

In most, the sufferers will bear the marks during life; in many, interference with some of the important functions has resulted. Thus there were—Gunshot injuries, 98; contusions and laceration, 112; stabs or incised wounds, 5; mania caused by fright, 1; total, 316; 9 gun-shot injuries terminated in death; 2 contused and lacerated injuries terminated in death.

The occupations of 128 are as follows:—Butchers, 2; carpenters, 8; carters, 3; clerk, 1; carriers, 2; dealers, 3; engineer, 1; gentlemen, 3; horse-shoer, 1; jeweller, 1; laborer, 36; linen lappers, 3; mechanics, 8; mill-workers, 11; painter, 1; pipe maker, 1; policeman, 13; porters, 6; printer, 1; sawyer, 1; shoemakers, 3; shopkeepers, 3; sweep, 1; sexton, 1; stonecutter, 1; tinsmith, 1; tailors, 2. By this it will be apparent that many of the sufferers were, from their social position, not at all likely to be engaged in the riots.

The reported ages of 196 are as follows:—Under 10 years, 2; from 10 to 15 years, 3; from 15 to 20 years, 27; adults, 164. Total, 196.

And lastly, a table of the number injured on each day, so far as I possess information, shows when the rioting was greatest:—

Table with 2 columns: Date and Casualties. 8th August - No casualty reported. 9th - do do. 10th - do do. 11th - 2 contusions. 12th - 7 do 1 gunshot. 13th - 4 do 1 do. 14th - 1 do. 15th - 18 do 13 do 1 stab. 16th - 54 do 40 do. 17th - 41 do 23 do 1 do. 18th - 12 do 3 do. 19th - 7 do 2 do. 20th - 4 do 3 do. 21st - No casualty reported. 22nd - 1 case of mania, from fright.

By this, it will be apparent that on the 15th, 16th, and 17th, the greatest number of casualties occurred.

In conclusion, I beg to state that, in addition to these melancholy results of the riots, there were other results which, although less tangible, were no less evident to the medical profession. Many of the reports allude to circumstances I myself have noticed, viz.—That the great alarm and anxiety in nervous and delicate people, otherwise well, produced loss of sleep, strength, and appetite, which predisposed to, and in many terminated in, low forms of disease; that where disease existed, the cases frequently became more serious or complicated by the superposition of symptoms traceable to mental excitement; and that in many surgical affections, the depressing consequences of the great mental strain were shown in some by the arrest of the healing processes, in others, by a complete change from a healthy to an unhealthy action.

HENRY MURPHY, M.D. Belfast, Wellington-place, Nov. 23, 1864.

DEBATE, Nov. 29.—If the Legislature do not understand the condition of Ireland next Session it will not be from want of efforts to throw light upon it. On Saturday evening, in the presence of the Viceroy and a distinguished and influential company, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court went fully into the discussion of the land question, demonstrating the injustice and economic mischief of tenant-right, and advocating the claim of the tenants for compensation for their permanent improvements. The address of the Judge is considered here the ablest and clearest exposition of the subject ever given to the public.

Yesterday evening another high functionary appeared before the public as a lecturer on the question of Irish manufactures. The Lord Mayor was to have given a lecture on this subject to the Catholic Young Men's Society, and he was asked to deliver it in a more appropriate place—the Agricultural-hall, where the exhibition of Irish manufactures is being now held. Mr. Bagot, chairman of the company, presided. There was a very large audience, and much interest was excited by the novelty of the circumstances. The lecturer directed his attention chiefly to the woolen trade, which once flourished in Ireland, but was put down by the English Government. He compared the progress and prosperity of Scotland with the backwardness and poverty of Ireland, and inquired what caused the difference—how is it that the Irish are so far behind the Scotch in the race of life? He ascribed it all to the English Government. While the Irish were subjected to unheard-of persecutions, shut out of the pale of civilization, and denied all access to handicraft trades, the Scotch were not only tolerated, but fostered and protected. "The evils of centuries of misrule are not to be cured in a generation; the blighting effects of iniquitous laws are not speedily converted into sunshine." He sketched the history of the linen trade in Ulster, and said it was no compensation for the destruction of the woolen trade, though the annual value of the latter is now 3,000,000. The silk trade in the Liberties of Dublin, which had flourished since the repeal of the penal code, and many manufactures in the provincial towns, have disappeared in consequence of the introduction of machinery. He concluded by referring to the present exhibition as a proof of what the Irish are capable of doing in the manufacturing line.

