

degree by "the leader of the Irish Bar"—I allude to his power of attaching young men to him. He is ever generous and kind to them; helps them along, brings them forward, encourages, aids, and directs them; and then rejoices over their successes. No wonder all the young men love him and are so much devoted to him. I hear he has been invited to visit America and deliver there a series of addresses on the Irish Question, and I hope he may do so. If he does, mark my words, the most scrupulous step yet taken will be taken towards rendering inevitable the peaceful concession of Home Rule.

At a meeting of the Wexford Board of Guardians a resolution was passed condemning Chief Justice Whiteside's charge in the case of Byrnes minors, as a most unwarrantable attack on the officers and on the character of the workhouse, and denying that there was any ground for his insinuation and implications that the staff had been used for proselytizing purposes.

Dr. Manning will preach the sermon at the opening of the new church of Rathkelle, on the 17th of August. The Corporation of Limerick will be present on the occasion in their official capacity.

The trial of Christopher King for perjury, at the Limerick Assizes terminated in the acquittal of the prisoner. The verdict was received with murmurs of surprise, and is stated to have produced a feeling of disgust amongst all except the immediate friends of the accused, who gave him quite an ovation on his leaving court. Timothy Coleman, charged with firing at Michael Maguire, with intent to kill, was also acquitted.

LIMERICK CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS.—At the close of the examination of the Christian Brothers' schools in Limerick on the 4th ult., the Rt. Rev. Dr. Butler delivered an interesting address upon the advantages of the system in which the pupils had been trained, and adverted to the efforts which were everywhere being made by the enemies of religion to destroy the machinery for religious education. His Lordship treated the impending attack upon the National Board in regard to the Callan schools question as part of this general warfare against religion, and observed that this question affecting only the interest of the people of Ireland, would be decided by the whim and caprice of the anti-Catholic and anti-Irish prejudices of the English and Scotch members. The effect of the present legislative system was to deprive us of all control over a matter like this intimately affecting our domestic interests, and his Lordship avowed that he could not wonder that the cry for Home Rule was spreading in Ireland and prayed that some solution might be found which would afford protection to the interests of this country without infringing the rights of any human being.

Here are three facts to which we would call the attention of any candid reader, quite irrespective of his race or creed, and ask him to draw his own conclusions from them: (1) The Rev. Mr. O'Keefe was suspended by his Bishop for certain faults, and the Irish Commissioners of National Education, on the fact being notified to them, likewise relieved him from the management of the Callan Schools. (2) The Rev. C. H. Newbold, Vicar of all Saints' Protestant Church, Hindley, is now being tried by an Ecclesiastical Court on charges of drunkenness, immorality, and unbecoming conduct, of all which he is, very possibly, innocent. (3) The Marquis of Hartington, so says the *Daily News*, has persuaded the Irish Commissioners to accept a rule not to suspend any manager of schools until the case against him has been fully investigated, with retrospective action as regards Mr. O'Keefe. Now suppose we take No. 2, and place him in the position of No. 1, with the rule mentioned in No. 3, in full force, what would be the result? Why, that a man with horrible charges hanging over his head (of which he might be guilty, and again might be innocent) would remain for months, possibly for years, in one of the most responsible positions in the world—that of the care of children—and a position, of all others, where it is absolutely essential that the holder should be of the most pure and blameless life, and far above suspicion. We commend the problem to the consideration of our readers.—*Catholic Times*.

CENSUS OF WESTMEATH.—The Census return of this county has just been issued, and we recommend its perusal to every one interested in the Irish exodus. In 1821 the population of Westmeath amounted to 128,000; ten years after it had increased to 136,000; in 1841 it had become 141,000. From this last period emigration began to drain the county of its life-blood, so that in 1851 the population had decreased to 111,000; in 1861 it was 90,600; and in 1871—the time of the last census—it was no more than 79,000. Surely no better proof than this could be desired of the destructive policy of our Liberal leaders. Coercion laws, police supervision, and evictions have in thirty years lowered the population of this fertile county by almost one-half, or, allowing for the natural increment, by considerably more than one-half!

