

The rioters dropped by the score, and the sidewalks along the line of route were instantaneously converted into abattoirs. The sidewalks ran with blood, and a more ghastly mosaic work could not be fancied than the white flags partially covered over with human gore. The rallies of the soldiers told rapidly and the mob melted away, leaving their dead and dying on the street. Six of the rioters lay stark and stiff on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, and along the sidewalk the body of a man, either young and powerfully framed or old and feeble, would be seen dead, and red with the essence of his life.

But a melancholy part of the whole affair was the shooting and death of Henry C. Page, the manager of Fisk's Grand Opera House, and a private soldier in Company H, 9th regiment. He had been detailed to Co. H, from Company K, and came out like the rest of the men full of spirits and vigor. When the command "fire" was given, Page was standing in "load" position, and his captain was showing him some defect in the lock movement of his musket, when a ball struck him in the centre of his forehead, and he fell, a disfigured mass of earth, dead, to the ground. Almost the upper portion of his skull was taken off, and the brains spattered over the shutters of a store on the corner and the jacket of the sergeant of his company. There was no time to take up his body, and the regiment passed on firing into the mob.

From this point until the procession reached the Cooper Institute the greatest peace prevailed. Occasionally the detectives would seize some man who had a revolver in his possession and take him to the headquarters, but no systematic attempt at attacking the procession could be discerned. On reaching the Cooper Institute the police and military formed a solid cordon around the Orange societies, and the latter, having deposited their regalia and banners in the Seventh Regiment Armory, quietly mingled with the crowd, stealing away by twos and threes, and went to their homes. And so ended the procession or parade of Orange societies for this year.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A FACT Honourable to Meath.—The Right Rev. Dr. Nulty's statement, of the annual collection for Peter's Pence made in his diocese, shows that the Catholics of Meath have contributed no less a sum than £1,160, in aid of the Holy Father. Commenting on this fact the Nation observes, "A good many men have dared to say that in Ireland devotion to the national cause was not compatible with a true devotion to the faith. What an answer this last good act of Meath returns to such objectors."

THE SECRET VOTE IN IRELAND. In Ireland, under the present system, the possession of a vote is often times a curse rather than a privilege, because there is no middle course between conscience and ruin. A method under which the elector could back his honest convictions by an honest vote, without fear of election would simply inaugurate freedom of election. Secrecy would be the poor man's emancipation because it is an adequate safeguard of honest conscience against both threats and seductions. An independent Irish vote would create a real national representation. This would be an unimpaired blessing to the United Kingdom. There will be less danger from smouldering disaffection when the opinions of Ireland are expressed, and her grievances ventilated, in the Imperial Parliament. The inevitable return of nationalistic candidates, representing, not cliques or classes, but the people, will be an accession of strength, and a step towards the settlement of the question of Home Rule, by peaceful and constitutional means. Is the transference of the confidence of the masses, from unprincipled agitators who kept them in a state of chronic revolt, to honorable men who, far from counselling madness, enjoin loyalty to the Throne, no Imperial gain? In May last, the Times confessed that "the destiny of a nation ought to be determined not by the opinions of other nations, put by the opinion of the nation itself." And again the same journal said "the goodness or badness of a government should be estimated with reference, not to abstract rules, but to the opinions and feelings of the governed. When the question is brought home to ourselves it is impossible to reverse such arguments as these; and to claim for England alone the right to decide the form or method of government best suited to Ireland. Let Englishmen conquer selfishness, and prove that they possess the courage of their principles; and can yield a little to the opinions and feelings of the governed." There are two ends to every bargain; a thief only seizes both. Were the Government, acting on the advice of the organs that probably suggested the sinister speech of the young and honourable Mr. Munickett to refuse to extend the Ballot Bill to Ireland it would be a disgraceful confession of failure on their part. The fact that Ireland may, or may not, express her real opinion by sending representatives like Mr. Martin and Mr. Smyth should not deprive Irishmen of the right accorded to their fellow-subjects, to vote fearlessly as conscience dictates. Let England "be just and fear not" the consequences. To give Ireland the exclusive benefit of the Coercion Act, and to confine the Ballot Bill to Great Britain, would be somewhat anomalous legislation for the United Kingdom, whose sessions should share and share alike.—*Catholic Opinion*.