On the motion of Mr. Dargan, seconded by Sir John Gray, a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor was passed with acclamation.

Other resolutions were subsequently passed. But while Mr. Dargan was speaking the meeting was thrown into confusion by an extraordinary occurrence. An officer of the 78th Highlanders was endeavoring to make his way to the platform, where the band was stationed. Owing to the dense crowd he had some difficulty in getting forward. It appears that he was rash enough to make some remarks, *sotto voce*, not very complimentary to the Lord Mayor and his audience. He was immediately called to order by a person near him. An altercation ensued; the officer was seized, and an effort was made to expel him. The band, and some soldiers of his regiment who were in the room, immediately ran to his defence. Arming themselves with the chairs, they made a circle round him, flourishing them so fiercely that they had the space cleared very soon. A panic seized the audience. The ladies rushed towards the platform, and mounting the reporters' tables, ascended the platform, where they were out of harm's way; the gentlemen followed and exerted themselves to allay the fears of their fair friends. In the meantime, all the chairs and tables were upset, and some of them broken. In the galleries the excitement was tremendous, cheering, hissing, and hooting having prevailed for several minutes. The Highland officer having retired with his servant, the Lord Mayor came forward, and endeavored in vain to obtain a hearing. As a peace offering the band struck up "Patrick's Day," but the excited multitude refused to be charmed even by the national air. After a while, however, the tumult subsided, and the remaining business of the meeting was concluded.

HIGH TORY PRINCIPLES.—Lord Glancarty, an Irish Peer whose high Tory principles are well known to the public, thus expresses himself on the question of Education in a recent pamphlet:—

"There does not appear to be any valid reason for discountenancing the establishment of the Roman Catholic university, for which so ardent and it must be admitted, so legitimate a desire is manifested by the Roman Catholic body. The State is not called upon, nor would it ever be sanctioned by the nation, to take such another step as was the endowment of Maynooth College; but considering that that college was established by the authority of Parliament, expressly for the better education of persons professing the Popish or Roman Catholic religion, and for that purpose is restricted to the training of ministers for the Church of Rome, the step taken by

the hierarchy of founding a Roman Catholic university is consistent with the design of Parliament, and not deserving of commendation; and having done so, and placed it, even in its unchartered condition, upon a footing of some efficiency, they not unnaturally seek for a Royal Charter of incorporation, enabling them to hold property and to confer degrees. So long as the religion of the State was exclusively acknowledged, the University of Dublin was ample for the wants of the country; and for the liberality with which it is governed, it might, even at the present day, be, without detriment to learning, the sole University in Ireland, as it certainly is from its well earned renown, as a seat of learning, the noblest of our national institutions. But when all religious disabilities were removed, and a perfect equality was established in all, but the maintenance of the National Reformed Church—when the Queen's College and Queen's University had been founded, acceptable rather to the Presbyterian and Dissenting bodies than to the Roman Catholics—it is not easy to discover upon what grounds the prayed-for charter of incorporation for the Roman Catholic university is not conceded."

Prices of grain still continue very low, and we are told that after Christmas they may be still lower. This, evidently, a year of disaster for the Irish farmer.—Dundalk Democrat.

EMIGRATION.—Although the emigration mania has considerably abated, it cannot be said to have quite subsided. The movement, indeed, has ceased to assume the gigantic attitude that characterized it a few months since, still it cannot be denied that there is a steady continuous under current of efflux of what political economists, particularly Malthusians, delight to style the "surplus population" going on. The Etina (Iuman line) embarked her full complement on last Thursday, leaving nearly one hundred behind, and we understand that over two hundred intending emigrants have engaged passages on board the Edinburgh, which will sail from this port on Thursday.—Cork Reporter.

