

Every accommodation that could possibly contribute to the happiness of the day was afforded by the distinguished judge, whose kindness and courteous demeanour fully realized to the minds of all the golden opinions he has so deservedly won from men of every class both by his genuine qualities as an Irish gentleman, and his brilliant talents which have earned for him the well-merited appellation of being the best ideal of a plain speaking and most upright judge. The students, before leaving Cornardun, gave three hearty cheers for the Baron, and expressed themselves exceedingly grateful for the courtesy and kindness he had extended towards them. The party returned by Arve, where they were received with hearty cheers, and along the journey into Cavan similar demonstrations of applause greeted them. On arriving at the college, at ten o'clock, three cheers were given for the Lord Bishop and Professors, after which the students retired to their respective quarters, highly gratified with the happy result of their picnic.—Anglo-Celt.

Liquors.—Mr. O'Reilly's bill, on the sale of liquors in Ireland on Sundays, was withdrawn on Wednesday at the request of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Fortescue, who promised to bring in a bill on the subject next session.

Inspector of Factories.—Mr. Whately Cooke Taylor, of Cork, has been appointed Inspector of Factories for this District, in the place of Mr. Bignold whose duties will in future be confined to the Central Division of Ireland.

The Irish Times says:—William Murphy, the third man shot during the late disturbances, has died in Londonderry in the County Infirmary. He had been treated with the utmost care and skill. His sufferings were terrible and protracted.

Death of William Taylor Esq.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. William Taylor, former Secretary to the great Southern and Western Railways.

Death of Master Lowry.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. C. Lowry Q. C., Master of the Court of Exchequer which occurred at his residence, Monaghan square, Dublin, on the 19th, after a short illness.

A man named John Ooady, of Derrymore, county Westmeath has been committed for trial at the next Meath Assizes, to be held at Trim, on charge of having entered the house of Patrick Dixon, steward to Frederick H. Langon, J. P. at Montheary, and carried therefrom a gun, Mr. Langon's property.

The Kilkenny Moderator announces that Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe, Lieutenant of the County has nominated Richard Langrishe, Esq., Firgrove to the office of Clerk of the Peace for the county of Kilkenny, vacant by the decease of Kenny Parrell, Esq. Recently in the Court of Probate, Dublin, counsel for the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly applied for an attachment against the persons of Mr. Peter Gill, of the Tipperary Advocate for having neglected to pay the costs in the late suit brought by him in opposing the will of the late Father Kenyon. The application was at once granted.

The Commissioners of Irish Lights have, with the concurrence of the Board of Trade and Trinity House taken steps for the placing of two buoys in Youghal Bay—one to mark the Bar rocks; the other to mark the Black Ball Ledge and also for the exhibition of a light during the night, from a small window in the present lighthouse tower, to be seen for two hours before high water, and one hour after.

We (Waterford News), saw some excellent new potatoes, of the description known as 'Flounders,' with Mr. John, McRedmond on our market on last Saturday (June 19). They were large, extremely free from the semblance of blemish and were selling at 6s 1 lb. They were grown by Mr. James Bubb, Tramore, who has, we understand, several acres of the same kind.

The Late Orange Meeting at Enniskillen.—Mr. Downing will soon ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland if the attention of the Government has been called to the report which has appeared in the public press of a meeting held at Enniskillen lately, at which Mr. John Brien, J. P., D. L., and high sheriff presided, described as consisting of between 20,000 and 25,000 persons marching with fire and drum bands playing party tunes Orange flags flying, and the bells of the church chiming in sympathy with the cheers of the brethren—If so, is it true? and, if it is, is it the intention of Government to remove, Mr. Brien from the commission of the peace the secretary and shirivalty of the county.

