

The Lord Justices and the Privy Council of Ireland have passed an order permitting the importation of sheep and lambs into Ireland from Holland and Belgium on conditions that they shall be landed only at the port of Dublin.

The funeral of the man Watson, shot by the police at Portadown, took place on Sunday. Upwards of 3,000 persons joined the procession. The Orangemen marched with crapes and sashes.

SPOILED MURDER AT BELLARBY.—The Ulster Observer says that on Sunday, June 27th, a respectable farmer, called McErlane, residing between the villages of Bellaghy and Castledawson, accompanied by his wife left home to attend chapel, leaving a servant girl, called Elizabeth Nogher, in charge of the house and a young child. Upon their return about half past one o'clock, they found the doors shut, and the poor girl Nother lying on the kitchen floor, insensible, a part of her skull blown away and the brain protruding. She never spoke or rallied, and died at seven o'clock. A young man, named John Kearney, who had been arrested on suspicion, was subsequently released from custody, there being evidence given that he was at chapel, a considerable distance off, at the time the murder was committed. The deceased was twenty-two years of age, and was a respectable, decent girl, with a good moral character. A coroner's jury found an open verdict of wilful murder by some person unknown.

PRINCIPAL MURDERERS.—Charles Bianconi, Esq., D.L., who has built a very handsome chapel and belfry upon his property at Longfield county Tipperary immediately adjacent to the parish chapel of Bokerlabe is now erecting a handsome glebe house and suitable out offices upon a glebe of nine acres, part of his property. This land will be enclosed, there will be a handsome entrance gate and lodge; a well walled-in garden, and the needful appliances. The house and offices are in course of construction, the latter being roofed in and ready for glass, and the workmen are making rapid progress. When the whole is completed, Mr. Bianconi intends to convey it by deed of trust to suitable persons for the perpetual use of the parish priest of Bokerlabe. The Longfield, which comprises about 1,100 acres is beautifully situated. That in the occupancy of the proprietor is well farmed. That in the occupancy of tenants exhibits traces of being very well managed. The houses are comfortable and commodious, the fences are well kept, good iron gates have been put up, and the whole gives a visitor a conviction that it is in the hands of a landlord who looks to the comfort and prosperity of those around him. He gives a large and continual amount of employment and his farm servants and labourers all regard him as a kind master and liberal benefactor.—The Waterford Mail.

ORANGE RIOTING AT PORTADOWN.—The Irish papers of July 3rd give the particulars of a disastrous riot which occurred at Portadown on the night of Thursday the 1st inst. The affray is supposed to have originated in a few unarmed policemen being extingui, had a bonfire that had been lighted by some children at Quarry's Turn. This proceeding appears to have exasperated the Orangemen, who suddenly mustered in strong force and commenced an organized attack on the police, who in the meanwhile had been reinforced by a few of their comrades, also unarmed. Stones were thrown in volleys by the rioters, and the police soon turned and fled, hotly pursued by their assailants. The police, on reaching their quarters obtained their rifles, armed with which eight of them paraded that part of Bridge street situated in Edenberry. They were again attacked and pelted with stones by an immense crowd of between two and three thousand people. At first the police contented themselves with firing in the air, upon which a cry was raised to the effect that they dared not fire and that they had only blank cartridges. Emboldened by this the mob then renewed their attacks on the constabulary and pursued the men as far as the bridge, stones rattling like hail on them. On reaching the bridge the police turned and fired again, this time with fatal effect—a boy in the employment of the Ulster Railway Company, named Thomas Watson, a Protestant, being shot through the lungs and killed, and a man named Tiffany, a Roman Catholic, dangerously wounded by a shot in the shoulder. The police are all more or less injured by stones, and one of their body is seriously hurt. The disturbance was quite unexpected but the Orangemen are so exasperated that it is feared that further riots will follow. On the same night at half-past one o'clock, a bonfire was lit opposite the church, and surrounded by large crowds, no attempt being made to put it out.

