THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -JULY 19,

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

PASTORAL OF CARDINAL CULLEN .- On Sunday, 16th June, a pastoral from the Cardinal Archbishop was read in the several churches and chapels in Dublin. We give the following extract from the document: We give the restricted of the authority of St. Peter was never more necessary than at present, to preserve us never more incoming of error, and from corrupting and dangerous doctrines. Indeed, the time appears to have come, described by the spostle, where he to make There shall be among you lying teachers, who shall bring in sects of perdition, and deny the Lord who bought th m, bringing upon themselves swift destruction, and many shall follow their riotousness, through whom the way of truth shall be ousness, through coverousness shall they with feigned words make merchandise of you. Whose judgment now of a long time lingereth not, and their perdition slumbereth not.' (2 Peter ii. 1.) How many instances, indeed, could we not quote of lying teachers who deny our Divine Lord, and bring in sects of perdition! What efforts are made to promote Atheism, Pantheism, Socialism, Communism, and every opinion hostile to religion, and destrucand every productive of human society? Even a Protestant bishop assails the inspiration and veracity of the Scriptures, whilst professors of Trinity College, in our own city, reject the doctrine clearly laid down in the Gospel, that the wicked shall be punished with eternal tor-ments, because, forsooth, in their opinion, which is to be preferred to the Gospel, that doctrine jars with the civilisation of the nineteenth century. To show the spirit of the present day, and its tendency to error, I may add that latterly such men as Marat, Danton, Robespierre, Milton, Cromwell, and other regicides—men who abused the great talents given to them by God-men of degraded morals, who rejected every principle of the true faith—have been publicly enlogised, compared with the saints of God, and proposed to the world for imitation. Our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., has not been indifferent to this state of things. Since the first days of his Pontificate he has not ceased to raise his warning voice against the progress of error; and he has frequently exercised the authority inherited from St. Peter, in condemning anti-religious systems and the many pestiferous opinions circulated in our days-opinions which strike at the foundation of the true Church, and imperil the existence of civil society."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM AND HIS SUFFRAGANS. The slandered Prelates of the West have taken the "bull by the horns," and challenged an appeal to the law of the land, to determine whether or not they combined, confederated, and conspired to destroy freedom of election in Galway. A petition was on Thursday presented to the House of Commous by Mr. O'Conor, member for Sligo, signed by the three prelates, repudiating the charges made against them in Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment, as unfounded, and praying the House to order legal proceedings to be instituted against them, as the most decisive method of determining the accuracy or the baselessness of the charge of conspiracy laid against them by Judge Keogh. The following is a transcript of the petition, which, on being presented, was read at the table by the Clerk of the house.

"TO THE HON. THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND INCLAND IN PARLIAMENT AS-

"The humble petition of the undersigned Archbishop and Bishops, exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the county of Galway, showeth,

"That your petitioners have been informed that the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Keogh, on the occasion of delivering his judgment in the late Galway Petition inquiry, declared your petitioners had been rilty of an organised conspiracy against the free exercise of the franchise in Galway.

"That your petitioners are unable to treat this declaration otherwise than as an unproved accusation, which they repudiate with indignation, and which they are desirous of confronting before the

regular tribunals of the country. That your petitioners, awaiting the investigation hereinaster prayed for, abstain from comment upon the evidence which was deemed to establish against your petitioners offences which they held in horror, but which, if left uninvestigated, are calculated to compromise the character and position of your petitioners.

"That your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your honourable House, in conformity with precedents heretofore established, will speedily direct a prosecution to be instituted against your petitioners and thus enable your petitioners to vindicate themselves from the charges with which they have been

"And your petitioners will ever pray.

" | Joun Archbishop of Tuam " JOHN M'EVELLY.

"† PATRICK DUNGAN, Clonfort.

Immediately on the petition having been read, Sir Colman O'Loghlen moved that it be printed and circulated with the votes to-morrow, but the rules of the house requiring that notice be given, he gave the notice.