The demonstration at the Rotundo is one among the many indications of the devotion of the people of Ireland to that idea of self-government to which the modern, but not inappropriate, name of "Home Rule" has been given. The recent elections at Meath and Westmeath are unmistakable signs of the times. The last election is especially important, as showing that priests and people are as firmly united as when of old they strove together under the banner of Repeal. And this once potent word, "Repeal," reminds us of an important fact which the memory of the dead, not to speak of historical accuracy, ought never permit us to forget. Home Rule is a new name, but it is not a new thing. The control of the Irish people over Irish affairs has, under one name or the other, been for many generations the cherished passion of the Irish heart. The self-same rights which were claimed by the meeting at the Rotundo were asserted in that famous gathering of the Volunteers at Dungannon, were demanded by Grattan in many an immortal burst of impassioned rhetoric, and in later years, with equal force and potency, were pleaded for by O'Connell. Recent events have, it is true, revived the demand for legislative independence, which, although always the dearest object of the popular desires, did not, for causes unnecessary now to discuss, occupy, some years since, as prominent a place in the popular programme as it now does. We lay great stress on these facts, for it is well that Englishmen should not remember that the present movement is not the whim of the moment, but a long cherished aspiration which has stood the test of adversity and time. The meeting at the Rotundo was, in many

ways, an important expression of the national opinion on this subject; but we think the most important feature at that gathering was the prudence and moderation of the speakers. On the exercise of these qualities the success of the movement eminently depends. Nothing should be done calculated to frighten away timid men from the cause of Home Rule, or to prejudice against the movement the minds of the people of England, before whose representatives the case must at an early day be laid. It will be the duty of those who will plead the cause of Home Rule before the English Parliament to tell them that what Ireland demands is not the separation of the two countries, but simply the transference to Irishmen of business solely having reference to this country. In other words, Ireland demands that business concerning her own interests alone, but concerning those vitally, should not be transacted by the Imperial Parliament, in a manner necessarily hurried and imperfect, but should be performed in a thorough and leisurely manner by a Parliament sitting in Dublin and well acquainted with the circumstances and requirements of the nation. This is not a matter of passion or sentiment. It is a hard matter of business, to be argued as such. For her own sake, England ought accept with delight a compromise which would at once secure the integrity of the Empire and put an end to Irish discontent. For our part, we entertain a strong hope that English good sense will in this matter be too strong for English prejudice, and that the Imperial Parliament will be wise enough to concede a demand which can bring nothing but increased strength and happiness to both countries. The eloquent pleas for Home Government delivered at the Rotundo, and the absence from them of anything calculated to create misconception or prejudice, cannot but tend to hasten a satisfactory solution of the question.—*Weekly Freeman*.

At the Duncannon Land Sessions, before B. C. Lloyd, Esq., Q.C., chairman of the county Waterford, Richard Power claimed a sum of £204 16s. 6d. from his landlord, Mr. James O'Brien, as compensation for disturbance, &c. It was made up of five years' rent under the 3rd section of the Land Act, and also under the 4th section a sum for improvements. It appeared that the landlord had recently purchased the property in the Landed Estates Court, the ordinance valuation and the tenants' rent being stated in the rental on which the purchase was made, from which it appeared that the rental exceeded the ordinance valuation by about one-third. Immediately after the execution of the deed of purchase by the Landed Estates Court the landlord went down to the lands and sought to raise the tenants' rent by about one-third. The landlord's case was that he offered to allow the tenant to remain in possession at that increase of rent, or at the valuation made by two respectable gentlemen whom he himself had appointed, and that the tenant having refused that offer he was debarred by the 18th section of the act from making any claim for disturbance. On the other hand the tenants' case was—that the rent demanded was an excessive rent; that he objected to the valuation made only by the landlord's valuator, but was willing that each party should choose his own valuator, which the landlord refused to permit. After a number of witnesses had been examined, the Chairman gave judgment, and in doing so said he did not consider the tenant was debarred, under the 18th section, from making a claim on account of disturbance, inasmuch as the terms offered by the landlord were not "just and reasonable" towards the tenant. The tenant's rent was one-third above the ordinance valuation, which was generally considered to be a fair occupation rent throughout Ireland. But although the landlord's valuator had valued the land at the sum stated, yet they admitted to him (the chairman) that such an increased rent could not be paid by the tenant without a considerable outlay of capital on the land. The question under the 18th section was not what was just and fair dealing with the particular tenant in possession. The tenant had been 23 years in possession, and during that time had paid his rent regularly, and he (the chairman) could not conceive any case in which the full compensation for disturbance allowed by the act should be given if it were not in this case. He accordingly would allow the full compensation claimed for disturbance. With regard to the claim for improvements, most of them were admitted with certain modifications which the chairman considered unreasonable, except the claim for unexhausted manure. With regard to that claim, the chairman stated he considered there was no part of the act in which the country was more interested. He thought that every encouragement should be given to induce a proper cultivation and manuring of the land, inasmuch as the yield would be thereby greatly increased and the country enriched; whereas by bad cultivation and exhaustion of the land the soil would gradually become deteriorated, and the country impoverished. In every case in which the claim for unexhausted manure could be properly made, he (the chairman) so far as he could, would allow the highest compensation the act permitted; but he could not allow that claim in this case, inasmuch as the tenant had taken a grain crop off the land upon a single manuring, and thus taken its full value out of it, as no second grain crop could be properly taken without again manuring, otherwise the land would be impoverished. With this exception he allowed the full claim for disturbance and the claims for improvement, as modified, amounting altogether to £117.