ORANGEMEN BECOMING DANZOUS.—It is said by persons of influential position high in authority that there are two hundred thousand Orangemen, armed properly—not as the Fenians were armed when they turned out—just now ready to fight for Ascendancy. It is also said that, from past experience the Catholics of the North are under the impression that these armed Orangemen are dangerous neighbours that should be watched carefully particularly about the Twelfth of July. It would appear that the Catholics are prepared to protect themselves in case the Government fail to guarantee in time, their willingness to confine the Ulster Maroons to their Lodge that day. The Dolly's Brae massacre roused the Northern Catholics to a proper sense of the danger of permitting the drunken fanatics to march armed through the country without a well-appointed force to meet them at certain points if need be to keep them in order. Every young Catholic therefore in the north, capable of bearing arms feels bound by his allegiance to creed and country to act as a special constable on the Twelfth. To us at a distance it appears not only strange, but alarming, that Government would place upon the Catholics the onus of thus risking life and limb in defence of their homes and helpless ones, when, by a simple enforcement of the provisions of the law, the whole danger might be easily avoided. It cannot be expected that the Catholics of the South and West will remain indifferent spectators if their brethren of the North be put to such sore straits. We certainly shall watch the course of events anxiously till we have some assurance that the Government will do its own work, and not impose a disagreeable duty on others.—Mayo Telegraph.

THE VISITATION BOOK OF AN IRISH BISHOP.—The following extracts, which have been forwarded to the Times for publication, illustrate the nature of what Mr. Gladstone calls an "official congregation," and show the connection between the penal laws and the State Church. They relate to the year 1820.—"Union of . . . R. and V. with three others. Duty: Prayers on Sundays between 11 and 12. Extent of union from east to west about ten miles, and from north to south about five miles. Church large and roomy. Population: Only one Protestant, who can neither read nor write, but is regular in attending the service when his health permits, and receives the sacrament on the festivals. Communion: Four times in the year; scarcely ever more than two communicants. Register: Never any wanted. Confirmation: None ever heard of. Mem: The state of this and of the neighbouring parishes requires very particular consideration."—"Union of . . . R. and V. with four others. Duty: Prayers every Sunday morning a little before 12; a sermon when the congregation amounts to four or five; this seldom happens, except in the summer, when strangers come to the country for the purpose of bithing. Extent in length coastwise, about fifteen miles; in a right line, not half so far; in breadth, from one to three. Church, at . . . Nearly in the centre of the Union; most convenient for the bulk of the population. Population (entire) 7,591, Protestants 50; proportion to Roman Catholics, about one to 150. Protestants, gentlemen of landed property and farmers. Between September, 1782, and December, 1789, the archdeacon (the incumbent) received 47 converts; since that time none. Soon after the re-

peal of the penal code took place, which has put an extinguisher on the Protestant religion in this country. Attendance at church not regular; not more than ten ever come; the others, who profess to be Protestants, neither attend church nor any other place of worship. Communion about four times in the year; about eight or ten communicants at Christmas, fewer at Easter, none at Whitsuntide and Michaelmas but the archdeacon's family. Register kept by the archdeacon in his glebe-house since the year 1800, when a military detachment was stationed at . . . No parishioners confirmed during the archdeacon's incumbency" (that is, from 1782, or ante to 1820, or 38 years).

ORANGE CELEBRATIONS ON THE FIRST OF JULY.—STONE BURNED AND CAIRNS HISSED.—The anniversary of the 'First' was celebrated in Monaghan with more than usual gusto. The brethren assembled in large numbers, with drums and fifes. The place of meeting was a conspicuous hill named the 'Turret,' occupied by the rectory. Having waited here for a short time, they proceeded down the old road to the parish church, where they hung out of the belfry window three orange and purple flags. This having been accomplished, the brethren returned through the Rev. Mr. Flanagan's grounds, playing fifes and drums, back to the Turret, taking with them from the Rectory a life-sized effigy of Mr. Gladstone in whose hand was placed a roll of paper representing his Bill for Disestablishment and Disendowment. While the procession moved round the bonfires the fives and drums played 'The Rye-gate March.' Ample satisfaction having been secured in this respect the figure was then burnt; and as it was about being finally consumed, revolvers were freely used, and balls sufficient to destroy the whole Liberal Cabinet were rained into the unfortunate representative of the First Lord of the Treasury. Three groans were then called for Lord Cairns and the renegades of the House of Peers. The call was responded to heartily, and groans and hisses intermingled for some seconds. Three groans were next given for the English Puseyite bishops, and three in particular for the Jesuit Bishop of Oxford—Soapy Sam. The calls were all duly responded to, after which the Rev. John Flanagan addressed those present on the pravity of the House of Lords, and in particular the treacherous doings of the so-called Conservative peers. The proceedings came to a close at an advanced hour in the morning. The anniversary was inaugurated in a similar manner at other places in the north, Orange flags being placed on the churches. At Armagh serious apprehensions were entertained of a disturbance. An attempt was made to burn a bishop in effigy, supposed to be the man of principle who alone voted for the Irish Church Bill, but the police interfered, and the man of straw was torn to pieces in the scuffle that ensued.