DEAR LAND.—On Wednesday week a farm of six acres and one rood of land was set up for sale, in the parish of Killybeg, by Mr. J. Cassidy, and after smart competition it was knocked down at £157, or £26 per acre. The yearly rent is £2 5s an acre, so that unless corn markets advance to war prices the bargain will be a bad one.

ANOTHER FARM SOLD.—Mr. Gilmer sold a farm of six acres of land, held by the late Mr. Oliver, a few days since, at £150. The land is within three quarters of a mile of Dundalk, and had been used for making bricks. Mr. John Murphy, grocer, was the purchaser.

CATHOLIC PRISONERS.—How is it that Catholic females, who are so chaste, so religious, and so exemplary in all the relations of private life in Ireland, become so depraved in this country? The reason is, we think, obvious. The contamination of association with those of their own class who believe in nothing, and worship nothing but their passions, and the absence of that salutary restraint which good example and the influence of the priesthood impose upon them in their native land—these are the reasons why of fallen women committed to prison in Liverpool in a brief period, Catholics are more numerous by 30 per cent than Protestants.—We believe there is no part of the earth where the Irish degenerate and fall away so much in morals as in the great cities and towns of England; and so impressed are we with this conviction, that we always hear of an influx of the laboring class of Irish into London and Liverpool with deep regret. They are exposed to the greatest temptations here at the moment when the wholesome restraints to which we have alluded are removed, and it is only wonderful how many of them retain that regard for the social virtues that distinguish them at home.—Weekly Register.

[Matters are still worse in the sea-ports of the United States.—Ed. T. W.]

AN IRISH MYSTERY.—For some months past the most unaccountable noises have been heard in Aghadown Glishe, commencing each evening at ten o'clock, p.m., and only during the absence from home of the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart. The strangest part of the whole thing is that immediately on his return these singular manifestations cease. There can be no doubt of their existence, as they have been witnessed by gentlemen of the highest veracity and respectability in the neighborhood. Questions on almost all subjects have been asked, and answers returned by a given number of knocks on the floor. We may mention that every means has been resorted to in the endeavor to discover by what agency these unnatural responses are produced, but as yet without success. The flooring has been removed, servants watched, and every conceivable device thought of, but all to no purpose. Here is a mystery for the curious in such matters to unravel. It is not possible, it is said for it to be a trick, as there is no person to perform such in the house. But by whatever magic or agency those manifestations are made, that they do exist is beyond question, and are causing considerable excitement in the neighborhood. This mysterious spirit has "knocked out" its intention to remain at Aghadown, and not follow the archdeacon to his new residence at Castletown-Kinneigh, so the Rev. Mr. Spring is to be favored with a continuance of its disagreeable presence.—This gentleman has also frequently heard the noises referred to, but can in no way account for them.—He will not, however, we are sure, be "knocked out" of taking up his abode there, for this spirit although a little noisy, is perfectly harmless.—Stibberen Eagle.

A MISTAKEN ARREST.—On Tuesday last a man supposed to be Hayes, the murderer of Braddell, was arrested by two constables at Dunmore, county Waterford. It turns out, however, that he is not the man. He has, nevertheless, been detained in custody because the magistrates think he does not give a satisfactory account of himself. He has spoken gruffly to the police and the magistrates, because he knows he is safe, and because he has been knocked about by their stupid and absurd conduct and this is the 'unsatisfactory' part of his behavior.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 12, the body of an old man named Wm. Molony, who had lived at Rosbrien, in the vicinity of Limerick, was found dead in his house by the daughter of a neighboring farmer. His head and face were greatly mutilated, and bore the marks of the teeth of some animals, probably rats. He led a very lonely life since the death of his wife and children, and it is supposed that he died suddenly from natural causes. The police were promptly sent for, as deceased had the name of being wealthy, but there is no ground for suspecting any foul play, as the front of the house was always shut up. No one missed him, and the discovery of the body, which was in a state of decomposition was purely accidental.—Limerick Reporter.