To revert to the petition of the prelates, you are doubless aware that by law they are open to a prosecution for the offence laid to their charge. On the prosecution being successful, they would be liable to severe punishment, but whether the verdict were guilty or not guilty, the penal servitude inflicted by the report or certificate of the judge would remain in force. There are, therefore, some members who think that in addition to this bold and defiant challenge to a fair trial, a petition to be heard at the bar by counsel and witness, to show cause why the names of the three prelates should be erased from the certificate now on record in the house, the effect of which, if it be allowed to remain over after a verdict of not guilty, would be to disfranchise them for seven years, and to disqualify any candidate to whom any of them might render or give any support. The verdict of a jury, without the crasure of the names, would not restore the status of the injured

At a meeting of the North Kerry National Teachers' Association, held on Saturday the 8th June, Mr. Morgan O'Connor, the teacher at Lixnaw, stated that since the last meeting he had received notice that the Right Hon, the Earl of Listowel would have a slated residence built for him, which with a garden attached, he was to get from the noble lord at a moderate rent. Mr. O'Conner said that too much praise could not be given to Lord Listowel or to his excellent agent, Mr. J. W. Becher, to whom he made the application, for their interest in the teachers.

On Monday, 24th June, a meeting was held at the Rotunda, Dublin, to protest against the slanderous assertions of Mr. Justice Koogh. Mr. Alderman McSweeny, who filled the chair, said their object lyns to repel, by all the force of language that sober wen could employ, the utterances delivered in Galway, where an "ermined traducer" undertook to villify the creed to which he belonged, and to asperse the highest dignitaries of the Church. Judge Little moved a resolution emphatically repudiating the slanderous attack of Mr. Justice Keegh on the priesthood, and expressive of disgust at the "ex-taneous adulation" of the landlords, which marked the so-called judgment. The other resolutions, moved and seconded by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. Howley, Mr. Ryan, and other gentlemen, called emphatically for the removal of the Judge from the bench, and expressed the opinion of the meeting in favor of contributing to the Galway fund. Mr. Sullivan stated that Father Conway had never raised

had the judge bespattered him with praise .- Catholic Opinion.

NICE OF STREET

KEOGH'S TACTICS,—According to the London correspondent of the Daily Express, Judge Koogh has made several efforts to see Mr. Gladstone, with a view of securing the support of the Premier in the coming debate, but Mr. Gladstone has steadily refused to receive him and has coldly intimated that he required no personal explanations, as all the materials necessary to enable him to form an opinion upon the question are to be found in the evidence and the judgment. This rebuff is not calculated to reassure the peccant functionary, who is said to entertain no inconsiderable apprehensions for his seat on the bench. Failing to secure the sympathies of of work and in search of occupation. Mr. Keogh has adopted the role of the victim as the best way of extricating himself out of the scrape in which his unbridled malevolence has involved him, and Mr. Horsman has been persuaded that the life of his interesting protege is endangered by the denunciations evoked, by his insolent tirade in Galway. Accordingly last evening the right honorable gentleman gave notice that he will call attention on Friday night to the indignation excited against Mr. Justice Keogh by the Catholic hierarchy and clergy and invite an expression of epinion from the House on the subject. The astate judge hopes by this means to enlist the bigotry of the English people on his side, and by bringing counter charges against his adversaries to divert public attention from his own indefensible utterances. The device is not, however, likely to succeed. The O'Donoghue has a motion on the paper in reference to the Judgment for the same night, and the Irish Catholic members will have the opportunity of making a full expose of this shock. ing scandal .- Cork Examiner, June 25th.

COMPLIMENT TO THE BISHOP OF CLOGHER.-A few days since, the most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Lord Bishop of Clogher, visited Carrickmacross, and while stopping at the Parochial House, the Young Men's Band turned out and played through the town, after which they proceeded to the Chapel Grounds, and played several national airs. His lordship came forward and thanked them for the compliment they had paid him, and said he was glad to observe their loyalty to the old faith and to the cause of Ireland. The people cheered the worthy bishop in the heartiest manner, and the band having played some more tunes, the crowd departed cheering for the Bishop of Clogher.—Dundalk Democrat.