The Mayo Examiner says:—At a late meeting of the Castlebar Poor Law Board of Guardians, relieving-officer Cogan laid four notices of eviction before the board, which he received from Mr. Sebastian Nolan, the newly-appointed agent of Mr. Moore, M. P. The law in its benevolence (?) requires this protective proceeding for the subject. The four notices applied to six tenants, some of whom are, we learn, sub-tenants. We do not over-state the feeling of Mr. Moore's friends when we say these eviction notices, whatever may be their merits, will re-veal disappointment and vexation among his constituents. The proceedings are regarded with satisfaction by political enemies: by friends as inconceivable, injudicious, ungrateful and embarrassing. In a word keeping the late election in mind, it is unreasonable for Mr. Moore to have ejectments in January and evictions in July.

The Cork Guardians and the Lords.—At the meeting of the board of guardians, Alderman Daniel O'Sullivan, ex-Mayor, tendered a notice of motion for a petition to the House of Lords in support of the Corn Bill. The chairman refused to receive the motion as foreign to their business. Mr. O'Sullivan warmly insisted that the notice should be received, denouncing the chairman as an Orangeman. A scene of great uproar followed. Several members repudiated Mr. O'Sullivan's language, but they argued that the notice was in order. The chairman still refused to receive it, and abruptly left the chair, declaring that he would resign. The meeting broke up in great confusion.

Boat Accident.—On Monday, the 7th, an accident occurred to a pilot boat, owned by a man named John Lee, an outer pilot, attached to the port. He had been out the greater part of that day and the whole of the two days preceding, in quest of a German barque which was expected. Being rather fatigued, both he and another man on board went to sleep, leaving the boat in charge of a young lad at the helm, and giving him particular directions to 'look out for equals.' The boat was between Barra and Furbough at the time, and Lee, having gone asleep, was shortly afterwards awakened by finding himself immersed in water—the boat being upset. He immediately swam for the land, but having got about half-a-mile, he saw that he could not accomplish it, and turned back towards the boat. The three persons contrived to cling to the boat, and, after being several hours in the water, were rescued by a Connemara boat. Lee, on getting ashore, went to set his boat to rights, and having observed the barque expected, in the South Sound, he immediately set out to board her—without even changing his clothes—and succeeded in doing so off Black Head.—Galway Vindicator.

Recently before a committee of the House of Lords Charles Francis Arnold Earl of Wicklow and Lord Clonmore in the Peerage of Ireland, submitted his proofs to the Wicklow Peerage. He claims his descent from the Howards of Shelton in the county Wicklow. The other claimant is the son of Mrs. Howard, whose proofs will be put in on the 12th inst., after which the decision as to the title and property will be made known.

Belfast, July 14.—Serious riots occurred here between the Catholics and Orangemen on the 12th inst. Windows in many buildings were smashed. One Catholic school-house was entirely gutted. Another was badly damaged. Several rioters and one policeman were wounded.

A family quarrel recently occurred at Ardkilmarin, near Kilmallock, in which a man named James Burke had his skull fractured with a smothering-iron by a relative of his own named Thos. Turner. The affair took place in the house of Turner's father, and at the supper table, Burke having given no provocation for the assault. An animus, however, had existed in Turner's mind against the Burke family because a sister of the former had married a brother of the injured man. It was feared Burke could not recover.

After the fair of Kilmallock on the 21st ult., three men, Michael Foley, Michael Coleman, and Terence O'Donnell, were drinking in a public house in that town, when a drunken brawl arose between them and the two latter attacked and beat Foley in a brutal manner on the head, one of them using a large stick and the other a bottle, which he broke on the man's head, injuring him severely, if not dangerously. Foley ran for the police, when he was again attacked by a man named Flynn, who beat him still more unmercifully for calling the 'Pealers.' Flynn and O'Donnell were subsequently arrested—Coleman having absconded.

A Mallow correspondent says—The salmon fishing on the Blackwater, near Mallow, during the past week has been the best within the recollection of the oldest fisher of Walton living in this locality. I have heard of a young man named Benn taking eleven fish on last Thursday in about four hours with flies; and a gentleman took seven on the 18th. The water is very low, so that all who desire fishing must waste. I have been informed that at Carcysville, beyond Fermoy, a gentleman took thirty salmon during the week.