Messrs. Barrington and Jeffers, solicitors, Dublin, have laid before the corporation of that city a very important project for the complete drainage of the metropolis. That is, they propose, through a company, to open main drains on the quays, to run parallel with the Liffey, in which the manure and filth of all the sewers of the city will be caught, prevented from getting into the river, and carried to some storage reservoir in the country. It is thought that the manure so collected will prove a valuable investment. The company want the sanction of the corporation, as they intend to carry out the work at their sole expense. This is a similar plan to the great drainage works of London, where the sewerage manure is estimated to be worth £2,000,000 annually. It is a wrong thing to see so much valuable manure, which ought to be mixed up with the soil, passing hourly into our rivers, polluting them, as also poisoning the fish in them.—Waterford News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC DISABILITIES.—If any one is so ignorant of the actual state of our law as to suppose that the Catholics of this Empire are no longer subject to disabilities and penalties on account of their profession of the Catholic faith, a glance at the recent decision of the Irish Master of the Rolls in the case of Simms v. Quinlan and Egan, executors of Michael John Simms, deceased, will at once remove the pleasant, or, according to the political and religious views of the reader, the disagreeable illusion. It will there be seen that besides the Ecclesiastical Titles Act which was expressly framed and passed as a penal law against the Catholics of the United Kingdom, the very Act which was intended to emancipate the Queen's Catholic subjects from the thralldom to which they were subjected by the iniquitous laws of Elizabeth, William, and Anne, contains some most oppressive provisions against the free exercise of the Catholic religion in these islands.—Weekly Register.

CATHOLIC BEQUESTS.—Fairfax v. Lord Herries.—Before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood.—This case came before the Court by adjournment from chambers, for the purpose of determining what charities were intended by the testatrix, Mrs. Cholmeley, in an obscure direction contained in a will made by her at Genoa, in October, 1855. By this instrument Mrs. Cholmeley appointed Lord Herries and Mr. Constable her executors, and bequeathed to them 'all the moneys left to me by my uncle, Edward Pigott, for certain charitable purposes.' Mrs. Cholmeley died in England in 1860 without having executed any further testamentary instrument; and the question raised in the present suit was the disposition of the funds bequeathed 'for certain charitable purposes,' which were not further specified. It appeared that Mrs. Cholmeley was brought up as a member of the Church of England, but went over to the Romish Church in 1831, and remained in that communion until her death. Before making her will she wrote from Genoa to Lord Herries, asking him to be her trustee, and stating her wish to leave 'a few thousand pounds to the Church.' In a subsequent letter she mentioned that she had concerted with 'our good bishop' 'will leaving all she had to the poorest missions in Yorkshire, adding, 'I most especially wish and stipulate for prayers for the souls of my dearest husband and father, as well as for my own poor soul.' Lord Herries replied that, as any bequest of money for masses might invalidate her will, she had better, in his opinion, not name any bequest of that nature, or give any secret instructions which he might be called on to divulge; adding that, although he was willing to become a trustee for the poor missions, or other charitable purposes, he would not undertake any trust of a secret nature, or any trust which would oblige him to apply any part of her money towards obtaining masses. Mrs. Cholmeley, in answer, sent a long letter in which she mentioned that if he was called upon to take an oath to the effect that he might legally do what he liked with the money, it was surely an oath that might safely be taken; for, undoubtedly, he could legally do what he liked with it; and that, on this account, it was necessary to select precisely honorable trustees; and, indeed, from his known zeal for the Church and highly honorable feelings it was that she had addressed herself to him. Nothing further appears to have passed, and Mrs. Cholmeley made her will to the effect already stated. The present bill was filed by her next of kin for the purpose of invalidating the bequest, on the ground that the testatrix had created a secret trust for superstitious uses; and in support of this contention a voluminous correspondence between the testatrix and her spiritual directors and others was produced, for the purpose of showing that the main object of the testatrix was that the souls of herself, husband, and father should be benefited 'by the prayers of the faithful—in her own words, 'All I care for is to benefit the missions and have masses for the objects named.' The acting trustee, Lord Herries, insisted, on the other hand, that the charitable purpose, the benefit of the poor missions in the (Roman Catholic) diocese of York, was sufficiently indicated by the testatrix, and that no secret trust for founding masses had been attached to the gift or accepted by the trustees. An inquiry had been directed whether by the words 'certain charitable purposes' the testatrix had reference to any and what charity or charities, and the question was now adjourned into court.