Lord Hartington and Mr. Dowse have brought in a bill to amend certain Acts of Parliament relating to drainage and improvements of land in Ireland. Under the existing Acts, the Board of Works, when they improve, have the power to fix the increased rent of the occupier; but a doubt exists as to whether they have this power when the contract of tenancy is not in writing. The present bill is to remove this doubt, and to give the Board the same powers over contracts not in writing as they have over those which are in writing .- Freeman.

Mr. Martin, M.P., in a letter to the promoters of a recent indignation meeting says he believes that of Major-General Carry, commanding the Northern Keogh's judgment is calculated to bring the admin- (English) district is announced. The deceased istration of instice in Ireland into contempt. He sympathizes with all his heart with the conduct of Archbishop MacHale, and the bishops and clergy whom Judge, Keogh attempted to defame. "Of all MacHale was the man best beloved and most venerated by Irishmen all over the world, and while generation after generation shall bless his memory, the name of the Right Hon, Justice Keogh, his traducer shall live in intamy."

THE NEW M. P. FOR MALLOW .- Mr. William Felix Lawrence Austin Munster, who has lately been re-turned to Parliament in the room of Mr. George Waters, now Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the tions. For this exploit he was made Companion of county of Waterford, is a son of Mr. Henry Munster (who was for a short time M. P. for the borough), and was born in the year 1849. He was educated at the Jesuit College of Beamont Lodge and Stoneyhurst, Lancashire, and also at the University of London, where he took his B. A. degree with honors.— He now enters Parliment for the first time.

Mr. William O'Connor Morris has been appointed Chairman of the county Louth. Mr. Morris is best | the Northern (English) district. - Leinster Independent. known to the public from the able and interesting communications he furnished a few years ago to the ner when acting as its commissioner, on the Irish land question,

Home Government.-The Council of the Home been elected. It is composed of sixty-one members, olic and four Protestant clergymen, five deputy lientenants, and fifteen justices of the peace.

The Mayor of Limerick, (J. J. Cleary, Esq.) has presented the Most Rev. Dr. Butler with a beautiful stained glass window for the erection in the Cathedral. The design is very handsome, and has received his Lordship's warm approval. The work is being executed at Munich, and will be completed in a very short time.

The authorities of Longford received on Monday, the 17th ult., intelligence of an extraordinary attempt on the part of a woman named MacGauley against her husband's life. When he was sleeping she literally poured molten lead into his ears, and finding this not sufficient to kill him, she inflicted two terrible wounds on his head. He, however, was still living, and the woman had fled.

END OF THE BELFAST STRIKE -Belfast, 17th June. -The strike in the flax trade has terminated. The dressers and roughers, at a meeting to-day, resolved to accept the two shillings advance offered by the employers. Some of the mills will probably resume work to-morrow; but several of them having taken advantage of the lockout to repair or renew their machinery will not be able to re-open their mills for several days yet,

DEATH OF A PENINSULAR HERO.—The death is announced of Captain John Ackland, St. James', Drogheda, formerly of the 9th regiment, and a Peninsular hero who saw much service in England's battles during the Napoleonic wars. The deceased gontleman was in his 93rd year, and enjoyed the honor of six clasps. January, 1809, at the battle of Corunna, he was wounded where his leader, Sir John Moore, fell, and he commanded the burial party, who, in accordance with his expressed desire, performed their last duty to his remains. In the July of that year he was engaged at the battle of Talavera, and in 1812 he fought at Salamaneo, Cuidad Rodrigo, and subsequently formed one of the forlorn hope at the final storming of Badajos; again, in 1813, he fought at Vittoria. At Waterloo he was within some hours march of the field, and saw his men shed tears that they were not in action. On his return, after the peace, the then Corporation of Drogheda presented Captain Ackland with a sword, and gold cup, and freedom, in appreciation of his distinguished valor, and at a subsequent banquet an address welcoming his return to his native town. With the heart of a lion, he united the simplicity of a child. In manners he was kind, gentle and goodnatured; born of an old Drogheda family of position, he has outlived his race; failing eye-sight had for some time withdrawn him from society, and he has now passed from amongst us full of years and full of honors.