Quitting the Enemy's Service.—Some passages of an article which appeared in the Evening Mail on Tuesday may, perhaps, be indicative of a turn of the Irish Protestant mind in the patriotic direction referred to and so strongly deprecated by Lord Derby in his speech against the Church Bill. Those passages are remarkable; if they represent a fixed idea and settled purpose they are of great political value. Thus said the Mail:—The Protestants of Ulster and of Ireland have no quarrel with their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen. They have nothing to resent but the treachery of English factions, whose garrison in Ireland they were; but no longer are. They have nothing to fear but divisions among themselves. There could be no greater mistake than to allow themselves to be diverted from the pressing work of consolidating their own ranks, and organising their own defence against English treachery and ingratitude, by bootless strife with those beside whom they dwell. So be it, in God's name! The Catholics of Ireland desire no strife with their Protestant fellow-countrymen, desire nothing more than liberty and fair play for all and that all should work together for the common good, and for the benefit and the honour of their common country. But are the sentences above quoted anything more than busy and half-hearted expressions on the part of the Mail? As long as we can remember, that journal has been smitting at distant intervals little fishes and sparks of nationality, but nothing more. The flame never burst forth. More than twenty years ago, Thomas Davis thought he caught sight of it in the columns of the Mail, and he 'balled it' in words that are remembered; but nothing came of the appearance that so excited his attention. It was not the kindling of the sacred fire but only the explosion of a little equib meant to effect no object whatever. However, the present is a peculiar, an eventful time, and it would be no way surprising if the Protestants of Ireland should now seriously think of recasting the relations in which they stand towards their Catholic fellow-countrymen, and taking up a new position in Irish politics. A great and noble part is open to them to play in the future history of their native land. They have now a splendid opportunity of effacing from the minds of their Catholic countrymen the memory of past troubles, and substituting for it a feeling of love and gratitude. They did much to cast down those people into the very depths of misery—let them now only help to raise the nation, and all that will be for gotten. They sold the independence of Ireland to a faithless, jealous, and grasping power; let them now only aid their countrymen in the effort to compel its restoration, and that evil deed will be forgiven. Putting the matter on the very lowest ground, they have a perfect right to take this course, as the purchase-money is about to be withheld from them by the English Government. If they do not adopt this line of action, what will be their position hereafter in Irish history? What will be their claim on the respect and regard of their fellow-countrymen? The Irish people will right themselves ultimately, with their help or without it. Is it not their wiser course to join hands with their countrymen at once, obtain for themselves a great share in the glory of the triumph, and assure to themselves the good will and gratitude of the Irish race for all time?—[Nation.]

It is stated that Mr. D. A. Nigle T. O. Cork and one of the proprietors of the Cork Herald has entered an action against the Journal Reporter, for libel, in an article in that journal reflecting on his conduct in connection with the Mayoralty of Cork. The damages claimed are said to be £5000.

The Waterford Citizen thus notices the arrival in that town of old cannon:—'Several pieces of cannon have been lying for some days past at our Quay; they were purchased by Mr. Grabam, at a recent sale of old stores held at Duncannon Fort. They were some of those first used in the Fort, and, doubtless, may have been employed in firing the salute when James the II. took shipping from there for France, after the battle of the Boyne. They are to be broken up and melted, and will, no doubt, hereafter assume a less warlike form.'

A quarrel has arisen between the members of the Cork Yacht Club and Rear-Admiral Warden, who is stationed at Queenstown. In consequence of the club not having compelled the yachts in harbour to exhibit bunting in honour of the Queen's coronation, Admiral Warden would not permit the usual decoration of the men of war at the Queenstown regatta, alleging that the club had been wanting in respect to the Queen. The yacht club having been informed of this, and that at the Admiral's table they were spoken of as half Fenians, directed Admiral Warden's name to be removed from their list of patrons and vice-presidents.