Mr. Rolt, Q.C., and Mr. Faber appeared for the plaintiffs, the next of kin; Mr. Giffard, Q.C., and Mr. R. R. Hawkins appeared for the defendant, Lord Herries.

The Vice-Chancellor, after referring to various portions of the correspondence, and especially to the following passage in a letter from the testatrix to a Roman Catholic priest,—'I wish you would beg the bishop to draw me up a paper specifying exactly how to word the intentions I specified to him regarding the poor missions, as also the obligations upon them, as he and you think best, to have all masses said according as specified in the will (that is, leaving a sum for that special purpose) and, should also request the same as a condition fixed upon what is left to the poor missions'—said that the proper finding would be that by the words 'certain charitable purposes' the testatrix had reference to the Roman Catholic mission in the county (the name knowing about the Roman Catholic diocese) of York, subject to a condition that prayers should be offered for the souls of her husband, her father, and herself.

Mr. Giffard, Q.C., after his Honor's decision, called attention to the Roman Catholic Charities Act, 1800 (23d and 24th of Victoria, cap. 134) which provides that gifts upon any lawful charitable trust for persons professing the Roman Catholic religion shall not be invalidated by the addition 'of any trust or provision deemed to be superstitious or otherwise prohibited by the laws affecting persons professing the same religion.'

THE ANCIENT SAXONS.—Mr. John Brent has finished his excavation in the Saxon cemetery at Sarr, in Thanet, for the present year. His researches have been most successful. Not only has he laid open nearly 300 graves, but he has been so fortunate as to find some of especial interest, which supply novel materials to the student of Anglo-Saxon antiquities. As an example of the rich contents of some of these graves it may be mentioned that one contained four fibulae (two circular and two cruciform); five gold pendants, which, with the fibulae, are elaborately ornamented; a very large crystal ball, set in a silver-gilt frame for suspension; a silver-gilt perforated spoon, set with garnets; an elegant footless glass cup; a silver ring; beads; and other objects, such as buckles, shears, and keys. This is the grave of a woman, no doubt a lady of rank, although it was at first supposed to have belonged to man from the fact that with the objects enumerated above was a sword or knife. One of our antiquaries, however, considers that although it be sword-shaped, it is no weapon of war. Not one instance, we believe, has occurred of cremation; all the graves denoted burial of the body entire; neither do we understand Mr. Brent discovered any urns with burnt bones, such as are often found in the cemeteries in juxtaposition with skeletons. The whole of the weapons, implements, and ornaments from Sarr are either actually deposited in the Charles Museum at Maidstone, or are about to be as soon as Mr. Brent has published his report on the discoveries he has made. This is to be done by the Kent Archaeological Society, but at present they have only printed an account of four of the graves. It is creditable, however, to the good feeling and intelligence of the council of this society that funds were placed at Mr. Brent's disposal in aid of the expenses for labor, &c., and we have no reason to doubt their ability and willingness to make public this important discovery promptly and completely.