"I'll favor the land to hastening ills a prey
Where brasts accumulate and men decay."
The county is said to contain eight persons over the age of 100. The population of the county is thus classified—professional class, 2,668; domestic, 10,988; commercial, 909; agricultural, 17,811; industrial, 5,921; indefinite; non-productive, 5,516. The religious census shows that the population is divided into 71,765 Catholics, 5,997 Protestant Episcopalians, 202 Presbyterians, 175 Methodists, and 211 persons of all other denominations.

THE O'KEEFE CASE.—The following is from the text of Mr. Bouvier's important motion in the Callan Case: "That this House has learnt with regret that the Rev. Robert O'Keefe was, on the 25th day of April, 1872, declared to be removed from the office of manager of five National schools in the parish of Callan, Kilkenny, by the Board of Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, on the mere statement to them, by his ecclesiastical superior, that he had been suspended from the exercise of all spiritual authority in the Catholic Church, and that from the office of parish priest of Callan; and that the said Commissioners, on April 20th, 1873, refused on the same ground, to accept the said Rev. Robert O'Keefe as manager of a National School; and this House is of opinion that no person should be removed or debarred from the office of manager of a National school in Ireland by reason only of his having been suspended from the exercise of spiritual authority, or from any ecclesiastical office, nor unless, under due inquiry, it shall appear to the said Commissioners that his tenure of such office will be prejudicial to the efficiency of such school and to the promotion of sound education therein."

PREPARATION FOR THE COMING STRUGGLE.—The County Wicklow Farmer's Club and Tenants' Defence Association have issued an address to the electors of that county. They say that as the time is not now far distant when the electors will be called on, in the exercise of their elective franchise to choose two representatives to represent the county in the Imperial Parliament. They must call on the electors not to make any pledges, but to hold themselves perfectly free to vote for the candidates who on strict comparison of merits may be deemed to be the best men to represent their interests, and promote the general prosperity of the country. The address then points out that the Ballot Act has placed it in the power of the electors to put into the representation of the county men of their own choice, and not nominees or representatives of landlords. No one, it is added, ought now to represent the county but a "true and tried friend of the tenant-farmer and a firm supporter of tenant-right." The address also calls attention to the mistaken notion which, it is said, prevails to some extent in

the county that the Ballot does not protect the elector, but that the landlord may somehow or other find out how each elector voted. We need scarcely say that we thoroughly endorse the words in the address in which the electors are told that "if the Ballot is properly exercised it will be utterly impossible for any person, whatsoever, at any time to ascertain how any elector voted, and if you do not disclose the circumstances yourself, the manner in which you vote will always remain secret."—*Freeman*.

Mr. Maurice Brooks, J. P., has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

A young woman has been arrested at Ballykilty, near Quin, County Clare, on suspicion of having written threatening letters to Lord Inchiquin, Mr. Joseph Hall, J. P., and Mr. W. Hamilton, K. M.

An Irish counsel being asked by the court for whom he was concerned, answered, without the least hesitation: "I am concerned, my Lord, for the plaintiff; but I'm retained by the defendant."

The *Limerick Reporter* understands that the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland have resolved upon holding a National Synod next year. It is not stated as yet where this Synod is to be held.

THE PRESENTATION NUNS.—At a recent meeting on behalf of the Artane Industrial Schools, the Very Rev. T. Burke alluded as follows to the kindred institution of the Clondalkin Presentation Nuns:—"Not a little," he said, "are the good brothers assisted in their labors by another community, kindred in spirit and closely allied in the aim and intention of their institute. At the Presentation Convent, in the village of Clondalkin, we find the nuns watching over one hundred little sinless images of the Infant Redeemer. They receive those waifs of the city, ragged, destitute, and already infected with the taint of evil associations; and a night's shelter within those hallowed walls appears to dispel the spirit of wickedness. The angels of peace assert their rights over the childish soul, and with such examples before it, the boy at once yields to grace, and becomes the docile pupil of the spouses of Jesus Christ. Transferred from their vigilant care to the Christian Brothers, on attaining a suitable age, can we doubt but that he will become in after days the worthy son of such spiritual parents, and fulfil his mission as an Irish Catholic in whatever land his destiny may lie."