MURDER IN THE COUNTY LIMERICK.—Limerick, Friday, July 2.—Intelligence reached the police authorities here to-day of the murder, yesterday, of a respectable farmer named James O'Neill, at Ballylooby, situated between Scarteen and the Knocklong railway station, in the County of Limerick, under the following circumstances: O'Neill (or Neal) resided at Monmore, in the County of Tipperary, and had a large farm of land there. He also held a farm of ten acres at Ballylooby, in this county, bordering immediately upon that of Tipperary, and on yesterday he proceeded to the former with some women to have cows milked. There resided close to the land a widow, named Faby, and her son, Michael. O'Neill was the landlord of a house and one and a half acres of land, which he and his mother rented, and which, it is said, he (O'Neill) was trying to get it from them, and many bickerings ensued about it. Constant trespass on his land was frequently complained of by O'Neill against Faby and his mother by having pigs and fowls thereon, and upon visiting the place yesterday O'Neill, with the women who accompanied him to the land, found a large number of geese thereon, and went to Faby's house to bring him to task for it, and some hot words arose. Faby came out of the house and abused O'Neill, who threatened to have revenge of one day or another for his bullying. O'Neill walked off, and Faby went into his house, from which he issued almost immediately, bearing in his hand either a large stone or some other deadly missile, with which he struck the unfortunate man with brute force on the back of the right side of the head, which felled him to the ground in gorges of blood, and he never after spoke a word. The women, who were terrified at the occurrence, lifted their employer, who was in a state of insensibility, and gave the alarm, which, after a short time, attracted parties to the scene of the frightful occurrence, including some of the family of the victim, with the police from Knocklong station, who at once had him conveyed towards his own house, but he expired before he reached it. Faby was seen to run off through the fields after he perpetrated the brutal deed, and it is known that he was last evening in the town of Tipperary, and drank a glass of whiskey in a public house there. Sub-inspectors Carleton and Seville, from Kilkenny and Tipperary, were soon up at the house of deceased, and immediately set the force of the district in motion for the arrest of Faby, but he had not been captured up to ten o'clock this morning. The coroner for Tipperary was to hold an inquest to-day upon the body of O'Neill, as the place where he drew his last breath is situated in that county. O'Neill was well to do in this world, and reared a large family respectably. One of his sons is a Roman Catholic priest, and another is in college, and will shortly be ordained.—Correspondent Dublin Freeman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OPENING OF THE NEW PRO-CATHEDRAL.—The Church of Our Lady of Victories, Newland-terrace Kensington, a description of which has already appeared in The Tablet, was opened with great solemnity on the feast of the Visitation, as the new Pro-Cathedral for the Archdiocese of Westminster.—There were present on the occasion his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, the Bishop of Troy, the Bishop of Clifton, the Bishop of Northampton, the Bishop of Beverley, the Very Rev. Mgr. Patterson, the Very Rev. Mgr. Capel, Very Rev. Mgr. Bonomi, Very Rev. Mgr. Searle, Canon Gilbert, Hunt, Last, Kyns, Oakley, and Walker. There were also present a very large proportion of the clergy of the archdiocese of Westminster, and several from the diocese of Southwark and from other dioceses. At the High Mass, which was sung by the Bishop of Troy, his grace the Archbishop preached. In the course of his discourse the Archbishop said that the church of St. Mary's, Moorfields, was founded about the year 1820, and since then it had continued to be the Pro-Cathedral of the diocese. It might be asked if that church suited the requirements of his great predecessor during his memorable and historic episcopate, why did he remove it? Well, his answer was, the Catholic Church was never stationary; the Catholic population of London also were migrating from the east to the west-end, and he therefore felt that the spiritual needs of the diocese required the removal. A great change was coming over the people of this land. The dark clouds of controversy were passing away; it was as in the spring time when the air was balmy, the atmosphere was becoming clear, and the sky was brighter over our heads. In the Church they heard nothing of the divisions by which the world was rent. It was not subject to the variable decisions of fallible judgments. Others reasoned because they had no authority to proclaim; they could not denounce the penalty of damnation or give the promise of eternal life. A Church that was not dogmatic was not and could not be the Church of Christ. The Church lived by its own light; it was not subject to the necessities of logic and the uncertainties of the human mind, but was divinely conscious of its authority. It mattered not who was the pastor, one was removed from his labors and another succeeded to his mission, but the voice