The Earl of Derby's estates in Tipperary have been sold to Mr. O'Connor for £150,000. It would be well if Lord Derby's good example were followed by all absentee landlords. The way to promote harmony is gently to press such a course upon them. Ireland cannot progress while noble and other absentees draw tens of thousands from the tillers of the soil, and spend but a few hundred in the country.—*Catholic Opinion*.

THE HAY HARVEST IN TIPPERARY.—The mowing season in this county has fully set in, and farmers are satisfied generally with the weight of the crop, which a month ago they feared would be considerably light.

The Cavan Assizes opened in the Court House, Cavan, on Wednesday, the 12th of July.

REPRESENTATION OF GALWAY.—A telegram received this morning announces that Mr. W. H. Gregory, M.P., has been appointed Governor of Ceylon, in succession to Sir Hercules Robinson.

The *Irishman* is exceedingly wroth with Mr. O'Neill Daunt's letter, read at the late annual meeting of the Home Government Association. Mr. Daunt advised the Irish in America to give up striving for an Irish republic, and to help forward the interests of their country by abstaining from joining such movements. The *Irishman* calls the writer "a rat," "rats forsake a sinking ship. There is a humble and patient long-eared animal which, though more pretentious in bulk and louder in voice, does not possess so much brains as the 'rat.'—*Catholic Opinion*."

IRISH NATIONAL TEACHERS.—The National school teachers of Ireland will soon understand what may be the intentions of the Government respecting their case. When the Marquis of Hartington is able to move the vote for Irish Education he will state the "intentions" of the Cabinet with respect to improving the position and remuneration of the teachers. The salaries of the National school teachers were fixed when the price of every necessary of life was at least one-fourth cheaper than they are now. The work imposed upon the teachers has certainly increased, while the salary remains at the

lowest point. There is a way in which the position of the master of a National school could be greatly improved without much expense to the country. If every teacher had a free house and about half an acre of land his condition would be benefited far beyond the annual rent of both. The teachers will be satisfied should they be placed on a level with the National teachers of England. Their duties are at least as onerous, their requirements are certainly not less. It is, we suppose, of equal importance to the State that an Irish and an English child should be taught with similar care and perseverance. That instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic should be paid for in England at a rate of 25 per cent higher than in Ireland, is one of those anomalies which are as yet unexplained. The wording of Lord Hartington's reply intimates that some improvement will be made in respect to the condition and remuneration of Irish teachers. But as no indication is given of any intended change in the educational estimates, we fear that the teachers must wait for another year before they reap the benefits of a change to which they are so justly entitled.—*Irish Times*.