Hydrophobia in the County Down.—On the 14th, a heifer, in the most violent state of hydrophobia, ran a distance of four miles into the town of Ballinbofey, to the great terror and alarm of the inhabitants. Head-constable McOrarty, with six of his men, and about two hundred of the townspeople, endeavoring for a long time, but in vain, to catch the animal. At length the head-constable sent for a stout rope. Acting-constable Flood and a civilian taking the one end of it, went upon a stone ditch in the fair green, when sub-constable Mahony took the other end, and, with the most extraordinary daring, made a rush at the animal, seized it by the horns, to which he firmly fastened the rope without any assistance. During Mahony's encounter with the infuriated animal, the people expected every instant to see him killed. Having been firmly secured, the animal was led by the sub-constable and a civilian to the extreme end of the town, where she was instantly killed, by order of the owner, and buried in a deep pit by sub-constable Mahony and some civilians. Even when dead and in the pit, no one but Mahony would take the rope off her horns, all being afraid of catching the direful infection. Six days previous to this, another cow died of this awful disease, on the same farm, and a third was buried alive on the 18th inst. A mad dog passed through the farm in which these cattle were [Corkin] three weeks ago.

The bill for disfranchising that corrupt body the Freeman of Dublin has been read a first time in the House of Commons, and there can be no doubt that it will be passed speedily through

its subsequent stages. The Tory party need hope for nothing from the House of Lords in this matter. Their lordships may sympathise very deeply with the freemen and even drop some tears as they see one pillar after another of the Conservative cause being tumbled down but they will scarcely risk a collision with the House of Commons for the sake of preserving the Dublin Freeman. That issue would never do to go to the country upon. So the freemen franchise is to be swept away, carried off as mere sewage by the 'intercepting pipe' of an act of Parliament. The sooner the better for the political health of the city.—Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ORATORY, BROMPTON.—The Archbishop of Westminster preached at this church on Sunday last, at High Mass, on behalf of the Foreign Missionary College, Mill Hill. In the course of his sermon, his Grace observed that for the purpose of training priests to the arduous work of foreign missions, colleges have been established in various places. At Rome there is the great college of the Propaganda; and even in poor Ireland a college was erected, thirty or forty years ago, which proved so successful, notwithstanding the poverty of the country, that at the time of the death of the founder, three years after it was opened, it contained sixty priests ready to embark to heathen lands. Other colleges have been established at Marseilles, Milan, and Lyons; but it was not until three years ago that such a work was started in our own country. It was to assist in the erection of this college that the Archbishop now appealed to his hearers, and, lest it should be objected that the claims upon English Catholics, for the education of their poor and other purposes, are already too overwhelming to admit of a Foreign Missionary College being effectively supported, he contended that a work of this kind would forcibly react here, and that it would tend to excite a greater spirit of zeal and devotion among our own people. In confirmation of this he appealed to the beneficial influence which has been exercised throughout the whole of France by means of the Foreign Missionary College established in the heart of that country, Paris. The Archbishop concluded his discourse by reading several affecting passages from the recently-published Life of Henry Doria, who was trained in the last-named seminary, and whose apostolic labours in Corea were crowned three years ago by a glorious martyrdom. In the afternoon the Archbishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 263 persons, a large proportion of whom were adults.

It is stated that Lady Agnes Graham, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, has been received into the Catholic Church.

St. John's Church, ISLINGTON.—The Very Rev. Canon Oakley has set about raising £2000 for two spires and a clock for his church, St. John's Islington London believing that 'Catholic churches have been too much in the background, and that if Catholics want to produce an impression upon the people of this country, they must have their churches beautiful and striking, externally as well as internally.'

THE CATHOLIC PEERS AND THE DIVISION OF THE IRISH CHURCH.—Fifteen Catholic peers voted with the Government for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, viz.—The Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Denbigh, Fingal, Granard, Oxford, Down, Gainsborough; Lords Camoys, Stoughton, Vaux of Harrowden, Petre, Arundell of Wardour, Suffolk, Clifford, Lorat, the Earl of Kenmare, and Lord Damer paired in favour of the bill. The Marquis of Bole, Lord Beaumont, and Lord Herties were absent. The only Catholic peer that voted against the disestablishment of the Irish Church was Viscount Gormanston.

