

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

SYDNEY, August 23.
Five bodies, supposed to belong to the barque Ann, of Melbourne, have been found on the beach at Port Stephens.

MELBOURNE, August 8.
Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, as expected, has been elected for North Gippsland, by a large majority. He states that he is opposed to stonewall tactics, that he is in favor of wealth bearing its proper share of taxation, and that he will not meddle with the Education Act until he gets a chance. It is not thought that his presence will greatly benefit any party in the House.

LONDON, August 22.
The Prince Milan, in his war manifesto, says further moderation on the part of Serbia would be nothing less than cowardice. He justifies entering with his army into Bosnia to pacify insurgents of the province. Prince Charles, in opening the Roumanian Chamber, proclaimed his neutrality. A Roumanian circular says that the mobilisation of the troops is not intended to be warlike, but the object is to strengthen the frontier corps. Prince Charles claims virtual independence, and the cessation to Roumania of the Delta of the Danube. There has been severe fighting on both sides, but the accounts are very conflicting. On July 18 the Servian army on the River Timsku attacked General Osman's position at Tzvor, but the Servians were repulsed with great loss, and were pursued by the Turks into Serbia.

A Parliamentary Blue Book of despatches on the Eastern question has been published, showing that the intentions of Russia are pacific, that she was anxious throughout to avert war and to act in concert with the other powers. Russia desires to maintain the political *status quo* of Turkey, and suggests forming the insurgent provinces into tributary states.

Negotiations are proceeding between the American Minister and Lord Derby for a new extradition treaty.

Duke Decase's speech before the Chamber declared that the policy of France will be solely domestic, pacific, and one of non-intervention in Eastern affairs.

Austria has closed the pass of Klek.

The 'Daily Telegraph' has received letters from the Stanley expedition in Africa, dated April.

A Servian despatch states that the Turks, on July 21st, attempted to drive the Servians across the Dvina, but were unsuccessful. After obstinate fighting the Servians retired to Belina. Other reports declare the Servians to have been beaten.

Mr. Pierrepont, the newly-appointed American Ambassador, has arrived in London.

Colonel Stokes's report on the condition of the Suez Canal says the channel in its present state is ample for many years.

The occupation of Egypt by the native troops from India has been determined upon in the event of a general war and break up of Turkey. Great preparations are being made in India, and Snider rifles are being served out to all the native cavalry.

GRAHAMSTOWN, August 26.
The first return from the welcome Company, Waitetauri, Ohinemuri, was brought down to-day. It was 1510z. The quantity of stuff crushed was 58 tons. The result is eminently satisfactory, being regarded as assurance of a great future for the district.

HOKITIKA, August 26.
Gold has been found in every direction. At Kumara, five grains to the dish were obtained with 13ft. sinking.

MELBOURNE, August 26.
A telegram dated August 12, reports that Devoe's kerosene has risen to 24c.; and on the 16th, that all sugars have further advanced £1.

The prospectus has been issued by the Australian and New Zealand Steam Shipping Company, capital, £250,000.

SYDNEY, August 25.
It is understood the Governor has received a despatch stating that war between England and Russia was imminent.

CHRISTCHURCH, August 25.
The annual poultry, pigeon, and canary exhibition to-day was a great success. There were 372 entries, being 120 more than last year. The quality of the exhibits was very good. A pigeon race took place during the day, from Ashburton to Christchurch. The winner flew the distance (56 miles), against a strong breeze, in one hour, 40 minutes and 12 seconds.

LONDON, August 21.
In the House of Commons the Liberals censured the apathy of Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, concerning the despatch on the atrocities in Bulgaria. Mr. Bourke, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, defended the Ambassador. The Opposition declared that the country regarded the Government as responsible for the conduct of the Turks. In reply, Mr. Disraeli denied that England was specially engaged to protect the Sultan.

Earl Northbrook, speaking in the House of Lords on England's policy towards the Porte, said that to suppose it would affect the policy of the East in India was purely imaginary. He approved of the decision of the Government not to remedy it.

On August the 15th Parliament was prorogued by Commission. The Royal Speech said foreign relations were friendly, and the *entente cordiale* continues. Should a favourable occasion offer, England will be ready to act in concert with her allies, and offer negotiations between Turkey and those at war with her. While respecting present treaties and interests, her policy will be one of humanity. She hopes for a speedy conclusion of the extradition treaty difficulty with America.

Mr. Disraeli has been raised to the peerage under the title of the Earl of Beaconsfield, and received the appointment of Lord of the Privy Seal.

The Sultan of Turkey is much better.

GENERAL NEWS.