MELANCHOLY, BOAT ACCIDENT-SEVEN LIVES LOST .occurred off Queenstown to day, under the following circumstances: Last Wednesday evening, while a his head from the day of the delivery of Mr. Justice | whaleboat belonging to Mr. James O'Conner, clothier Reogh's judgment. Father Conway would have Harbor Row, with a crew of seven, proceeded to sea and more cause to be cast down and dejected for the purpose of soliciting business in the clothing

line from vessels expected to arrive for orders. Last | iug," of being for once in a majority. Lord Hathernight a regular "South-Wester" set in with heavy sea, which suddenly changed at 9 A. M. to-day to north northwest, causing a heavy cross sea, with heavy squalls, in one of which it is supposed the boat with all hands perished. The following is the official statement of Thomas Bride, chief boatman, Roberts' Cove: "At ten o'clock, a. m., picked up a whale boat named 'Legion of Honour,' James O'Connor, owner, off Roberts' Head, bottom up, mast stepped, and some short distance from the boat found a sail detached and close resfed : also two cups, one a Clauricarde called on the Clerk to read the standing southwester, with three provision bags &c." It appears the first intimation given was from some girls who were milking goats on Roberts' Head. The the Premier, the learned judge has addressed himself with better fortune to Mr. Horsman, a statesman out Lenihan, clerk leaves a wife and one child. Michael Barry, shoemaker, wife and six children; Michael Brien, boatman; Pat. Brady, do., wife and three children each; Carthy, wife and four children; John Morrissey, wife; James Curtin, mother and sister. The greatest sympathy prevails for the survivors of the unfortunate crew.

Captain Tottenham, of Glenfarn Hail, has considerately placed a splendid quarry at the service of the contractor for the new Chapel at; Kiltyclogher, the foundation stone of which was laid a few days ago by the Very Rov. John Miluire, V. G. The the excellent quality of the material it produces, must greatly facilitate the work of the contractor, Mr. Denning, and make the task of executing it much better and cheaper done than it otherwise would be; and the good priest paid a high tribute to the lord of the soil for the assistance he had thus generously given them.

Mysterious Dearn-Intelligence reached us this (Saturday, June 15th) morning of the murder of a process server named William Kelleher, of Derrymore, near O'Callaghan's Mills, on last evening, about four o'clock. On investigation we have as-certained the following particulars:—The deceased was employed by a local solicitor to serve writs on parties residing at Feakle, for sums of mony varying in amount. He proceeded on Thursday, about twelve o'clock, to Bradford, for the purpose of discharging this duty. He was seen on his way to Feakle about five o'clock on yesterday morning, but nothing more was heard of him until yesterday evening, about three o'clock, when he was discovered by a Mrs. Gore and her servant, lying on the roadside almost in a state of insensibility, with his throat cut, apparently with a blunt instrument. He was removed to an adjoining field, and the Rev. Mr. Quaide, P. P., O'Callaghan's Mills, was communicated with. The clergyman states that the deceased was quite sensible when he saw him, and that before he administered to him the rites of the Roman Catholic Church he stated that he had committed suicide. No weapon, however, was found in his possession, nor about the place where the body was found. The deceased was about forty-six years of age, twenty-five years a process-server, and is spoken of as a man of temperate habits. - Limerick Chronicle.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED BUSHMAN,-The death gentleman entered the army in 1845. He served in the Cape Mounted Ritlemen throughout the Gaffir wars of 1846-7 and 1850-2, and for his valor in these campaign won a modal and the brevet rank Irishmen living," wrote Mr. Martin, "Archbishop of lieutenant-colonel. He served as military secretary to Sir James Jackson when commanding the force at the Cape of Good Hope. From August, 1863, Colonel Carey was engaged for two years in New Zealand, as colonel on the staff and brigadiergeneral. He commanded the expedition on the east coast, and commanded the troop in action at the siege and capture of the enemy's stronghold of Orakau, which fell after three days' continued operathe Bath. On the 27th May, 1865, the great chief and king maker, Wm. Thomson, surrendered to Brigadier General Carey, and laid his tacka at his feet in token of submission to her Majesty. In August, 1865. troops in Australia. Last year he occupied a proonly recently that General Carey was appointed to