A MERITED REBUKE.—The *Times*, in one of its usual "Irish" articles, denounces the elections of Meath and Westmeath as the result of ignorance on the part of the electors, and coercion on the part of the "priests." If this ignorance could be dispelled, and if the priests could be banished or otherwise disposed of, our contemporary would not hesitate to leave the question of Irish Home Legislation to the decision of an Irish plebiscite, with or without the ballot, and, like the late Dr. Whately, the writer in the *Times* hopes to educate the people out of sympathy with the clergy and into indifference to their country. The important avowal is, however, made that the question of Home Rule is one to be argued, not to be crushed by dragons or smothered in the prison cell; and the advocates of local legislation are challenged to produce their plan for realizing their principles, with an assurance that, if practicable without separation, it will be considered. The challenge to discussion is fair but before it can be accepted the challenger must abandon the language of insult and the tone of assumption in which the proposal to argue is couched. "Goward" candidates, "bully" priests, "demagogues," and "conspirators," can hardly be invited to discussion, and if the *Times* desires to discuss, it must abandon the language of Billingsgate, and remember that gentlemen of education and position cannot condescend to argue a political problem of grave import save in the language, in the temper, and with the decorum that befits the subject. Let insolence and studied insult be laid aside—let the semblance even of decorum be assumed, if not adopted in sincerity, and the advocates of Home Rule will not hesitate to accept the challenge, and demonstrate that a plan can be devised that will elevate the Irish people to the dignity of a self-ruling community, and give to the Throne, the Constitution, and the Empire, the strength and power which the union of a contented and allied nation of six millions of brave and loyal people can offer as their hearty contribution towards re-establishing the lost prestige of "The Queen of the Ocean."—*Weekly Freeman*.

LANDLORD GENEROSITY.—The Rev. Jeremiah MacEvilly gratefully acknowledges a grant of one acre of land, rent free for ever, by the Marquis of Sligo, for the purpose of supplying the much needed want of a Parochial Residence in the Parish of Anglagower, 27th June, 1871.

N.B.—The Marquis of Sligo has enhanced his gift in ratifying the sale by a tenant of a portion—7 acres—of his holding, of which he has a lease at 10s. per acre to Rev. Jeremiah MacEvilly, for a consideration of £10, at the above-named rent, during the term of the lease, and out of which his Lordship has made the grant of the lease in perpetuity.

POPULATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—By the late census returns it would appear that there is a reduction of over 4,000 in the population of this city since 1861. It now stands 39,828. Limerick formerly had a population of 59,000 souls.

A monster demonstration has been held in Meath to protest against some threatened evictions which, if persisted in, will involve some sixty souls in ruin. The landlord, bitten by the consolidation mania, has determined to make a general clearance of the people, and to feed stock on his property. To protest against this an open-air meeting has been held at the Mullaghs, at which 20,000 people attended. The Right Rev. Dr. Nulty was not able to attend, but his vicar-general and nearly all the parish priests of the diocese were present. Amongst the speakers were Mr. Martin, M.P., and Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P. The proceedings, though animated, were most orderly.

On Tuesday three men arrested under the recent act for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Westmeath were brought to Dublin, in charge of a party of constabulary, and lodged in Kilmichael Prison. Up to the present the authorities decline giving the names of these prisoners, the first arrested under the recent Coercion Act, and they are equally reticent as to whether there is any specific offence alleged against them.

We (*Freeman*) deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. James Duffly, which took place at his residence near Clontarf, on the 4th inst., in the sixty-second year of his age. Mr. Duffly was long and favorably known to the public as the head of the great Catholic publishing firm on Wellington-quay. An enterprising citizen, an upright magistrate, and a most admirable and high-minded gentleman, he has passed away deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

THE APPROACHING ROYAL VISIT.—We (*Freeman*) are in a position to announce authoritatively, that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has received an intimation from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his visit to this country, next August, will be accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, her Royal Highness the Marchioness of Lorne, and the Marquis of Lorne. The programme of festivities already arranged is varied and attractive. On the 31st the royal visitors will arrive. That event—the entry into the city—will of course be signalled by a grand procession, in which the "pomp and circumstance" of royalty will be conspicuous. On Tuesday, the 1st of August, our visitors will remain comparatively *incognito*, but on that day the grand banquet of the society will take place in the Exhibition Palace, in the large concert room, the galleries of which will be thrown open to the ladies on the occasion. In the evening the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, will give a state ball in the Mansion House, which promises to surpass in magnificent splendour and splendid hospitality all its predecessors. On Wednesday, the 2nd August, the Royal party, accompanied by their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer, will visit the Agricultural Show, where a royal stand, capable of accommodating 1,200 persons, will be erected. The stand is so situated as to command a complete view of the course, 1,200 yards in extent, over which the jumping capabilities of the horses will be tested, and to enhance the attractiveness of this feature in the show, a water, stone wall, and ditch jumps will be thrown up for the occasion. On the following evening, Thursday, the grand ball of the society will come off in the Exhibition Palace. So far, it will be seen, the Irish metropolis will give a right regal reception to its regal visitors.