A public meeting of the "friends of the Sabbath" was held in Edinburgh on Tuesday for the purpose of adopting measures in opposition to recent encroachments by the running of railway trains for ordinary traffic on the Lord's day. This meeting was a thoroughly representative one, from a clerical point of view, as the speakers and auditors were from all parts of Scotland. The resolutions which were put and carried expressed regret and alarm at the running of trains for ordinary traffic upon an extensive scale on the Lord's day; that the running of trains was contrary to Divine Law, as understood by the Scottish people, and injurious to the working classes, as tending to convert the sacred day of rest into a day of toil. The meeting resolved to memorialize the North British Railway Company on the subject and appointed a committee for the purpose of carrying out the preceding resolutions, by conforming with public bodies, or taking such other steps as they may find expedient. There are very few people, at least in this country, who are not most anxious that all 'ordinary traffic,' not only on railways, but on rivers and streets; should as far as possible be suspended on the sabbath; but it looks rather odd that clergymen who encourage cab-driving on the public streets should meet for the purpose of denouncing traffic on the iron highways! It was maintained at the meeting, and received with applause, that 'the obligation to keep holy the Sabbath day was binding upon us as it was upon the Jews and was as binding as any other commandment in the decalogue.' Then why do those who utter and cheer this view of the sanctity of the sabbath not conform to it in practice? Why do they continue to employ, if not their men-servants, at least their maid-servants—if not asses, at least horses, on that day? Mr. Spurgeon, the great Baptist minister, who was preaching in Edinburgh last Sabbath to crowded audiences, remarked in one of his discourses that, certain servants of the Lord might have a great deal of knowledge, but very little zeal; might profess to be working in the vine yard while really really sleeping by the way; and gave it as his opinion that a very small patch of cemetery ground indeed would hold all who in these days fell martyrs in their master's service. He even offered to act as chaplain at the funeral of every clergyman who died from over work—re-marking that they were more apt to rust out than wear out. This is far too true; and the fact is that the influence of the clergy on the people is fast losing its former sway; and this not because the people are less moral or religious, but because the clergy are getting too fine, and genteel, and aristocratic to go out among the people, visiting the 'fatherless and widows in their affliction,' which, according to the Apostle, is 'pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father.' There is no fear of the Sabbath in Scotland; but the clergy would guard its sanctity better were they to abandon the platform, and to do their duty more zealously and consistently in the pulpit and in the parish, and by making sure that their own daily walk and conversation is becoming the Gospel as they preach it to others.—Cor of Montreal Herald.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.—The Great Western is an American owned ship, consigned to the care of Messrs. Baring Brothers, who employ emigrant agents. It appears that a person named Burn or Byrne came over from America several weeks ago, and retained, through Baldwin and Tracy, emigrant agents, berths for 150 adults on board the Great Western. Mr. F. S. Hull and others have supported the men by the aid of private subscriptions. Ten London men still remain to be sent back. It is believed that Government intends to prosecute.

Several of the men have made statements which pretty fully explain how the scheme has worked, and what was the intended destination of the men. One of the London men, an intelligent-looking fellow, named Fenton, an artillery Volunteer, having seen advertisements for young men in a commercial house abroad, applied at the address given—"Mr. Lester, 35, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields," and there saw a young man named Simcon, who told him that men were wanted for a glass warehouse in New York, and would be paid \$15 a month, with board and lodging. A few days afterwards he saw Mr. Starten, a middle-aged dark man. He (Fenton) had a uniform cap on, and Starten said, 'You are in uniform, eh? Do you know your drill well? What corps are you in?' Fenton told him he was in the artillery, and Starten replied, 'You will have a commission.' Fenton asked what he meant by a commission in a plate-glass warehouse. To this Starten replied, 'Well, as soon as you arrive at New York you will be made an American subject, and will have to stand your chance with the draught, unless you volunteer.' An agreement to serve in the employ of Messrs. Bliss, Ward, and Rosvelt, and to place himself solely at their disposal and will, was read to him, and he signed it, but was refused a copy because it was too much trouble. Fenton afterwards met Starten repeatedly and also Messrs. Simcon, F. D. Whitlock Langley, Newport, and others. At one of these meetings Starten said they were not to consider it as enlisting money, but he would give 2s. for every man introduced to them. Fenton introduced several at different times and received the money from Newport. Starten afterwards charged Fenton with being in communication with the detectives, but he denied it, and then, at Starten's request, went to see the men engaged to go. Most of them refused to go, saying that it was for soldiering. About 30 mustered, however, and went down to Liverpool, Fenton with them. Arrived at Liverpool he received a telegram from a relative saying that he must not go, as it was suspected they were wanted for the Federal army. He told Starten, and that person replied that he might please himself, but if he went back he must say that it was not for soldiering—nothing of the kind. He went on board the Great Western, and there saw Newport and many of the men he had seen in London. Another young man named Pepper, a typefounder, has given a very similar account of the mode of proceeding in London. On board the Great Western he saw some Germans, who said they were going to join the army in America. A mill operative, who was in the employ of the Lancashire Relief Committee of Staleybridge, says that he was met by a man named Burns, who asked him if he wanted to go to America cheap; and, hearing of the plate-glass warehouse, he was induced to consent to go, and to enlist others. The same evening he and some more men met Shaw and his brother, and on the Sunday they signed a book, promising to go out. It appeared also that some of the men had their teeth examined. Several who had unsound teeth were rejected. The matter has not yet come formally before the local authorities, but it is expected that it will do so shortly.—Times.