about six o'clock, as the steamship Shelbourne was coming up Belfast Lough on her from Banow, she was run a ground on the county Down side of the Lough. There was a dense fog at Government Association for the ensuing year has the time. The Flectwood steamship Reyal Consort, been elected. It is composed of sixty-one members, (Captain Wheeler) happened fortunately to be comand comprises the Lord Mayor of Dublin, eight ing up immediately, the Captain at once proceeded members of Parliament, three baronets, four Cath- to the assistance of the Shelbourne, which vessel is commanded by Captain Wooleghan. A hawser having been attached, the Royal Consort took the injured vessel in tow, and shortly after eight o'clock she reached her berth at Belfast barbor, where ad-ditional pumps were at once procured and kept in active operation all the day. As soon as the cargo has been discharged the Shelbourne will be docked for repairs. It appears that the S.S. Lady Alice Kenlie also went ashore down near the month of the Lough, on her outward passage,-Dublin Freeman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Conversions.—A few days ago, eighteen converts from different parts of England were confirmed at the Convent of the Assumption, Kensington-square. Mgr. Capel has a large number of others under instruction. The Pro-Cathedral is crammed on the occasion of his lectures on Ritualism, on which subject two more have yet to be given. Mgr. Capel, though very free in his exposure of Ritualism, is full of charity and patience, and thoroughly understands the situation, hence his great success .-

Sir Alexander Cockburn, arbitrator on the part of England in the Geneva Tribunal, is to be created an Earl in recognition of his services.

The Earl of Breadalbane has proposed to cut a canal across the lower part of Finlarig, from the junction of the Lochay and Dochart to Loch Tay, to enable the steamer and large boats to ascend the river to the hoter.

THE BALLOT AMENDMENTS .- The campaign of the Lords against the Ballot Bill, however short-lived its results may be, was at least a brilliant one. It was a series of victories. The Duke of Richmond first carried, by 162 to 91 votes, Lord Hartington's scrutiny clause, as introduced into Mr. Bright's Bill in 1870; he next carried, by 83 votes to 67, a paragraph which makes secreey entirely optional; thirdly, the alteration of words which prevent an agent from communicating information obtained in the polling booth, and consequently from stating whether such and such voters have voted, or have still to be asked to vote; fourthly, the multiplication of polling places, so as to be two miles instead of four from voters' residences, by 68 votes to 49. Lord Shaftesbury then moved that the poll should be kept open till eight; Lord Ripon regretted the rejection of the proposal by the Commons, but thought that a fixed hour for all seasons was inadmissible, "as nothing would be so bad as to carry on elections in the dark." Lord Cairns took the same line; but on a division, the Government voted for the amendment, which was carried by 87 votes to 72. This incident gave rise to an animated and bitter Skirmish, Lord Cairns Queenstown, June 21.—A melancholy boat accident attacking the Government for speaking against the amendment and voting for it; Lord Granville replying that they approved of its principle, and would propose corrections of what they objected to on the report. Lord Salisbury accusing the Government of scizing this opportunity, after "an unfortunate even- | house cometery."

ley retorting that Lord Salisbury and his supporters were disappointed at not having a monopoly in spoiling the Bill; Lord Bath accusing the Lord Chancellor of never speaking without "acrimony and bitterness," and even Lord Granville being roused to talk of the "despotism" of the Tory peers, and explaining the Duke of Richmond's disgust at the Government vote by the supposition that if he had known what was going to happen he would have made his party vote otherwise; till at last Lord order against asperity of speech. But perhaps the most important amendment was that of Lord Beauchamp, which was carried by 106 to 69 votes, and which provides that the Bill shall only be in operation till the close of 1880. The first amendment directed against personation will probably be accepted by Government-Lord Ripon, indeed, assented in the Lords to a subsidiary amendment intended to complete it-but those which affect the compulsory character of secret voting are sure to be rejected by the Commons, after which a conference between the two Houses will become necessary .- Tublet.