Some slandering old bachelor says it is much joy when you first get married, but it is more jawy after a year or so.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

There is a story of an English rector who had an Irish curate. The curate's one subject in the pulpit was the wickedness of the Papacy. Anxious for a variety, the rector once suggested a sermon on the first verse in the Bible, thinking that by no possibility could Rome be brought into the discourse. But he little knew with whom he had to deal. To his dismay the curate commenced, "In the beginning," so, at all events, my brethren, there was no Pope then," and away he went into an essay on Romish claims to antiquity. So, on Monday night, one might have thought that the numbers and calibre of our field guns could have nothing to do with the Pope, but Mr. Whalley, like the Irish curate, was equal to the occasion. The Pope is the occasion of much political disturbance. Political disturbance causes the nations to arm. Part of that armament is field artillery. Therefore, in a discussion on field artillery, the statesman who would go to the root of the matter must begin with the claims of Pius IX.—*Q.E.D.*—*Echo*.

THE BALLOT.—When we consider the brutal intimidation and disgraceful bribery which have been from time immemorial the characteristics of elections to the British Parliament, we are inclined to welcome any measure which shall render these vices impossible or difficult. The thought, too, more especially of the wrongs suffered by the people of Ireland in consequence of the heartless pressure laid upon them at elections, so as virtually to deprive them of the power of voting according to their conscience, strongly pleads with us in favor of the Ballot. We fully admit that the question is full of difficulty. On the one hand, it immediately attempts to remove an abuse; but, on the other, it appears to be connected with the revolutionary system of politics, and to involve moral consequences before which we should pause. In the struggle which threatens to become general between the party of the Revolution and the party of Order, nothing can be more important than that the latter should have the courage of their convictions. Whatever will train men in this moral courage is an element of education to be carefully preserved.

The pitiable helplessness of the Italian and Spanish peoples in the face of the Revolution springs in great measure from their deficiency in this courage. So true is this, that the policy the Catholic party in Italy has been led to adopt has been one of abstention—*ne erit ne electori*. It happens only too frequently that the virtuous and the friends of order are prone to timidity, and that unworthy minorities carry their plans because they have more courage than the majority. We cannot help believing that the public profession of our opinions, and therefore open voting is a valuable element of public training, especially in the present day. Another consideration in favor of open voting is, that the secret voting system is too much in harmony with the character and aims of the secret societies. It will, we fear, be an instrument in their hands for carrying out the work of the Revolution. In a short time hence we shall have the revolutionary elements fully organized amongst us; we shall have multitudes brought up without religion and ardent partisans of the spirit of the Commune; we shall have the ranks of these men swollen by thousands, who might be deterred from voting with them, were their votes recorded in open day, and were they subjected to the judgment of sound public opinion. It must be remembered that, if the ballot, on the one hand, gives to the conscientious but timid voter an opportunity of exercising his franchise without inconvenience, it equally gives to the selfish, corrupt, and conspiring elements of society an opportunity of bringing about the worst and most hateful results without incurring the risk of any personal discomfort at the tribunal of public opinion. The tendency of the present Government appears to us, in almost all its recent measures, to favor the Revolution. It has forced upon the people, in compliance with the dictates and threats of a handful of doctrinaires, a system of education which undermines religion; it has exchanged the conservative character of the Army for a democratic system of officering it; and now that the franchise has been extended lower down, it withdraws the control of public opinion, and leaves each elector to vote without any kind of responsibility before men. It appears that in Australia and the United States the Ballot has failed to check bribery and corruption. As a bar to intimidation it is no doubt valuable. But it is at least an open question whether intimidation is now on the increase or not.—*London Tablet*.