The Orange celebrations in the North have passed off without the occurrence of any serious disturbances. In obedience to the proclamation of the magistrates there were no demonstrations in Belfast, but the Orangemen assembled in large numbers a mile outside the town and went in procession with music and sashes to Hollywood, where a meeting was held and speeches of the usual character made. The programme in the other towns was much the same as usual, and was carried out without the smallest molestation on the part of the Catholics, who displayed remarkably good sense and temper. Everywhere powerful forces of military and police were under arms, and kept the enthusiasm of the Orange processions within due bounds. The only incident of an exciting character reported was an attempt to form a procession on the Crumlin Road, in Belfast, in defiance of the proclamation. The police were promptly on the spot and the Orangemen dispersed.

REV. THEODORE BUTLER, S. J.—The friends of the above-named reverend gentleman will be happy to learn that he has returned to his native country for a short sojourn. Father Butler has been for twenty-five years on the American mission, and we understand that the principal object of his visit to Ireland is to seek for young men who may desire to join the Jesuit missions in the United States, where, chiefly through the influx of our own countrymen, the want of help in the ministry is severely felt. Youthful aspirants to the Apostolic career and crown are here offered a favorable opportunity of realizing their pious desire, and would do well to communicate with Father Butler, who although away on the Continent for two or three weeks, will upon his return be staying at the Presbytery, Upper Gardiner-street, Dublin.—*Freeman's Journal*.

MARRIAGE OF MR. D. O'CONNOR, M. P.—The *Morning Post* is authorized to announce that a marriage is arranged to take place in the present month between Ellen Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Keவில் Davies, of Croft Castle, and Wellington, Herefordshire, and Mr. Denis Maurice O'Connor, of Clonliss, Co. Limerick, M. P. for Sligo, and brother to the O'Connor Don, M. P.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE POSITION OF THE MINISTRY.—There are strange rumours afloat in reference to the Ministry. If they be correct, we are on the eve of another ministerial crisis. It is asserted, with emphasis, that some of the Cabinet are sadly disconcerted by recent hostile divisions, and apprehend drifting into that most melancholy position of being "a Government on sufferance." This is felt to be humiliating in the extreme, and some of the more resolute and self-willed of the Ministry, it is stated, would prefer dissolution or even "resignation," to a continuance of the embarrassing situation. The Civil Service defeat, the Richards' mistourne, the Zanzibar affair, and the strike in the Upper House on the Judicature Railway Bill constitute a combination of reverses before which the most selfish occupants of the Treasury benches might quail without incurring the imputation of rashness. Many persons who should be well informed are sanguine that the close of the session will be characterized by either a dissolution of Parliament or the resignation of the Ministry. The former course is, however, the more probable. No great inconvenience could result to the country by anticipating its natural death by a few months, while it is believed an appeal to the country for a renewal of its confidence by an administration which can point to some great Parliamentary achievements would be advantageous to Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. In support of that and the ceasing it is argued that the Government—that Parliament have both fulfilled their mission—that in the accomplishment of such measures as the Irish Church Disestablishment, the Abolition of Purchase in the Army, the establishment of the Ballot, the Irish Land Act, the Education Act, the Licensing Act, and other minor successes, they can point to much and important work done in the past as a guarantee for their future conduct. This, of course, is the view put forward by the friends and the apologists of the Government, who on such an occasion can only see the brilliant side of the affair, and who refrain from recapitulating, as a set-off, the failures and shortcomings which have disgraced the career of the administration. At present there is much gossip, conjecture, and surmises as to the future, but all seem to be unanimous in the opinion that the session will not close without a grand sensation—a surprise, such as dissolution, or resignation, or the promulgation of a strong ticket for future legislation.—*Freeman*.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—It will be remembered by all who take an interest in the fortunes of our Royal Family that the Duke of Edinburgh paid a somewhat lengthened visit in the course of the spring to the Empress of Russia, who was then, with her only daughter, the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, seeking shelter from the rigours of a Russian winter, and still worse of a Russian spring, on the shores of the Bay of Naples. Our correspondent at the time described the visit of his Royal Highness in terms which left little reason to doubt that he was the accepted suitor of the Russian Princess, but rumors were afterwards circulated which led to the belief that the match was postponed, if not altogether broken off. It was