The Russells, though they hold a peerage, old as English peerages go, are not a very ancient family. The first Lord was a favorite of Henry VIII., and received grants of the lands which had belonged proximity of this quarry to the new site, as well as to the dissolved Abbeys. Woburn Abbey, Tavistock Abbey, and the valuable London property of the Duke bear witness to the worldly wisdom and good fortune of the founder of the family. Those conversant with Church affairs may tell the number of parishes from which the Dukes of Bedford draw the great titles as representatives of the dissolved Monasteries. There is nothing in the rise of the family nor in the origin of its vast possessions which would be likely to recommend it to popular veneration, but the sentiment has lasted for generations, and dates from the Revolution of 1688 .- Times.

So the Ballot has come at last. We have not drifted into it, or slid into it, or gone down into it with a run, because these are all distinct and noticeable ways of arriving at an end. All we seem to know about it is that here we find ourselves. We wake up, look about us, and find that we are hereafter to be governed by Ballot. In a fit of weariness, disgust, or indifference we go against a thousand warnings and resolutions, like the poor tired-out lady who accepted a suitor at last in order to get rid of him. We are in for secret voting; not quite yet, say some, for open voting is not yet visited with a more severe penalty than wife murder, or garotting, or "rattening." But the principle is now secrecy and all open dealing is to be the exception. The outward form and circumstance of Parliamentary Elections disappear. All the time-honored customs and institutions we have been so proud of, and in which the real virtue was supposed to reside, are to give place to a dark and grim formality. The actual process and visible concomitants have always been regarded as the larger, not to say the better, part of the election; but the sun is now to rise and set without his fiery surroundings; the winds of Heaven are no longer to ruftle the sea or shake the leaves, and in due time, perhaps, color itself will cease to vex and distract the eye of man. It is impossible not to feel that we have taken a downward tep, even though it be necessary. But then comes the question, how shall we adapt ourselves to the new order of things? Let us not deceive ourselves, Secret voting will be the rule, not because many people, or even a few people, like secret voting, but because secrecy is a weapon, and when a weapon comes to be carried and used by some, it must be carried and used by others in self-defence. If half London, and that the most aggressive and least responsible part, took to earrying bowic-knives and six-shooters, the other half would have to do the same. There must be self-defence, and there will be retaliation .- Times.

STARVED TO DEATH IN LONDON.-It appears from a Parliamentary return of the number of deaths from starvation, privation, &c., in the metropolium dis-triet during the year 1871, that in the central divi-General Carey was appointed to the command of the sion of Middlesex (Dr. Lankester's district) 73 such cases occurred: in the eastern division (Mr. Humminent position in the autumn campaign. It is phrey's district), 25; and in the western division (Dr. Diplock's district), 2; total, 190. No cases of this description occurred in the other districts. In only 13 cases was out-door relief being received at Accident in Loren Foule. On Tuesday, 18th ult., the time of death; 27 persons died after they had been admitted or taken to the workhouse; and in ix cases a lmission to the workhouse had been offer ed and refused.

RESULT OF LAST YEAR'S SMALL POX IN ENGLAND, The report of Mr. Simon on the public health for the last year says that the epidemic of small-pox from which England has been suffering has been far severer than any which had been witnessed of late years, or probably since the general use of vaccination. It appears to have killed in England, within the year, nearly 23,000 persons, including 7,876 of the population of London; and even at the present time there is no reason to suppose that the epidemic has nearly completed its course. The severity of this epidemic became evident in two different ways first by the extraordinary multitude of persons whom the disease attacked; and, secondly, by the extraordinary intensity of the disease in its individual

Embergu, July 9 .- A terrible explosion occurred to-day in an extensive Flour Mill at Glasgow. The flames burst out immediately after the explosion, and the building was entirely destroyed. Eleven persons were burned to death, twelve taken out bad ly injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown

SCOTCH VITAL STATISTICS .- The Register-General for Scotland has made his returns for 1871, 116,127 births, 74,644 deaths, 23,966 marriages were registered in Scotland during the year. The births thus show an increase of 704, the deaths of 577, and the marriages of 178, as compared with 1870. The estimated population in the middle of 1871 was 3,366,-375. Out of the total number of births 11,073 were illegitimate, being 9-5 per cent, of the total,

· AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.-The Court Journal records the death of a very eccentric character: "An Irishman has just died in London, whose career and attainments entitle him to a niche in the annals of literature. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and was as odd a figure as one could meet in a day's ride. He was small but firmly knit, generally wore a white hat and a dress coat, and always had an old voluine under his arin. He was a confirmed bookworm. Mezzefanto was hardly a more accomplished linguist. Mortimer was a graduate of the University of Dublin, and deeply versed in classic lore, but he added a polish to his crudition by his intimacy with at least 2 dozen modern tongues. He spoke French, German, Russian, Polish, Spanish, Italian, modern Greek, Turkish, Arabic, Irish, Welsh and Danish with fluency. In his youth be had been eabin-boy in an American bark, and subsequently became a medical student in Paris, but had to leave it on account of his connection with the June insurrection of '48 He was a very strong man, and utilized his strength by taking an engagement as a Hercules in a circus in Australia. By turns he gave lectures on Shakespeare through Germany; was a Greek professor at Hamburg; had a troop of Spanish ballet-dancers in Holland; and was the companion of Sir William Don, the baronet-actor, in his wildest continental frolics. In his time he had been tutor to Charles Lever's children at Florence. He came to the surface one day in the employment of Tom Thumb; another in the company of Murphy, the Irish giant, who was a distant cousin. He had been in London since the Franco Prussian war, which ruined him in fortune. His learning was of little profit to him, for he died very poor in a ward of a hospital, and was buried in a corner of the alms-

UNITED STATES.

FUNERAL OF FATHER COYLE .- The funeral of Rev. Father James Coyle, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Kingston, who died suddenly in New York on Monday last, took place on the 4th of July, accompanied with great and imposing cere-monies. The body lay in state in St. Mary's Church, Kingston, from Wednesday evening until the day of the funeral, and was viewed by hundreds of his parishioners. The service consisted of the Office for the Dead, Solemn High Requiem Mass, and a sermon eulogistic of the deceased. The church was crowded, the various societies of the congregation being largely represented, the Temperance society, large and flourishing organization which he was chiefly instrumental in forming turning out about two hundred strong. After the services the body was buried on the gospel side of St. Mary's Church, where several other dead priests repose .- Poughkeepsie Eagle, July 6.

Bosrex; July 8 .- A banquet was given this ovening to the Irish National Band by the Irish citizens of Buston.

Cixci stati, July 9.—Two of the three mon who were taken at Celina, Ohio, by the citizens, were hanged by the mob.

BALTIMORE, July 10 .- The Democratic convention met at 10 o'clock. After a short debate the resolutions adopted by the Cincinnati convention were endorsed-yeas, 533; nays, 176.

tireeley and Brown were then unanimously nominated on the first ballot.

New York, July 10 .- At the announcement of the nomination of Greeley and Brown three field-pieces were fired, and 100 gms in the City Hall Park; flags were hoisted on the City Hall, and a banner was suspended between two large trees in the City Hall Park, with the inscription that Tammany responds to the nomination of the National Convention of Baltimore.

MURDER BY A CLERGYMAN, - A shocking tragedy vas enacted in Cincinnati, on July 7, in which a boy twelve years old, named Frank Schikk, the son of a widow, was shot and killed by the Rev. Samuel J. Browne, an aged local preacher of the Methodist Church. It appears that Mr. Browne has been for some time past greatly annoyed by boys, who, in spite of repeated remonstrances, have entered his premises to take his fruit, and commit other depredations. A number of boys were playing ball outside, when a ball was thrown into Browne's. Young Schikk entered the premises to recover it, and the old man fired at him with slugs, one piece striking him in the breast, inflicting a wound from which the boy died in a few moments. Browne was arrested by the officers, and was subsequently released on \$50,000 bail. The terrible affair caused intense excitement in the neighborhood of Brighton House, near which it occurred. A large crowd assembled at night in the vicinity of Browne's house, which is guarded by a detachment of police, and there is danger from the temper of the people that they will take the law into their own hands should Browne be found. He is eighty-six years of age, one of the oldest citizens, and had been considered hitherto above reproach. He own property to amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

New York, July 10 .- By the promature explosion of nitro-glycerine on the Midland Railroad, near Newark, on Monday, seven persons were severely hurt, and two fatally. Immense boulders were thrown into the air.