was ever the same. In an age when philosophy was turning into sophistry and the foundations of men's intellectual knowledge were being undermined, in the midst of all the doubts and the confusion that were agitating mankind, they could rejoice that the Church still held on its way with a life that would never end. He believed the people of England never rejected the Catholic Church; the change was made by a few wicked men in power, who made use of penal laws to lead away the rest, and thus other generations were born in spiritual destitution. At two o'clock a *dejeuner* was given in the old chapel in Holland street, at which a large number of distinguished visitors were present, including the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Gainsborough, the Earl of Denbigh, Sir George Bowyer, Lord Southwell, Sir Robert Goreard, Lord Herries, Lady Herries, Dukes of Buccleugh, and a large number of Catholic gentry. The Archbishop presided, and in proposing the health of Father Foley, said that there would only be one speech. The Archbishop spoke of the great labors and zeal of Father Foley, and the amount of care and anxiety he must have undergone during the erection of the new Pro-Cathedral. His grace also paid a high tribute to the architect, Mr. Goldie. Father Foley thanked the Archbishop for proposing his health, and spoke in warm terms of the assistance he had received from numerous benefactors during the building of the church.—Tablet.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.—The Marquis of Bute has returned to England, and has lately been to Cardiff. Lady Agnes Murray, who has just been converted to Catholicity, is his cousin, and is a member of the same family who induced the Marquis to become a Catholic. We shall hear before long of another conversion in clerical circles.—[Dublin Evening Post.

PUBLIC OPINION AND CATHOLICITY.—Anyone who has carefully noted and analyzed the public opinion of Protestant England for the last forty years, with regard to the Catholics of the United Kingdom, and the Catholic Church in general, will be ready to admit that it has undergone a very great change for the better in that time. A repeal of penal acts, such as those which disqualified a Catholic from holding property, or teaching a school, or as priest from saying mass, under the severest penalties, were the cause of the Lord Gordon riots about 90 years ago, and for many years after this event the Catholic religion was barely tolerated in England, and the daily victim of intolerance in Ireland. Yet the Catholics multiplied; the Emancipation Bill passed in 1829, but Sir Robert Peel was buried in effigy in Blackburn for the part he took in carrying it. Dr. Pusey and the Oxford School of Protestant divines made their appearance soon afterwards; they followed ritualism, with its confessions and its monks, and its nuns; but, forty years ago, who would have predicted that so many of the noblest Protestant families, its wisest, most learned, and pious clergy, and thousands of its wealthy and influential laity, would this day be living in England, and as their ancestors lived 300 years ago—zealous members of the Holy Catholic Church?—that the present Archbishop of Westminster would be converted to the ancient faith, and seen in familiar conversation with his intimate friends, the Prime Minister of England and the Earl of Granville, in the House of Lords, near the steps of the throne, during the last month?