NEW MISSIONARY COLLEGE AT MILL-HILL.—On Tuesday the feast of St. Peter and Paul, Archbishop Manning laid the first stone of the permanent buildings of 'St. Joseph's College of the Sacred Heart for Foreign Missions'—a college founded 'under the special benediction of the Sovereign Pontiff and of the Archbishop and Bishops of the English Hierarchy,' for the purpose of educating missionaries for the conversion of the heathen, and for the work of the Church in the British colonies thus bearing some analogy to the Seminaires des Missions Etrangeres, established in France under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. The site chosen is high and well adapted for the purpose, consisting of nearly 30 acres, adjoining the houses at present occupied by the students and their principals, the Rev. Mr. Vaughan. The new buildings, which are to be in the Lombardo Venetian style, will be in the form of an irregular quadrangle, with a cloister running round it, and a Church and tower at one corner. They are designed by Mr. George Goldie, of Kensington square. When completed the college is intended to accommodate about 80 students, who, as well as the principal and the professors, will occupy each a single room; and the range of buildings will embrace a common room, library, hall, and refectory, together with a handsome chapel, 100ft in length, which it is intended to utilize also as a parochial church for the Roman Catholics of the neighbourhood of Mill Hill. We believe that this is the first purely Missionary College established in England by the Roman Catholics since the Reformation.—Times.

Capt. Lott, of the Gunard steamer Russia, has crossed the Atlantic 371 times.

A site has been set apart in London, near the India office, by the Duke of Argyll, for a very large building to include a museum, library, and chart office, where the exceedingly rich Indian literary treasures of England now wholly inaccessible, can be stored.

A gang of fellows, who had been surprised by the Leeds police force when engaged in the brutal sport of cock fighting, were charged before the stipendiary magistrate, and the offence having been proved against four of them, they were sent to prison for three months each, with hard labor.

The Irish Church Bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords on Monday night, 12th instant. An amendment was adopted omitting the clause permitting the bishops to retain their seats, and also a proviso providing residences and glebes for the Catholic and Presbyterian clergy, and adopting the principle of concurrent endowment. Lord Derby presented a protest against the Bill.

The long continued slackness at the Crewe Railway Works, coupled with the general depression in trade, has induced a number of the men to turn their thoughts towards emigration, and a public meeting was recently held at the Corn Exchange, Crewe, for the purpose of forming an emigration society. The attendance was very large. A society was formed for the purpose of assisting operatives to emigrate, the proposed weekly payment for each member being 2d., and the amount of grant being 5s. The 8th rule says that, 'Every member balloted shall give his word of honor that he will pay back the sum furnished to him within 18 months' time.'

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN LONDON.—A shocking case of poisoning occurred in London a few days since. A man named Duggan with his wife and six children, were found dead in a house in Smithfield. The father was a working silversmith in the employment of Messrs. Chawner & Co., who have extensive premises used as a manufactory and offices in Hoelster lane, and with his family occupied an adjoining house belonging to the firm, living rent free. He had been in this service about six or seven years, and is supposed to have come from Bristol. Lately, however, he had fallen into ill-health and had been obliged on medical advice to relinquish his employment, and with it the house he occupied under his masters. Whether or not that had preyed upon his mind may now never be known. A letter in the father's own hand led to the discovery of the tragedy. It is understood to have been addressed to the police authorities in Smithfield, where there is a district police station, and to have

been to the effect that if they went to the house, No. 15, Hoelster lane, on Monday morning they would find something to interest them. The letter, which had been posted on Sunday, was delivered about 8 or half past 8 o'clock next morning, and on their going to the house indicated, which they did immediately afterwards, they did indeed find something that interested them painfully. They found the front door locked on the inside, but obtained admission through a window at the back. It is a house of two floors, a first and second, immediately over some workshops, and the deceased man, Duggan, and his family had occupied it, using the first floor as a sitting room and kitchen, and the upper floor, consisting of two apartments, as bed rooms. On a bed in the front room lay the dead bodies of the mother and of three of the youngest children, one on each side of her, and the other across the foot of the bed. The dead bodies of the daughters, Emma and Jessie, were stretched upon another bed in the same room, and that of the eldest boy, Walter James, upon an adjoining crib, while the body of the father lay alone in the back room.

