit to the country. She was a woman of irreproachable character. The surgeons who examined the body of Mrs. Hodgman gave it as their opinion that her death was not occasioned by violence, but that it was either the result of heart disease or anoplexy. It is supposed that the husband witnessed the death of his wife, and in a fit of frenzy rushed from the house and threw himself into the water of the Cove.

On the 30th ult., a man was found among the charred timbers of the recent fire in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and as a jury were holding an inquest, the supposed defunct, who was only tipsy, raised his head, covered over with charcoal dust, and inquired what they were doing.

**ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.**—Advices from Kansas state that the Indians have left the Solomon River Valley and that quiet has been restored. Most of the settlers who had been driven away, are returning to their homes. Adj. -General McAfee reports 8 persons dead and buried, 3 missing, and 5 wounded. This is probably less than half the actual number of the casualties. About 200 settlers are left destitute having been stripped of provisions.

The great peach orchards on the east shore of Lake Michigan are loaded with the fruit, which will begin to reach the market next week, and continue to supply it for two months. The peach yield this year will be at least double that of any previous year. The total quantity is variously estimated at between half a million and a million of baskets.

A man named J. Haggerty was found in the street at Bangor, a few nights ago, with a pistol wound in his throat. His recovery is very doubtful.

**THE IRISH IN VERMONT.**—A correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, writing from Northfield, Vermont, thus refers to the Irish residents there. The Irish formerly found only as hired laborers, building our railroads and cities, are found in this region in possession of farms. Several, I was told, have become owners of farms in the town, which they manage very well. In one school district, their children composed the majority of the scholars, and the teacher said they were the more bright and better behaved portion of the school. In a small adjoining town, the Irish compose the majority of the population. This brings forward the indomitable, all-pervading race under a new aspect. Are they to own and till our soil as well as build our works of improvement? Northfield, no doubt, is a pleasant, healthy region, but the Irish can do better by coming South, where the soil is rich, the climate genial, and the people hospitable and generous. This is a propitious time, the land being low in price, terms accommodating, and every facility offered to settlers. There are exceptions, of course, even in Vermont, but the prevalent sentiment is that of a rabid hostility to everything Irish and Catholic. When railroads were being built by Irish boys and muscle, connecting Fairhaven with Castleton, etc., it was the usual custom to refer every evil committed in the neighborhood to these foreigners; and we recollect at the Union prayer-meeting held in Benson, a town nearer Lake Champlain and not yet invaded by Romanists and railroads, a prayer was made to the Deity to the following purport: "We thank thee, O God, that thou has cast our lines in pleasant places and thus far shielded us from the contaminating influences of Papists and the emissaries of the Man of Sin."—This same "Union prayer-meeting" was composed of Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists, and were at enmity on every point, except in abusing Catholics. Let the Irish come South, then, and occupy our rich alluvial or pine region, and reap the rich reward in store for the persevering and industrious. Let them abandon the cities, so destructive to mainly independence and moral well-being, and thus settle affirmatively the question of the *Transcript's* correspondent: "Are they (the Irish) to own and till the soil as well as build our works of improvement?"—*N. O. Morning Star.*

**HAS THE WAR OF RAGES ALREADY BEGUN?**—A Washington dispatch, dated August 14, gives an account of a riot which threatened to break out in the National Capitol last week:—"Last night, while a colored military organization from Georgetown was passing along Pennsylvania avenue, on their way to the Capital some person on the sidewalk threw a stone into the ranks, which was responded to by several shots from the company, and one or two persons on the sidewalk were injured—one very seriously. The affair is to-day undergoing an investigation. The person who was shot by the firing from the ranks of the colored Zouaves, was a negro named James White, who was standing on the sidewalk and received a ball in his leg. After the firing commenced there was a large crowd gathered, and indications of a serious riot were apparent, which was checked by the prompt action of the police and others. The wounded man was carried to a surgeon and the ball extracted."