PROPOSED PEERAGE.—Several of our continental contemporaries discuss with great zeal the hint given to our Government by the Spectator as to the propriety of the Archbishop of Westminster being made a peer of the realm. They are some of them at least, particularly anxious to know whether, under the British Constitution, the Queen can summon a prelate to take a place in Parliament under a title which an Act of Parliament has prohibited. Then, again, they ask, can a spiritual personage sit as a temporal peer? We almost fancy we recollect a Lord Auckland, also an Anglican Bishop, and a clergyman created a peer by the title of Lord O'Neill; but we presume it will be advisable for the sake of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act.—Tablet.

The Order of St. George has been reconstituted, and an extraordinary London Gazette, on the 1st of July, announces the first creations under its altered constitution. The Duke of Cambridge is made Grand Master, and the Earl of Derby, Earl Grey, Earl Russell, and Viscount Monck are Knights Grand Cross. Sir Francis Hincks, Sir James Walker, Sir Hastings Doyle, and Sir A. T. Galt are Knights Commanders.

The Earl of Kellie has been elected a representative peer of Scotland.

The Prince of Wales now receives from the Duchy of Cornwall £25,000 a year.

The Wimbledon Volunteer Meeting has thus far been very successful, the weather having been fine and the attendance large. In the match between the Lords and Commons the latter were successful, 253 points to their antagonists' 215.

A telegram has been received at the Admiralty announcing the safe arrival of Porto Santo of the great Floating Dock for Bermuda, together with the attendant squadron.

Meetings in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church continue to be held in the greater part of Great Britain.

A serious accident occurred on the Scarborough Railway. Part of a goods train had been left on the main line near Malton, when a Doncaster excursion train of thirty-six carriages came up and ran into it. About twenty of the excursionists were injured, but only three of them seriously. All the passengers who were hurt returned home.

London, July 22nd.—Another dreadful colliery explosion occurred yesterday at St. Helens, a small place a few miles east of Liverpool. Over thirty persons were killed outright, and sixty more or less wounded. The whole country around the scene of accident were in mourning.

An excursion train on the North-Eastern Railway ran into a goods train near Scarborough, and, although no lives were lost, the firemen and several passengers who jumped from the train were severely injured.

Harvesting operations have already begun in various sections hereabouts. The expectation is general that we shall have an extraordinary yield in all quarters. The harvest will be general in a few days.—London Free Press.

The London Owl is answerable for the following statement:—Strong representations are being made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to induce him to consent to propose to Parliament that the Prince of Wales's expenses in the East should be defrayed out of the public purse, on the ground that the visit to Egypt and Constantinople had more of a state than a private character.

In reference to the Reiffenstein case the Citizen says:—The loss to the country by his defalcation will, we suppose, be made up by the amount of his bail, part of which is in cash, in addition to the \$5,000 which he paid over before his arrest. So far, therefore, it is supposed that the public will not suffer loss notwithstanding Reiffenstein's flight, and the consequent inability to investigate his frauds. In a Court of law it will be the duty of the Government to institute a searching inquiry into the books of Receiver General, and to inaugurate such reform in its working as may guard against similar frauds in future. On the same subject the Times remarks, we understand neither the members of the Government nor the Crown prosecutor, Mr. Lewis nor even the County Attorney, Mr. Lees, were advised of this strange proceeding, the presumption therefore is that steps will be taken immediately to sound the alarm to the bottom. If it is in accordance with law, we have nothing to say against it. If not, we have, on the part of the public, the unpleasant duty to perform of insisting that full justice shall be done in the premises.