CHARGE OF SETTLING A SHIP.—At the Mansion House (London) Police Court, recently, Joseph South Dolson, an American, and described as a master mariner, underwent a final examination before the Lord Mayor, on the charge of having been concerned in settling the British ship *Esmeralda*, with intent to defraud the insurers. The vessel, commanded by the prisoner, sailed from Carthagena, on a voyage to Liverpool, in the autumn of last year, the ship and cargo together having been insured for about £3,500—by far the greater part of that sum being upon the cargo. Evidence was given to show that the cargo was far below the value for which it was insured. Without any apparent reason, in fine weather, the ship began to make a considerable quantity of water, and, at the suggestion of the captain, he and the crew abandoned her, taking to the boats, and collecting beforehand such baggage as they considered most valuable and portable. The Lord Mayor said, all the circumstances being to his mind pregnant with suspicion, he had decided on committing the prisoner for trial. On the rising of the court, he was conveyed to Newgate.

OUTRAGE NEAR MANCHESTER.—Leicester, 27th June.—At the Leicestershire Quarter Sessions to-day, John Thomas Shielton, the young man charged with assaulting, with intent to rob, M. Emile De Villiers, a marble merchant of Brussels, in a railway carriage on the Midland Railway, on the 1st of October last, pleaded guilty to the assault, but denied his intent to rob, upon which Mr. Silks, who appeared for the prosecutor, proposed to withdraw the charge of intent to rob, as the punishment for it was exactly the same as for the offence to which he had pleaded guilty. The prisoner was further tried on a charge of breaking into the house of John Barrett, Wyford-by, and stealing a silver watch and clothes-brush on the same date. The stolen clothes-brush was found in his bag, which he left in the carriage after his attack on M. De Villiers. The watch he sold to a jeweller in Melton-Mowney, about an hour after the robbery, for 7s. 6d. The prisoner was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for the house-breaking, and five years penal servitude for the outrage on M. De Villiers.

OUR COAL SUPPLY.—It is stated that the labours of the Royal Commission on coal, appointed a few years ago by Sir George Grey, are on the point of completion, and the result is the demonstration of the fact that, assuming a certain annual increase in the rate of consumption, sufficient economically gettable coal exists in Great Britain and Ireland to last from 800 to 1000 years.

THE BRISKEIRE CAMPAIGN.—The arrangements for the military manoeuvres in September are advancing towards completion. The force will consist of regulars, volunteers, and a large number of yeomanry cavalry, and it will be divided into three parts, namely, right, left, and centre. A sham fight will take place each day, the troops will bivouac in a different locality every night, and the men will acquire, as nearly as possible, the experiences of real campaigning.

THE SURREY MAGISTRATES AND CATHOLIC CHILDREN.—We (*Tablet*) learn with much pleasure that at the Surrey Quarter Sessions, held at Guildford on Tuesday, the 27th of June, a sum of 2s. 6d. per boy was voted for those Surrey boys that are sent by magistrates to S. Nichols' Industrial School, at Little Ilford. The vote was passed without opposition, and is another instance of the absence of prejudice in the Surrey justices. At the same Sessions a resolution was proposed that in future no quarter session business should be transacted elsewhere than at Newington. At present the general business of the county is carried on for one day at Guildford, Reigate, Kingston, and Newington alternately. This motion was seen and opposed by Mr. Lascelles as representing the Farnham division, who was seconded by Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Guildford Bench, and defeated by a large majority. When Catholic gentlemen interest themselves in the general affairs of the county they are able to assist Catholic interests in a manner which cannot be done when they only put in an appearance on particular occasions.

The Queen gave a state ball at Buckingham Palace on the 27th June. Amongst the distinguished persons who had the honor of being invited were the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Dufferin, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord and Lady Herries, Lord and Lady Castlereagh, Lord and Lady Camoys, the Master of Hertford, Sir G. Bowyer, the Right Hon. W. Monell, the Right Hon. W. Cogan, the Hon. E. Stonor, Colonel and Miss Towneley.

The Earl of Pembroke attained his majority on the 6th of the present month, on which there was great hospitality shown to the tenantry, labourers, &c., at Wilton.