however, announced on Thursday that his Royal Highness had passed through Dover on his way to Ostend, and we have the gratification, which all loyal subjects will share with us, of announcing that his suit has been successful, and that he has, in homely English, "proposed and been accepted" by the Grand Duchess Marie. The Duke, in fact, arrived at Juggenheim on Thursday evening, and was betrothed to her Imperial Highness yesterday. This is not the time at which to speculate on the consequences of an alliance with one of the greatest of European States. The marriage is, we believe, on both sides one of affection, but it is also in every respect one of the most splendid to which any Prince could aspire, and we congratulate her Majesty and the royal family on so auspicious an alliance.—*Times*.

DEATH OF A MILITARY KNIGHT OF WINDSOR.—Captain John Maclean, late of the 42nd Light Infantry, died at an advanced age on Thursday evening, at his residence in the Castle-yard, Windsor. The deceased officer was one of the military knights of Windsor upon the royal foundation, in which a vacancy is created by his death.

CATTLE DISEASE IN ENGLAND.—The Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire reports that during the past quarter there has been a marked decrease in cattle disease in that county as compared with the previous seven quarters, and that its recent gradual abatement leads him to hope that he shall be able shortly to report its entire disappearance. Foot-and-mouth disease had been declared in eighteen parishes on twenty-two farms.

SUBSTITUTES AND SMOGGING.—Perhaps the most original attempt at smuggling which has been discovered of late years was one of which the Custom-house authorities have preserved a memento in the museum, to which reference has already been made. A number of brown loaves were imported, which on examination proved to be so many shells in which cigars and tobacco were concealed. The articles to be smuggled had been wrapped in newspapers, and afterwards encased in a thin coating of dough, which had then been baked just sufficiently to afford the requisite consistency, and to give the appearance of a *bona fide* loaf.—*Cassell's Magazine*.

Among the Acts of Parliament recently passed is one for the Hull and Humber Railway, which includes a projected tunnel under the Humber. The tunnel will be about a mile and three quarters in length.

CATHOLIC SHIP-LAUNCH.—Last week a Catholic nautical ceremony was revived by the christening of a newly-launched vessel in the neighbourhood of Greenwich. The vessel, which has been lately built in England to the order of the Government of Chili, is named the *Tolton*. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father O'Halloran, one of the priests attached to the Church of St. Mary's at Greenwich, and a Mr. Aves and a young lady of Chilean parentage stood as sponsors for the ship. A party of about forty ladies and gentlemen, mostly Catholics, were present on the occasion. Instead of breaking a bottle of wine against the bows of the vessel, as in the usual English custom, Father O'Halloran went round the upper and main decks, preceded by a body of acolytes and chorists, who sang the *Benedictus* while he sprinkled the timbers of the good ship with holy water in the name of the holy and undivided Trinity, and the "baptism" was complete. A luncheon on board followed as a matter of course. It is supposed that this is the first instance of the public baptism of a vessel in England since the Reformation of 1534, though the baptism of church bells has been occasionally revived of late years.