THE COLEMAN CASE.—This case has been appointed to be heard before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Monday, the 12th of December.

The fact of three successive Cabinet Councils having been held on three days of this week has given rise to a perfect cloud of political rumors. On dit that the Council of the Exchequer, concurring with the views just expressed by Mr. Oobden at Rochdale, has demanded extensive reductions in the army and navy estimates, and that the majority of the right hon. gentlemen's colleagues strenuously oppose the projected economy. Whether this important difference of opinion will lead to any Ministerial changes is a question which will probably be decided before the meeting of Parliament.—United Service Gazette.

Mr. G. A. Sala arrived at Liverpool in the Persia, on Saturday. Mr. Sala expressed himself as highly delighted in being once more on British ground, his more recent personal experience of American society having been the reverse of agreeable. On dit, that on board the Persia, Mr. Sala was 'sent to Coventry' by the American passengers, who state that he would not have escaped 'coiding' had he remained much longer in the Northern States.—Liverpool Albion.

BEAULY, INVERNESS-SHIRE.—The Catholics of the picturesque little village of Beaully and the neighboring country are now rejoicing in a happy event, which has brought increased comfort and consolation to their religious hearts. Through the piety and munificence of Lord and Lady Lovat, a very handsome church has been built in the immediate vicinity of the village, and at a very short distance from the fine ruin of the old Beaully Priory, where, in the good old Catholic times, the Holy Sacrifice was offered up daily, and the praises of God and His Blessed Virgin Mother arose to heaven day and night from the Monks of the Christian Order. The new church, having sprung up as it were from the old Priory, is built of the same kind of red freestone. It is surrounded by a stone cross and belfry. It will accommodate close upon 500 persons, and consists of a nave and side aisle. There is a neat organ gallery for the choir, over the chief entrance—a baptismal font, a confessional and sacristy. The High Altar is of Naïra freestone, the front of the altar is a polished slab of Peterhead granite. The Lady Altar is of white Naïra freestone supported by four pillars of polished granite. The lofty roof is open woodwork, varnished. The stained glass window behind the High Altar has a fine effect. Altogether it is a well built, substantial, and elegant edifice, and does credit to the architect and all employed in its erection. It was opened, and Mass celebrated in it for the first time on Sunday, the 13th ult., by the Rev. A. Eneas Chisholm, who afterwards delivered a very impressive and suitable sermon for the occasion.

Since the extension of the railway to the north the indefatigable and zealous Priest of Beaully has opened a new Mission at Invergordon, where he was the first to celebrate Mass since the so-called Reformation.

SUNSHINE.—A curious return is regularly obtained in Scotland from above 400 stations of the Meteorological Society—a return of the number of hours of sunshine. Taking the mean of these stations, the number of hours of sunshine in the last seven years has been as follows:—In 1867, 1,605; in 1858, 1,825; in 1859, 1,817; in 1860, 1,620; in 1861, 1,674; in 1862, 1,568; in 1863, 1,711. The number in 1858 averaged exactly five hours a day throughout the year. In the six months from April to September, the summer half of the year, there were 1,154 hours of sunshine in 1857, 1,261 in 1858, 1,302 in 1859, 1,293 in 1860, 1,094 in 1861, 1,052 in 1862, 1,135 in 1863, 1,239 in 1864. The number in 1858 averaged very nearly seven hours a day in these six months. In the eight years, 1857-1864, the sunniest month was May in three instances, June in three, July in two.

UNITED STATES.