MR. CHAMBERS ON CATHOLIC POOR CHILDREN.—We claim Mr. Chambers's speech, as an appeal in favour of the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund. In his attack upon the Archbishop of Westminster's speech, which we published in full last week, Mr. Chambers indignantly asked the House—"Why does not Dr. Manning gather in the 10,000 Catholic children receiving no education, instead of hearding the Poor-law Board, and beseeching Parliament to take children from one of the best (Protestant workhouse) schools?" The reason is at hand, and may be found in the Archbishop's speech. First, the Archbishop spoke in terms of respect of the Poor-law Board, which has endeavored to meet out justice to Catholic, Jew, and Dissenter. 'Bearding' the Poor-law Board has been the work of others, not of Catholics. Then, as to the 10,000 Catholic children for whose education Mr. Chambers pleads, he might have learnt from the same source that during the last three years his Grace has already provided for 3,000 of them, and has founded thirty additional schools for their accommodation. Mr. Chambers was not happy in his taunt, especially after having stated that 2,000 Catholic children in London alone are being educated on the rates as Protestants. And his prayer that the Archbishop should not interfere with his gigantic system of proselytism, so long as there are Catholic children in the streets, must have sounded a little unreasonable to the House of Commons. The Archbishop, on the other hand, prefers to do the two things at once, and without delay; to abate the proselytism of 2,000 Catholic children in the workhouses, and to gather into schools the poor little Catholic children who are growing up in the London gutters. His complete and speedy success will depend upon the generous co-operation of lovers of education and of fair play. It has become a question of funds, and we trust that the effect of the bigotry of the guardians and of the invecitive of their champion will be largely to increase the contributions to the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund.—Tablet.

TOWER HILL SCHOOLS.—The Times of Tuesday published a letter from Lady Denbigh in behalf of the Tower Hill Catholic Poor Schools. It appears that 7,000 poor Irish, with 1,500 children, are crowded together in the Tower Hill Mission, 400 poor children are being educated in a portion of their iron church and in an adjacent shed, but more than 1,000 are still unprovided for. Lady Denbigh appeals to the English public for £5,000 to build schools, including an industrial school, for these poor people. She says, "The police and respectable inhabitants of the district bear willing testimony to the decrease of drunkenness and crime, and the children who can attend school are easily distinguished from the others by their improved appearance." We hope that Lady Denbigh's appeal will be worthily answered, and that she will not cease her efforts until they have been crowned with complete success. While much nonsense is talked about women's rights and the world is endeavouring to unsex her, we note as a healthy sign of Catholic life that Catholic women of the highest rank are devotedly hatching themselves to vigorous and noble works of Christian charity. In this manner they may leave behind imperishable memorials of the exercise of their truest rights, and may revive in our day the brightest examples of Church history.

PRINCE ARTHUR.—The Liverpool Post understands that Prince Arthur will sail for Canada on the 14th August accompanied by Lieut. Col. Elphinstone, V. O. and Lieut. Pickard, V. C. The Council of Military Education, in their report, state:—"Prince Arthur remained three terms only at the academy, and devoted his attention principally to artillery fortification, and surveying. In these subjects he passed a searching *exa voce* examination by the Professors in June, 1868, in the presence of Major-General Sir F. Abbott, a member of the Council who expressed himself in the following terms in his report:—'The examination being *exa voce* was much more extensive and searching than it could otherwise have been made within reasonable limits of time, yet the answer given were with few exceptions prompt and accurate showing that during an unusually brief course his Royal Highness had devoted great attention to the instruction given by the able and zealous Professors of the Academy and proving himself to be well qualified for a commission in either of the scientific corps of Her Majesty's Army.'

UNITED STATES.

Archbishop McCloskey leaves for Rome on the 7th of August.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH IN EAST BOSTON.—The Catholics in East Boston have begun the erection of another new church on Summer street, near the Adams School House. Workmen are engaged in preparing the foundation. It is expected that the corner-stones will be laid in September. The plans for the Church have been furnished by P. O. Sullivan, of Newtonville, who was engaged for some years on the Catoaic Cathedral, and other ecclesiastical buildings at St. Johns, N. F. It will be 133 feet long, by 66 feet wide; height of ceiling, 35 feet; height of tower, 123 feet. It will be built of brick, will have no galleries, and seat about 1,300 persons. The basement will be 12 feet high.

HENSON, N. Y., July 21.—The stone wall of a new Roman Catholic church fell in this morning burying four men in the ruins.

New York, July 22.—John A. Roebig, the well known bridge engineer and chief engineer of the East River Bridge, died to-day from lockjaw.

During the thunderstorm which prevailed throughout western Maine, last week, the house of Orin Chick in Cornish, was struck, and Mrs. Chick and Miss Anna Eastman were instantly killed. Four children in the same room escaped uninjured.