RITUALISM.—The following paragraph, clipped from the *Morning Post*, will be read with interest by Catholics:—"Public opinion is growing in strength as in everything else. The Ritual controversy will settle itself amicably and satisfactorily if left alone. 'Tis neither a upas tree to be hacked down root and branch, nor an idol to be worshipped. It is a phase of thought and feeling through which the Church is passing, partly the fruit of greater earnestness, partly the accompaniment of higher education and more cultivated taste, and partly the exponent of doctrines recently revived. 'Tis quite clear that nothing but time will simplify the difficulties that beset the adaptation of all this to the present circumstances of the Church. The movement will run its course, and stand or fall upon its merits. Acts of Parliament cannot prescribe its operation, nor courts of law put it down. Like other growths of feeling and opinion, it must be allowed its scope, and meanwhile mutual forbearance must maintain the peace that cannot at present be attained by complete uniformity."

PROTESTANT CONFESSION.—The following is from the *Daily Telegraph*:—"We all know the life of the ordinary young Englishman who 'goes into the Church' because his eldest brother is the squire, the second in the army, and the third has gone to the bar. He has led the same home life as they; at a university he has read or rowed, studied, played cricket, or joined reading parties or wine clubs, just as he was inclined—adding theology to his usual lessons, with intellectual facility but with no particular bent. He takes holy orders, and in nine cases out of ten, remains unchanged in heart and soul; only that he does his duty manfully, and is more decorous in his conduct than if he were a soldier or a squire. Fancy a man like that asked by a penitent to solve some perplexing point of casuistry, to dissect a morbid scruple of conscience, or to convey spiritual solace in secret council to a sensitive soul!"

DARWINISM UTILISED.—We are engaged now in developing a scheme for growing kid gloves upon the original animal. Our friend Darwin tells us that you can do almost anything with breeds upon "judicious selection," and we are convinced that with but little care, it will be possible to produce a beast whose skin when peeled off will produce a seamless kid glove. Our first experiments are with the lizards. A lizard has four legs and a tail. Now we believe that eventually the left fore-leg could be developed into a thumb, while the three other legs and tail can be arranged as fingers. We are crossing lizards with short tails with those with long legs; and we are now looking for a variety of lizard with a button or two on their necks for the purpose of breeding it in with others whose eyes will answer for button-holes.—*English Paper*.

A THIRSTY SAXON.—Mr. Spectator gives us the following record of a drinker in the year 1714:—"I was the other day with honest Will Funnal, the West Saxon, who was reckoning up how much liquor he had passed through him in the last twenty years of his life, which, according to his computation, amounted to 23 hogheads of small beer, 19 barrels of cider, half a kilderkin of small beer, 19 barrels of cider, and three glasses of champagne besides which he had assisted at 400 bowls of punch, not to mention sips, draws, and wets without number. I question not, every reader's memory will suggest to him several ambitious young men who are as vain in this particular as Will Funnal, and can boast of as glorious exploits."

A SPARROW CAUGHT AND EATEN BY A TROUT.—About nine years ago, says the *Dundee Advertiser*, Mr. Baird, Monifieth, near Dundee, placed in a small well in that village three trout, each about the length of a man's little finger. Two of the fish soon died. The third survives, and is now a fine fellow, perfectly tame, and weighing from 1½ to 2½. The well is not above 4ft. square and about 2ft. in depth, and its occupant is as great a favourite as any inhabitant of the village. The voracity of the cod is proverbial, and from stories that have been told this fish would seem to have a stomach capable of digesting tackety boots, lead pipes, worn-out umbrellas, old waistcoats, ginger-beer bottles, and miscellaneous other articles. The trout is generally regarded as being more delicate in his tastes, and it is sup-