CARRIER PIGEONS—DISASTER AT SEA.—The loss of the United Kingdom has suggested the revival of the use of the carrier pigeons as more certain and a swifter means of communication between ships at sea and the shore than that of bottles and buoys. The efficiency of these birds was long since established. Swifter messes of transmitting intelligence over land and under sea have since been discovered and used, but the carrier pigeons might still be employed in the way suggested. If the United Kingdom had had on board a couple of carrier pigeons, whose mates were here and in England, her fate, in all probability, would have been definitely known.—Disasters at sea are seldom of sudden occurrence that a few lines of description cannot be written and consigned to a bottle or tied to the neck of a bird.—Birds of this kind can be cheaply maintained on ship board and easily trained; the idea is one worth experimenting upon, and we hope to see some of our great steamships testing its practicability.—Times.

ATTACK ON A PARTY OF TRISHMEN IN WALLES.—The other day there was a serious conflict between a large party of Irish excursionists and Welsh roughs and colliers at Holywell. The excursionists, members of the Holy Cross Society of Liverpool, were enjoying themselves in various sports in the field at Holywell when a quarrel arose over a game of football with a number of roughs from the town. After a while the roughs were strongly reinforced by colliers from Holywell, Mostyr, and other places, and a pitched battle ensued, the Welsh who armed themselves with sticks and stakes occupying a lane and in adjoining field and the Irish retaining possession of the original ground. Showers of stones were thrown some of the combatants were rather badly hurt, and a priest and a young man in light clothes were ducked in a pool. Eventually the excursionists began to move towards the station, followed by a dense crowd, and the fight was renewed in the road, where another priest was arrested by the railway constable but he was rescued by his comrades and made a precipitate escape. The train at length conveyed the excursionists away many of them more or less wounded. The police it should be added, were engaged at Mold, and there was therefore no force present to prevent these disgraceful proceedings.—Gawestry Advertiser.

VOLUNTARISM.—An incident cropped up in the Committee on Tuesday which furnishes us with some interesting information respecting the working of the voluntary principle in Scotland. The disparaging statements about the Free Church which the Archbishop of Canterbury had made in the debate on the second reading of the bill, moved Lord Dalhousie to rise in Committee and deny them. From the explanations which he furnished we gather the following facts: Since the secession of 1843 the Free Church has precisely doubled the number of its ministers—there were then 470, there are now 940. It has built 900 churches, 650 manse, 600 schools, three training colleges for ministers, a library, and a splendid hall of assembly. Its members have subscribed for various purposes \$3 millions of money. Its revenue in 1863 was £421,000. It possesses property to the amount of two millions, and there is not a single interest of the Church which is not says Lord Dalhousie, better attended to than in the Establishment before the secession. With these facts before them, and the provision with which they starve, we do not think that the disestablished Irish have much need of pity or consolation.—Tablet.

STATE RELIGION.—In the course of some very noteworthy observations on the voluntary principle the Pall Mall Gazette of Wednesday takes occasion to mention the grounds upon which according to its view a State religion may be based. It asserts that 'the only justification for admitting the voluntary system' is to be found in the controversies about religion which at present exist. 'When a working majority of mankind or of any one nation has, upon the grounds of a sincere unbiased conviction produced by argument and evidence, adopted a real religion, the latter will become what the various forms of Established Churches have been in past times—the moral tutor of the State.' Now what we desire to note is this, that in asserting for such a religion the right to inspire civil legislation as soon as it has gained a working majority in any nation, our contemporary claims at least as much for a possible religion of the future, as the much-decried Syllabus claims for the one which it pre-supposes to be infallibly true. We do not suppose that the Pall Mall Gazette would insist as a condition that each individual member of the nation should have derived his conviction from independent argument and evidence—and it not—it would follow that in such countries as Spain and Italy the Church has an unquestionable right to impress her stamp upon Government and legislation.—Tablet.