A grand reception was given to the Archbishop of Tuam, at Ballinasloe, on Wednesday, May 31st. Long before the hour when the train was expected large crowds assembled, and took up the most available places on the platform, and the large bridge which spans the road at the station, from which a green flag floated, bearing on the top the motto, "The slave makes the tyrant," and on the bottom, "God save Ireland." When the signal for the arrival of the train was given the cheering was deafening. There was not less than 6000 persons on the platform and its vicinity, and every one carrying some national emblem, as laurel, green ribbons, green neckties, green handbats, &c. The town itself was decorated with green flags, bearing mottoes such as "*Cead mille failthe*," &c.; and with laurels, evergreens, and green branches hanging from nearly every window. There were two triumphal arches in Society-street, one from Piggott's Commercial Hotel, extending across the street to Mrs. Behan's wine stores, and the other from Mrs. Rigney's establishment to Green's wine vaults, on which were the inscriptions, "*Cead mille failthe*" and "God save Ireland." The shops were all closed from 12 to 3 o'clock, and there was a general holiday taken in the town, in order to give the young men an opportunity of joining in the demonstration. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded, but notwithstanding the immense crowds who thronged into the town to witness and take part in the demonstration, everything passed off quietly. There was not a single case of drunkenness, or anything bordering on intoxication during the day to detract from the ovation given to his Grace.

Besides the process for the beatification of the Pèrre Libermann which we mentioned lately, another case was brought before the congregation of rites on the same day. It declare the beatification or declaration of martyrdom of the venerable servant of God, Father Louis Maria Chane, of the Congregation of Marists, pro-vicar apostolic of Western Oceania, where he gave his blood for the faith after having predicted that the island would be entirely converted to Catholicism. This prediction, which is the echo of the celebrated device of the first martyrs *sanguis martyris semen Christianorum*, has been literally verified. Cardinal Patrizi, the postulator in the cause laid before the Sacred Congregation of Rites the canonical doubt of the validity of the proceedings preparatory to the introduction of the cause, in order to know, whether, in conformity of the decree of Urban VIII., the venerable Louis Maria Chane has not been the object of public worship. The Sacred Congregation had solved the doubt affirmatively, so that the cause of the venerable servant of God will be continued in order to obtain his beatification.—'Catholic Review.'

The following paragraph we find in an English paper:—A passage in the New Testament says, "And if thine eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee." Leon Gambetta, the Republican agitator, is said to have deliberately destroyed his left eye when he was a boy at school, if not exactly in obedience to the divine command, yet because he disliked to study the language in which this mandate was originally written. Gambetta hated Greek, and did his utmost to get excused from studying it. But when he found that his entreaties were of no avail with his father, he threatened to destroy his vision. Gambetta père, a stern and resolute man, who deemed it a wise father's duty to thwart the whims of an obstinate boy, was immovable, and told Leon he could pluck out his eyes if he chose, not, of course, for one moment supposing the possibility of such a thing. Enraged at this wholly unexpected answer, young Gambetta tore his left eye from its socket, and informed his father that the right eye should go to keep company with the left if there was no other way of escape from study of the hated language. Happily for France, his father, recognizing the indomitable will of his son, at once yielded the point.

Dublin Theatre Royal witnessed an extraordinary scene on the night of Thursday, April 20. Mr. Richard M. Levey completed his fiftieth year of an unbroken connection with the orchestra of the theatre, during nearly forty years of which time he has been its first violin. There was an appropriate performance and a presentation on the stage to the veteran, who seems wonderfully juvenile for such a career, many of the chief citizens being members of the committee. One of the most amusing incidents of the evening was Mr. Levey's telling how he had to change his original paternal surname of O'Shaughnessy into the maternal one Levey. He went to London to form part of the orchestra of the Haymarket Theatre while yet very young, and the manager insisted on the change, declaring that no London audience would stand an Irish fiddler with such an outlandish name as O'Shaughnessy. "And now," said the veteran, "they have to tolerate an O'Shaughnessy in the House of Commons."

Mr. Mitchell Henry, the able and eloquent Home Ruler in the English House of Commons, on the 29th ult., proved the gross injustice done to Ireland on the matter of taxation. Quoting figures that could not be disputed, he showed that England, with a taxable valuation of £800,000,000, was taxed at the rate of 1s. 8d. in the pound, while Ireland, with a valuation of £67,000,000, was taxed at the rate of 8s. 4d. in the pound, or *double* the English rate. His speech was able and effective, his figures correct, his conclusions well drawn,—and what followed? When he began his speech the front benches of both sides of the House were filled; before he wound up, the Opposition members of the front benches retired, and the close of Mr. Henry's appeal fell in hollow echoes on the empty benches. This fact is significant of the amount of attention Irish affairs receive on the other side of the Channel. The upshot was that Mr. Henry withdrew his resolution, and his speech might as well have never been uttered.—'Pilot.'

The police of Berlin have advertised in the papers of that city for Count Arnim, who is described as a fugitive from justice. A warrant has been issued requesting foreign powers within whose jurisdiction he may be found to seize and deliver him up.