posed he will turn up his nose at anything less digestible than a savoury worm or a fat blue-bottle. Whether this be so or not, the trout at Monifieth is not so particular. He readily eats crumbs of bread and biscuits thrown into the well by the children, and has been known to bolt, one after the other, eight young herrings at a meal. On Monday afternoon he had a rare delicacy for dinner. A bird, supposed to be a sparrow, alighted on the side of the well to take a drink, and was espied by his troutship who made a dart, caught and dragged it beneath the water; Mr. Baird chanced to be passing the well and saw the sparrow in the mouth of the trout. Baring his arm to the shoulder, he caught hold of one of the wings of the bird; but the trout held on firmly, the feathers of the wings coming away in the hand of Mr. Baird, who then caught hold of the other wing, with a like result. When the long feathers of both wings had gone the water became "drumly," but Mr. Baird saw that the trout had swallowed every particle of the bird except the head, which was sticking out at one side of its mouth. He made an effort to get hold of it, but the trout was too quick for him, and bolted the whole. Next afternoon he did not seem to be any the worse of his novel dinner, and was swimming about his narrow home as lively as usual.

ENGLISH CHILDRREN.—A gang of garotters in Lambeth, led by a youth rejoicing in the sobriquet of "The Black Prince," has devised a new method of relieving victims from diamond rings. One of them seized the jewelled finger and hammered it with a heavy instrument, which broke the bone; it was then twisted round till it came right out of the socket. Here the operation was interrupted, and the garotters had to decamp with only a gold watch and chain. Three of them have been remanded at the Lambeth police court, where they appear to be no strangers.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Charles Lee, a chimney-sweeper, has been charged at Manchester, under the Chimney Sweepers' Regulations Act, with having caused a boy, eight years of age, to enter a chimney in a dwelling-house for the purpose of sweeping the same. The charge was proved, and a fine of £10, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, was inflicted. The occupier of the house was also summoned for knowingly permitting the child to enter the flue; but as she was able to show that she had, on observing the lad, at once ordered him to come down, the charge was dismissed.

An enterprising Edinburgh tradesman once advertised his goods in the following terms:—

Scots who hae wi' Wallace fled,
Scots wham Bruce has often led,
If you want a brace'f head,
Gang to Gox the latter.

During the year 1872 the deaths registered in the urban district of Birkenhead and Cloghton were 957, of which 500 were those of males, and 457 of females.

Several of the London papers have condemned Mr. Newdegate's attempt to institute an inquisitorial Commission to invade the privacy of Conventual establishments.

The *Daily News* says there is no truth in the rumor that the Government contemplates dissolving Parliament either at the close of the present Session or at any time during the ensuing recess.

SALE OF AN ESTATE.—The Grimston Park estate, Yorkshire, belonging to Lord Londesborough, comprising 2,000 acres, and consisting of numerous farms, buildings, building sites, the manor of Tadcaster, the Tadcaster mills, accommodation lands, &c., has been sold by auction, realizing more than £150,000.

The number of emigrants leaving Liverpool monthly is steadily on the increase. During the month of June 58 ships left the Mersey with 18,603 passengers.

The *London Medical Record* states that the average death rate is five times greater in this country than in Bengal, and that the average duration of life in years which is 41 in this country, is in India 5.

The *Economist* announces that the payment of the Alabama indemnity has been managed with unexpected facility. It is not altogether concluded, but much the greater part is paid. So far from its having carried gold from hence to America, gold is now coming from America to England.

The House of Lords has admitted the claim of Mr. George Philip Stanhope to the Earldom of Chesterfield.

It is rumored that the Tichborne case is about to be brought to a speedy termination, the claimant having decided to call no witnesses.

The Very Rev. Peter Galloway, S. J., has just succeeded the Rev. Robert Whitty, as Provincial of the Jesuits in England.

The amount paid in at the Mansion House on Saturday on account of the Hospital Sunday Fund was £27,000.

UNITED STATES.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK.—This magnificent structure will be completed in about four years from the present date, and will—deducting the time lost during the war, when work was suspended—have occupied but 17 years in building.—The *Herald* describes it as the largest, costliest, and most beautiful church in the United States. A Catholic cathedral, built entirely of white marble, and having towers 328 feet high, cannot be easily described without the use of superlatives. The *Herald* reminds the inhabitants of the Old World that similar churches have taken hundreds of years to build. We are also told that the cathedral will cost \$2,000,000, and that every bit of material is paid for before it is used.