EXPLOSION OF NITRO-GLYCERINE.—On the 23rd ult. a frightful accident occurred near Carverston. A shipload of Nitro glycerine had just arrived from Liverpool and was conveyed ashore in loads. It was taken on from the pier in boats. At about 6 p. m., a terrible explosion occurred, the horses drawing the cart and three men were blown to atoms, and fragments of the cartwheels were thrown to a distance. In the village near by a quarter of a mile away great injury was done. Roofs were knocked down and windows were broken in. At the spot where the carts were two round holes, six feet in diameter were made in the ground. The railway station, 40 yards off, was blown to pieces. The whole valley to the foot of Snowdon, suffered a tremendous shock, and damage was done in every part of it. A very great shock was felt at Carverston and Bangor, for miles around portions of human remains were found 40 yards from the spot where the explosion occurred. Three quarry men were 300 yards off were severely injured.

UNITED STATES.

The Archbishop of Baltimore will sail for the Eternal City on the 20th of October.

There are probably no fewer than one hundred coloured men now in Rome preparing for the Roman Catholic priesthood. The majority of them will become teachers of the freedmen of the South.

Two Kentucky distillers, who are among the wealthiest men in the State were recently sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for 'defrauding the revenue.'

On Saturday evening, while Frank Durst and others were bathing at Hunter's Point, New York, a thunder storm set in and Durst was struck by lightning while in the water and killed.

A woman named Louisa Walsh was arrested in Albany on Saturday with portions of the silver chalice statue, from St. Mary's Church, in her possession.

The woman says she has two children in Brooklyn; that her husband deserted her, and she is destitute.

At Fort Ontario, in the city of Oswego, a private named Marks was in his quarters cleaning his gun and accoutrements, when private Danforth Gleason walked into the room, loaded his musket (a breach-loader) and deliberately shot Marks, the ball striking him in the right breast, going through his body and lodging in the wall.

Contractors have leased the Georgia State Prison, and are going to put nearly the entire force of convicts, numbering about six hundred, at work on the Augusta and Mecon Railroad.

A man named Thomas Sweeney was arrested and committed to goal, in Suffolk on Saturday, on a charge of murdering his brother John, while boating in the harbour on Sunday week. On returning to the shore on the day mentioned, Thomas reported that John had fallen overboard and drowned. The body was recovered last evening. The skull had been broken with an oar, the teeth knocked in, and other marks of violence were apparent.

Hyrd coal has advanced another dollar a ton in Boston. It is now sold at \$11. The Traveller says two remedies for the evils of coal strikes are suggested. One, an army of Chinamen at work in the mines, with a military force at hand to protect them; and the other a repeal of the duty on Nova Scotia coal. New England people are almost ready to try both of these remedies.

A young man named Joseph Wagner, living in Charleston, West Virginia, professed to have the power of charming snakes. Last Thursday, having captured a rattlesnake, he was giving some friends an exhibition of this power. After fondling the snake for a time in his arms he threw it on the ground and switched it until it writhed with rage. He then took the reptile up in his arms again, and saying, 'Are you mad? kiss me and make up,' he put its head in his mouth. The snake bit his tongue and he died in about an hour afterward. In fifteen minutes after being bitten his skin assumed the spotted color of the snake.

We learn from a St. Louis paper that several cargoes of wheat have come through to that city from Dubuque, and that they have been sent to New York at a cost of seven cents per bushel less than they could have been by way of Chicago. This statement is of much interest, as seven cents per bushel will make a considerable difference in the cost of moving the wheat crops of Iowa and Minnesota, amounting to some 10,000,000 bushels annually.

BUFFALO, July 15.—An accident resulting in the death of six persons occurred at Meath on the Erie railroad last night. The night express west, ran into the rear end of a freight train, the express, mail, baggage, smoking and two passenger cars were burned, also, the station house.