Cixcinnati, O., July 10,-The mob who lynched the men at Selma yesterday numbered, 3,000. On leaving jail the men were placed in a waggon and the mob moved off for Kimmel farm in sight of where the poor girl had been murdered and thrown to the hogs. Here they halted under a sapling. A rudo gallows was creeted and halters were fitted about the necks of the prisoners. At this juncture Elias Secor, brother of the murdered girl, appeared and pleaded for the life of Jacob Kimmel, youngest prisoner, 17 years old, expressing his doubt as to his participation in the affair. This appeal was received with cheers and young Kimmel was exempted from the balter. Absalom Kimmel was much broken down; but McLeod maintained the same stoical indifference he had shewn from the first. He maintained stoutly be had never seen the girl and accounted for the blood on his clothes by bleeding from the nose. He took the testament kissed it and called upon God to attest his innocence. He importuned them to have mercy on his poor mother and sisters and asked God to forgive them all. Absalom Kimmel adhered to his confession made the day before. The two were then hung till they were dend.

New York, July 12 .- Promptly at 11 o'clock the Orange societies marched into Lafayette Place, and arranged themselves in order for their annual parade. They displayed two United States flags and four banners. Not over 260 Orangemen were in the line, under the escort of 1,200 policemen. Wm. Mclice, Grand Master of Prince of Orange District, acted as Grand Marshal. Promptly at half-past eleven the parade started to the sound of music. The procession entered Broadway from 8th street. Few people had assembled on Broadway, but large numbers followed the procession from Lafayette Park.

ABSORBESTS FOR THE STABLE.—The best absorbent for a cow stable is probably dry muck. Sawdust is nearly as good. Dried ground (obtained in a drouth) or dust from the highway, ranks probably next. Then comes cut straw, the chaff of grain, spent tanbark, and almost any material that is dry and in a pulverulent state. Apply plentifully where milch cows are kept: this to absorb the odors as well as the moisture, for these odors are contagious to milk. The cows will do better for such comfortable quarters, whether in summer or winter, and will probably pay for the labor incurred; then there is the profit of all the manure-its most valuable part, the effervescent ammonia-saved; and what accumulations there will be, worth as much or more per yard as the clear dung deprived of its best parts. We prefer it, as the absorbents continue to act after the heap is made, and until it is given to the soil; then all goes to make plant food. Such manure is clean to handle, is dry, inodorous. Why should farmers be so much without it? Here is a large increase of what we are so much troubled to obtain, manure and good manure. Clean stables, clean yard, pure air, increased comfort, increased milk, a good example-all these are the benefits derived from the simple use of an absorbent. "I will rather work for a quarter a day less in such manure than to be besmeared with dung," said a laborer on the subject. Make farming. pleasant as well as profitable.

When these absorbents are used in a fine state, as they are, they can really be spread, and brought down evenly to the ground; this without any difficulty, the brush or harrow finishing the job. And this is of such importance that the wonder is that it is not more used-absorbents to give the pulverulent effect. This alone will pay, mechanically.

Now is the time to see that the absorbents are coured. Who that is not in the habit of doing it will test it on a small scale, if not any more? Give. a fair, thorough test, as all indifferent experiments will give but indifferent results, and honce end, more or less, in discouragement. Sawdust may now be secured. Clover chaff is excellent, any chaff. Sawdust will dry with a little exposure. Have cleancomfortable stables and barn surroundings, and secure the profit at the same time. - Country Gentleman.

Walter, a five-year old, was surprised at breakfast by the presence of a diminutive egg, served for his special delectation. He thus accounted for the egg's smallness: — "Mamma, I think the chicken was learning to lay."