Recent religious statistics, published in the *Real Estate Circular*, San Francisco, show that the value of all church and benevolent institution property in that city, exclusive of that owned by the Catholic Church, is 2,691,960 dol.; Catholic Churches and other property owned by that Church, 2,740,480 dol.; total value of all church property, 5,432,440 dol., so that the Catholic Church in San Francisco exceeds that of all other denominations combined, in the sum of 48,000 dol.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 20, 1873.—A special dispatch from Mount Vernon states that there is little, if any change in the cholera reported, and six deaths occurred there and three near the suburbs. More than half the population have left the town, many hundreds of them coming to this city. Others are preparing to leave unless a favorable change occurs immediately. No pretence of business has been made there for several days, and the city has a deserted and gloomy appearance. Physicians have arrived from several of the surrounding towns, and are rendering all the assistance in their power.—Among the deaths to-day were Dr. Matzeorff, a young German physician, who since the appearance of the epidemic, has been most active in his efforts in behalf of the sick and dying. One man, with his two daughters, died—the last but one of a family of ten who died of the scourge. An appeal has been made to this city for physicians and nurses, those already there being worked down. Disinfecting is still progressing.

THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.—The cholera still continues although it has somewhat abated. There were two deaths on Saturday—one David Nichols of Cleveland, who was serving three years' term for forgery, having just entered the prison last month. The other victim was William Connors, who was sent up from Pickaway county a few months since for rapping his own daughter. The celebrated Pat Malloy died early yesterday morning. He arrived at the prison on the 2d. inst., and was serving a

three years' term for grand larceny. This makes sixteen deaths out of nineteen cases of cholera.—*Celtic Inlet*.

St. Louis, Mo., July 22.—Further advices from Louisiana, Missouri, says that the cholera has abated there, but some fifteen persons altogether have died with it since it first broke out, including some of the most prominent citizens. In Prairieville and Troy the scourge raged fearfully, the towns being almost depopulated, either by the disease or people fleeing from their homes. Out of one family of nine persons in the former place, all of whom were well last Friday only two remain to bury their dead. The disease also prevails in other towns near by. Business is almost suspended, and most of those who are able are fleeing from the infected places. Dispatches from Louisiana, Missouri, to-night say that no deaths from cholera have occurred there since Saturday last, and that the alarm and excitement which prevailed previous to that time have subsided. Only twenty-eight deaths had occurred in all.

There is a nice old gentleman in Maine who believes in getting the good of things while he is alive. He has just erected a large and gorgeous monument to the memory of himself and wife, though neither of them shows the least sign of departing this life for many years yet. Moved at once by artistic and sentimental considerations, the old gentleman spends his happy days in gloating over that monument and when the simple villagers assemble to gaze upon it, he is said to stand proudly upon the school house steps and superintend the exhibition with condescending and benevolent smiles.

According to the *Norfolk Journal*, tobacco chewers have one initiator among the lower animals. There is a mule owned by a Mrs. Cotton, a lady living within a mile or two of Portsmouth, and driven to market every day, that has been an inveterate chewer of tobacco for many years. Whenever the mule becomes obstinate, it is only necessary to give him a chew, and then he becomes perfectly kind and gentle. The lady purchases tobacco for him regularly, and always keeps it on hand.

A phantom railway train is something new, and beats the phantom ship in impressive solemnity. According to *The Scranton (Pa.) Free Press*, since the completion of the northern division of the D. L. and W. Railway, many accidents have occurred in the neighborhood of Factoryville. There is a deep "fill" just south of the depot, and engines, trains and passengers have rolled down the embankment. There is a sharp curve and deep cut north of the depot, through which the melancholy wind is always whistling and wailing. Some say that this is specially to be heard on the anniversary of one of the most fatal of the accidents, and that an unsubstantial train filled with ghostly passengers is then seen passing along the rail with the speed of the wind, while the shrill shrieks of men and women break on the stillness of the night. The editor of the *Free Press* avers that he has often heard this sound as of an approaching train, and been deceived by it. "There is the long roll as it moves on a straight line; the short puffs as the engine labors up grade, and the quick click! click! as it turns around a short curve." These sounds were never noticed until after the fatal accidents; now, "the wailing, dying, groaning sound is nightly heard, but never in the day time." There must be something in it, for the proprietor of the hotel near by bears testimony that frequently the hungry guests, hearing the sound, leave the supper table for fear of losing the down train.