THE MOST MARVELLOUS STORY IN THE WORLD.—Some gentlemen were dining together, and relating their traveling adventures; one of them dealt as much in the marvellous, that it induced another to give him a lesson. 'I was once,' said he, 'engaged in a skirmishing party in America. I advanced too far, was separated from my friends and saw three Indians in pursuit of me; the horrors of the tomahawks in the hands of angry savages took possession of my mind; I considered for a moment, what was to be done; most of us here life, and mine was both precious and useful to my family. I was swift of foot, and fear added to my speed. After looking back for the country was an open one—I at length perceived that one of my enemies had outrun the others, and the well known saying 'divide and conquer' occurring to me, I slackened my speed and allowed him to come up. We engaged in mutual fury. I hope none here (bowing to the audience) will doubt the result; in a few minutes he lay a corpse at my feet. In this short space of time the two Indians had advanced upon me, so I took again to my heels—not from cowardice, I can in truth declare, but with the hope of reaching a neighboring wood, where I knew dwelt a tribe friendly to the English; this hope however I was forced to give up, for on looking back I saw one of my pursuers far before the other. I waited for him, recovering my almost exhausted breath and soon this Indian stared the fate of the first. I had now only one enemy to deal with, but I felt fatigued, and being near the wood I was more desirous to save my own life than to destroy another of my fellow creatures. I plainly perceived smoke curling up among the trees; I redoubled my speed, I prayed to heaven, I felt assured my prayers would be granted; but at this moment the yell of the Indian's voice sounded in my ears I even thought I felt his warm breath; there was no choice—I turned round.— Here the gentleman who had related the wonderful stories at first grow impatient past all endurance, and called out, 'Well, sir and you killed him also?' 'No sir, he killed me.'

THE BORDO QUINTE.—Much to the surprise of every one, the President has seen fit to disapprove of the order of General Dix, which had received the commendation of the public at large, and to revoke so much of the order as relates to the pursuit of incendiaries and burglars over the border, where, by all the necessities of war and the law of nations, we have a clear right to follow them. For the quick retribution which should be meted out to our friends from the neutral territory of John Bull, is substituted a report to headquarters, and a consequent delay which admits the escape of the rascals.

A Washington report says it is understood there, that the revocation by the President was induced by official assurances from the Canadian authorities that every possible effort should be made to bring the St. Alban's raiders to justice, and that such measures should be taken as would prevent any similar demonstration in future, and promises to keep rebel refugees under strict surveillance hereafter.

This would be a reason for withdrawing the order of General Dix, not for expressing disapproval of it. And that such alleged reason has little foundation is very evident from the fact that Mr. Seward issues an order requiring passports of all persons coming into the country from abroad, and especially from the British provinces. If a repetition of the St. Alban's demonstration is to be 'prevented,' and if rebel refugees are to be kept under strict surveillance, there is little need of resorting to the oppressive restrictions of a passport system, which will bear heavily upon the large number of persons who, for commercial purposes, or on missions of friendship, are constantly passing across the border. The President and Secretary of State could learn a lesson of pluck from General Dix, and whatever might be the result of carrying out the terms of his order, they may rest assured they would be sustained by the people, who are quite ready to prick this bubble of British neutrality. Only yesterday, the Times showed conclusively, that we were never in a better condition to go to war with England. We have no commerce and she has a large commerce. We are fast occupying the entire coast, and have an immense navy to spare. The British navy is a pastboard sham, and could be sent to the bottom in fifteen minutes. The British army is on the other side of the world, &c., &c. By such statements as these, the Times demonstrated our ability to whip Great Britain and all creation, and conduct our own civil war besides. The Leader, of Saturday, for a fight, and desires the England, while the Republicans prosecute the war with the rebellion. In which case all parties would be pleased and each would be carrying out its special mission.

It is probable, however, that all this bellicose feelings will go for naught. The border will be kept quiet, raids will cease, and if the Canadian authorities find the St. Alban's burglars they will give them up under the treaty, and send Justice Counsel over here to take his place among the curiosities at Barnum's, as one who 'like necessity' knows no law.—N.Y. Commercial Advertiser.