Over five hundred convicts in Sing Sing are still held in close confinement on bread and water, and will be kept in cells until they agree to recognize the prison rules.

The State Department has received from Minister Washburne a petition from a large number of American residents in France, asking for a reduction in the rates of postage to that country.

A fearful death by lightning occurred in the town of Courtland, Ill. Thomas Conner, in the employment of Peter Young for five years, was found dead in the road, near the field where he had been at work and with him the pair of horses he had been driving. All killed evidently by a stroke of lightning. All his clothing was stripped from his person and his hair burnt off.

A YEAR OF PLENTY.—From all parts of the country the cheering intelligence continues to come announcing the abundance of the earth's productions. The wheat crop just harvested is all that could be desired, and is far above the average. In the South the cotton promises to furnish more bales than has been produced since the commencement of the war. In the West, excepting a portion of Illinois, the corn stands firm, and gives assurance of an uncommon harvest. In our own section all kinds of grain have done exceedingly well, and potatoes, the farmers say, are out plenty to pay.—Irish Citizen.

FOURTH OF JULY IN THE SOUTH.—In many places in the Southern States it seems the Fourth of July has been celebrated almost exclusively by the negroes. Why is this? The day of National Independence is an anniversary that the whole American people may celebrate, without regard to the changes of modern politics.—[New York Times].

Can't the thought peck its way through the Radical skull, that a people disfranchised; subjected to military tyranny, governed in person and in property by negroes, denied the right of trial by jury, liable to be seized at any hour of the day or night without process of law, kept in prison for months with no information as to any charges against them, forbidden to the faces of family or friends, and enduring at intervals the tortures of hunger, the sweat box, and all

other devilish forms of punishment, may naturally feel very little disposed to celebrate the Fourth of July, the memory of which can at best force upon their minds a horrid consciousness of the contrast between what they were and what they are.—Louisville Courier Journal.

The wife of a farmer named Hurst lost her life in a singular manner, near Wilmington, Delaware. One morning Mrs. Hurst in lowering some butter from the cellar down into the well, lost her balance and fell into the well. She gave the alarm and her husband ran to her assistance. He managed to get her to the top of the well when her hold gave away, she fell back again. A second time he raised her to the top and once more she fell back into the water and by the time that assistance had arrived and she was hoisted for the third time she was found to be dead. Deceased was a woman of about middle age.

Norfolk Va., July 23.—Peter Reilpath, a mulatto, was hung to-day for the murder last January of Cornelius Harp, a market-man, who was on his way home in the country. The execution took place within the jail yard. He met his fate very coolly, and ascended the scaffold apparently without the least trepidation.

Cholera has broken out in New York, though the authorities say as little about the matter as possible. The 'Tribune' announced it a few days ago, and the 'World' says, 'It is believed that several persons have died of cholera in this city the present summer, and we may now daily expect to hear of more deaths from this dread disease.'

In an article on the subject of labor for the unemployed the Chicago 'Tribune' gives a description of the difficulty young men experience in finding employment in the large cities of the West. The 'Tribune' says that Chicago is no exception though there are less reasons for it there than in many other places. Advertisers for a day laborer, says the 'Tribune,' and there will be a thousand applicants in two hours, and of these one-half will be married men.—Advertiser for a clerk at a salary from \$450 to \$600 per year, and there will be as many applicants.