INFANTICIDE IN LONDON.—At an inquest, a few days ago, on the body of a newly-born child which was found inside the gate of a lady's residence at Paddington, Dr. Lankaster remarked that over 300 children were found in the streets of London every year. Registration of births ought to be made compulsory; its absence gave every facility for making away with children, because a non-registered child could be buried or thrown away, as in this instance, with impunity. The jury returned a verdict of "Willful murder against some person or persons unknown."

LONDON, July 21.—All the papers of the day contain editorials on the subject of the cancellation, by Royal Warrant, of the act legalizing the purchase of commissions. The *Times*, *Post*, and *Standard* believe the course of the Ministry unconstitutional, while the *Daily News* and *Telegraph* approve, to the fullest extent, the step taken by the Ministry.

Napoleon paid a visit yesterday to the Woolwich Arsenal and Dock Yard.

The Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas and Michael, brothers of the Czar of Russia, are expected in London at an early day as visitors to the Royal Family.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, laid on the table the Queen's Warrant, abolishing the system of the purchase of army commissions.

The weather throughout England is very favorable to growing crops.

LONDON, July 21.—A conference of all the European powers, it is reported, will shortly be held, for the purpose of agreeing upon a system of uniform import duties.

Despatches from the East represent that cholera prevails alarmingly in Persia, and the ravages caused by the disease are dreadful.

LONDON, July 21.—The *London Times* says that the act of the Ministers, abolishing the system of purchases of army commissions, by Royal Warrant, is a violent wrench of the constitution and wanton setting aside of the will of the House of Lords. The *Times* regrets that these grave issues have been raised, but expresses the hope that the Lords will, in their future action, think of the effect upon the officers of the army rather than the indignity to their own privileges.

The *Daily News* approves of the conduct of the government, in making themselves the exponents of popular will, and recommends that the Lords pass the bill abolishing the purchase of army commissions.

The *Telegraph* is exultant over the action of the Ministry, and says that Gladstone will be more popular for vindicating the dignity of the House of Commons, in securing the harvest of its laborious session, and for reorganizing the defenses of the country, and guarding the interests of the army.

The *Post* says the course of the Government has been somewhat unconstitutional in bringing it before Parliament in contempt before the people.

The *Standard* asserts that Mr. Gladstone has grossly violated the privileges of Parliament wasting its time, and precipitating a Constitutional crisis.

The *Tribune* case continues to attract much public interest. After considerable anxious search and advertisement, the seamen composing the crew of the *Belle*, the vessel in which *Tieghemo* is said to have made a voyage to South America, have been found. Much of the strength of the "sluicemen" case depends upon the evidence which these men may give when placed on the witness stand.

## UNITED STATES.

OMAHA, July 20.—The last accounts from Fort Telfairman represent that Cloud and his party to be making ready for the war-path. He has already got out his small stealing parties to bring in stock.

New York, July 20.—At a Convention of the Catholic Temperance Societies to-night a motion, censuring the military for firing on the 12th inst., was voted down.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The records in the Treasury Department show that, up to yesterday, \$67,000,000 of the new funded loan had been subscribed for. This saves the Government Treasurer, in annual interest, \$670,000. Should Boutwell expend one year's interest in placing this loan on the market, he will then receive a saving interest of \$670,000 annually for nine years, therefore, the statements that the Government would sustain a loss by the loan are inconsistent and erroneous.

The *Sun* says Naunet, on the Hackensack extension of the Erie Railroad, has been, during the last week, the scene of a serious disturbance.

Henry Ward Beecher says, in the *Christian Union* of this week, the Orange Societies should parade next year without a banner changed or a motto rubbed out. They ought to move through the streets of New York until nobody thinks of molesting them. When that time arrives it will be a matter of no public importance whether the annual parade is kept up or not. If the Orangemen of New York fall next year to march through the streets of the city they will betray a sacred duty. By accident they have become the representatives of a principle which lies at the foundation of modern civilization. They do not now represent a spent fact in history, but a living principle. It is not the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, but the question of liberty in New York.

New York, July 21.—The scientific expedition to Brazil, headed by Charles Fred Hart of Cornell University, is to start from New York next Monday in the steamer "Morrison" bound to Para and Rio Janeiro.

Some of the Orange Societies have nearly doubled their membership since the riot. The same fact may be affirmed of the Hibernian and other anti-Orange societies.

Officer Patrick Logan was dismissed from the police force to-day for having rescued a prisoner from another officer on the day of the riot.