Two of the crew of the schooner Garry Owen, reported lost near Cleveland, July 1st, are making efforts before H. W. Bemans, British Consul, that the vessel was scuttled by the captain as the vessel and cargo were insured. Underwriters are put on their guard until the Consul has closed his investigation.

St. PETERS, July 15.—The cable was spliced to the shore end to-day. The cause of the failure to splice yesterday was that the shore end was lost.—The buoy was easily found, but when taken up it was discovered that the cable was detached, and it was necessary to grapple for it. Directly the splice was made the instruments and the full staff of operators were sent on shore, and communication was soon opened with Brest. Sir James Anderson, commander of the Great Eastern, had brought with him a sealed message, which had been prepared by the Emperor Napoleon, and the purport of which was to remain unknown until it was opened on this side of Atlantic. Upon the completion of the cable the message was sent to the Emperor over the wires, in order that he might judge of the accuracy of the transmission. This message was sent to France to-day.

The Buffalo Express learns that throughout the entire region of Central and Western New York the fruit crop promises to be abundant. The crop of cherries is enormously full; indeed the only serious drawback to it is the rotting of the finer sorts in consequence of over-bearing. Peaches are a very full crop. Rvan plums, where the trees have not been totally destroyed by the black knot, are quite abundant. Apples and pears, in every locality heard from, have set abundantly, and are coming forward freely. The only exception is the crop of grapes. The cool wet weather of the early part of the season was unfavourable to this crop, and it is backward. Still, with genial weather for the remainder of the season, and exemption from early frosts, we may have a plentiful supply of grapes.

A Washington correspondent says that Colonel John Warren's interview with Secretary Fish for the purpose of urging the U. S. Government to extend further protection to naturalized citizens residing abroad was a lively one. The Colonel assumed a rather threatening tone and told the Secretary that if American citizenship was to be no protection abroad, the fact should be understood, that foreigners might know the value to them of an oath of allegiance to the United States. Mr. Fish asked what should be done in case England refused to recognize their rights, and was told to insist upon it, and if she still refused to fight for it. The Secretary is reported to have agreed to bring the matter before the cabinet, and it is further stated by some of the other correspondents that he redeemed this promise on the same day.—Gazette.

Two lawyers of Cincinnati came to blows one day last week on a question of veracity, one having told the other flatly that he lied. An officer of the court interfered and prevented either of them being much injured. During the fight the court sat quietly by, an impartial observer, and when it was over remarked that he did not wish to interfere in the matter, but when a man called another a liar he deserved to have his mouth slapped. At the conclusion of the opinion of the court, the attorney who had given the lie said he would defend himself outside the court, whereupon his honor adjourned court for the purpose of allowing the parties to fight it out, but as the men concluded to settle the matter in some other way, the court was again opened and the argument proceeded.

One of the most appalling incidents of the Kansas freshets was the case of Mrs. Brimbaugh and family consisting of herself and four children—A girl of 17, two boys of 5 and 11 respectively, and an infant about six months old. They were carried away house and all, and were all clinging to a portion of the building, which served as a raft. When they reached the crossing the raft parted, one part carrying Mrs. Brimbaugh, infant and eldest daughter, the other carrying the two boys. Their raft stuck fast in some tree-tops within a few feet from shore. A raft was then hastily constructed by the citizens, and Mrs. Brimbaugh and little son were saved. Mr. Samuel Bostick made a desperate effort to save Miss Jennie Brimbaugh, who with the lad and infant had been on the other raft, but doing so lost the girl and boy. He saved the infant by taking his shirt and tying it to the limb of a tree swimming ashore alone. The current was so rapid at this point that it was by the most superhuman efforts he succeeded in reaching the shore. Tied to the tree the poor little infant remained for five hours, screaming for dear life when Mr. Bostick again determined to rescue it, and assisted by some citizens on shore who held a rope which he carried plucked in again. He made two attempts and finally reached the little sufferer. He then tied him to his back by means of a rope and swam ashore. So rapid was the current at this point that notwithstanding the aid of those ashore who held the rope attached to Mr. Bostick, he was carried down stream a distance of over 100 feet.