THE ASSAULT UPON PRIESTS AT FAR ROCKAWAY.—The following is the statement of an eye-witness of the assault upon Catholic priests, which has been so much elaborated upon and misrepresented by sensational newspapers: About nine o'clock on the evening of the 6th inst., three reverend gentlemen—Father Moriarty, of Albany, Father Fagan, of Williamsburg, and Father Owens, of Newark—left the village to take a bath at the beach. On the way Father Moriarty met a friend and turned back. The others continued their walk, on the way meeting a party of young men and women. Father Owens took occasion to reprove one of the men for some impolite language he had used toward a woman. The two priests passed on and had their bath. As they were returning they were attacked by four of the men, near the village who had evidently laid in wait. Father Owens received a slight cut in the forehead, evidently made with a penknife, and Father Fagan was scratched about the face. The whole affair was over in a very few minutes, and no noise was caused to attract a crowd. No measures were taken by the priests to have the men arrested, as they wished the affair kept quiet, and thought that their assailants were unaware of the character of the men whom they assaulted. It was this judicious effort to keep the matter from the public that gave every opportunity to exaggerate the facts. It was apprehended towards the close of last week that an attack is to be made on Mott's Hotel; but it is believed that the conduct of the county officers and of the priests will restrain the belligerent disposition of the clerical partisans. The Rev. Mr. Owens, of Newark, is not dead, nor were his injuries of such a nature as any time to warrant the thought that they would result fatally.—Tribune.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION.—Irish Orangemen who have for two generations kept the north of Ireland in hot water, are not content without carrying their malignity and spite into every country that gives them shelter. In Canada they are strong and vainglorious; in the United States they gave the first impetus to the Know Nothing movement; they have wrecked Catholic churches in Newark and elsewhere, and in every way endeavored to keep alive the old tradition of intolerance and "Ascendancy." On the 12th of July, in New York, the rebels turned out armed, bent on provoking a riot; did provoke a riot, and freely used their revolvers.—Irish Otis-sen.

RIOT IN THE BOWERY ON THE 12th.—On Monday the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was celebrated by the Orangemen of this city and environs in the usual manner. The fraternity rendezvoused at Jersey City and celebrated the day with considerable *clat*. Fearing disorderly demonstrations and conflicts by persons excited by religious and political animosities the captains of some of the precincts through which the Orangemen on hand to preserve the peace during the exit and ingress of the celebrators.

A large delegation left the Tenth precinct in the morning via the Desbrosses street ferry, for Jersey City, and a detail of men were sent by Capt. Ward to preserve order. It was understood that the Tenth Ward delegation would return by the same ferry and the captain had his men there to meet them and accompany them back to Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery where they have their lodger-room.

About eight o'clock the Tenth Ward party came up Chatham street unaccompanied by the police escort, who, owing to some misunderstanding, were still at the above named ferry. Shortly after passing Chatham square and entering the Bowery, and while the procession was well stretched out, with many of Prince William's adherents straggling far in the rear the bands playing party tunes and Orange emblems being profusely displayed which excited the ire of the Irish Catholics in the neighbourhood and among the spectators conflicts occurred between the stragglers and the excited spectators, of the procession.

About eight o'clock some of the stragglers were stoned when a messenger was despatched to the front and the Orangemen who numbered between one and two hundred, eager for the fray, immediately counter-marched to the assistance of their brethren. On arriving at the scene of the first attack the assailants had disappeared. They then changed front and renewed the march when another attack was made from dark street corners and doorways with stones and pieces of glass. A running battle ensued, the Orangemen in some cases assuming the defensive and sometimes the offensive. Fortunately no one was seriously injured in these charges and counter-charges of the stone brigade. Several were slightly cut in the ranks of the contending hosts but they did not wait for police assistance and hurried off down the side streets to their homes.

By the time the Orangemen had fallen back under a heavy fire of stones to Grand street, Captain Ward of the Tenth Precinct who had received intelligence of the riot had a platoon of men in the Bowery under Sergeants Sanders and Davonport to preserve the peace. On arriving near the hall, No. 193 Bowery, the band struck up the 'Battle of Boyne'—a tune objectionable to Irish Catholics—and the officers of the Orange party waved their awards and emblems. This incensed the Catholics in the crowd, which by this time had gathered from all the neighboring streets, and numbered not less than 3,000 persons, and the yelling, hooting multitude of men, women and boys, made a determined attack upon the procession with stones and missiles. A number were knocked down and severely injured, when the police drew their clubs and sailed in gallantly. Their vigorous demonstrations had a salutary effect upon the rioters on both sides, who scattered in every direction. Under the protecting wing of the police the Orangemen quietly filed into their hall, and as quietly saluted out, one by one, and, mingling with the crowd, made their way unobserved to safe retreats.—Herald of Tuesday.