WHIP 'EM AGAIN.—There lived in the valley of Virginia during the late war a very worthy old gentleman who was a justice of the peace, and distinguished for his devotion to the Confederate cause. Through every hour of darkness or sunshine he held to the conviction that the Confederacy could not fail; that it was founded on principles as solid as the basis of the eternal hills, and must prevail. He was in the habit of going to the post-office, a few miles from the house, to get his mail, and hear the news from the war. On such occasions, the postmaster would ask his opinion of the situation, and have himself fortified with the old squire's hopeful views. Finally, however, about the close of the war, the news became worse and worse, until at last intelligence of the surrender arrived. The sad tale having been recited to the patriotic squire, he took his seat and assumed a thoughtful attitude. The postmaster then began to interrogate him: "Well, squire, things are looking very dark!" "Yes," replied the old gentleman, "very black, indeed—very black." "What will become of us?" inquired the postmaster: "what will we do?" "Well," said the old squire, after drawing a long breath, "I don't see anything left us except to go back to the Union, and it those Yankees don't behave themselves, we must whip them again."

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Three deaths were reported from cholera to-day, one of which was a colored man at the Good Samaritan Hospital, which makes the fifth case at that institution within a week. The weather is quite cool. The health officer to-day reported several dangerous cholera morbus cases from eating smoked fish. The health board has prohibited the sale of such fish.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 22.—The *Journal's* correspondent from Princeton, reports the cholera in that neighborhood. Three or four miles east of the place, on Indiana Creek, ten persons have died since last Friday, and new cases are reported daily. Reports were current that the disease had broken out in Carri and Mt. Carmel, Illinois, but the *Journal's* advices show them to have been unfounded. The *Journal's* Mt. Vernon reporter, states that there are only about 1,500 people in that place, and that the surrounding towns are full of Mt. Vernon citizens, who have fled from the city. The Board of health have requested all persons not to visit the place for the present.

If we may believe the correspondent of a Western newspaper, Colorado is the fair, the chosen spot, whereto the nobility and gentry of the earth, weary of the shams of an all too artificial society, do fly in crowds to warble their their wood notes wild. There dropping their high estates they indulge in various primitive and Arcadian pursuits, such as pruning, butchering, hoeing and washing dishes. One ranchman is said to be the son of a General in the British army; two others are the sons of an eminent London banker. A German baron merrily hoes the time away in his garden, while his lady wife finds the lofty atmosphere of sincerity among the pots and kettles in the kitchen. A graduate of Yale employs his learning in the trade of the butcher, and a graduate of one of the English Universities manages a dairy and personally attends to the concerns of the same. And all these and others do not play at labor, we are told—"They work like galley slaves!"

The driver, or rather editor, of the *Central City (Colorado) Coach*, gives the following warning to subscribers:—"The writing editor of the *Coach* carries his office in his hat, and will always be found at home. The fighting editor will be found every Saturday evening to settle little difficulties."

TRAINS OF NATURE.—An old German, while traveling from Indianapolis to Lafayette, had his nose frozen. While they were thawing it out for him at the tavern, he sat by the stove, put his hands up to his head, and thought very solemnly for a while, and said: "I don't understand this ting. I haf carry dat nose forty-seven year, and he never freezeed itself before!" Strange how these froaks of nature occur sometimes, and bewilder the human intellect!

An incorrigible New York loafer, being taken to task for laziness, replied, "I tell you, gentlemen, you are mistaken; I have not a lazy bone in my body, but the fact is, I was born tired!"