For seven months she was confined to a bed of pain and of suffering that deepened into agony. And, during those seven months, her prayers to God was, whilst suffering, to increase those sufferings;—not to let her leave the world until one, whom she loved dearly, and who was leading a bad and reckless life, dearly, and who has accounted a bou unit revisions life, should be converted unto God. Weeks passed into snount of and month followed month, and most fremonths, and I sit at the bedside of my holy friend. Month followed month for seven long dreary months, and she spent that time upon the cross, truly, with Jesus Christ. But when the first day of May came the month of Mary—I came and knelt down by her bedside, to cheer her with prayer and with sympathy. She said to me, "I feel that the month is come that will give me joy and relief. It is Mary's month, and it is the month when prayer grows most powerful in Heaven, because it is the month in powering which the Mother will especially hear our prayers," Before that month was over, he for whom she payed was converted to God, with all the fervor of a true conversion; and when the month was drawing to a close, the sacrifice of pain and suffering was accepted, and she who began the month in sorrow, ended it with the joys of Jesus Christ and His Virgin Mother. So it is all the world over His secret graces are poured out at the instance of Mary's prayer. And even as sho was the spring-time of grace upon earth, so is she even now in Heaven, by her prayer for us the spring-time of holy grace, obtaining for us, the grace of repentance, the grace of prayer, the grace of temperance, the grace and power of self-restraint—in a word, whatever grace we demand, that, springing up in our souls, will produce to-day the flower and leaf of promise—to-morrow, the fruit of maturity-and for eternity, the reward of grace which is the everlasting crown of God's

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE GALWAY CLERGY. - The Parliamentary event of the week has been the announcement of the intentions of Government with regard to the persons incriminated in Judge Keogh's report. The Attorney-General for Ireland has selected for prosecution one of the three Bishops reported-the Bishop of Clonfert, Captain Nolan and his brother, the Reyv. Messrs, Kenny and Patrick O'Brien, and 19 of the 22 priests mentioned in Schedule 2-one of the remaining three, Mr. Conway, being dead. One reason, we suppose, for omitting the Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishop of Galway is that Judge Keogh reports that it was not proved that they had sanctioned or taken part in any "altar denunciations." But at the same time that the report acquits them of this, it accuses them of the exercises of " undue influence," and this is prewas only natural, therefore, that Mr. Mitchell Henry, whose constituents they both are, should have protested energetically against their exclusion from a trial which is their only means of vindication, and for which they have expressly petitioned the House of Commons. It will probably be arged that there is no chance of their conviction; but if so, there was less ground for the accusation; and it is only fair that this should be affirmed in the way provided by the Constitution, namely by the verdiet of a jury. As to "undue influence," we have several times said that it is extremely difficult to define. The Pall Mall Gazette thinks it is not, and, in answer to its correspondent W. R. G., states that advice is "undue influence" when it is "a command in disguise," to which W. R. G. replies that this is precisely what the priest's advice always is; and that, as you, cannot prevent the priest from giving the advice, the only way out of the difficulty is to disfranchise all Catholics. Most people would consider this equivalent to a reductio ad absurdant; but the real solution of the matter is to be found in the fact that, however you may define "priestly influence" or "spiritual intimidation" in Ireland, it usually influences and intimidates the people into doing precisely what they want to do. Does any one seriously believe that, if all the landlords, agents, and priests in Galway had been shipped off to Newfoundland for the election week, Captain Nolan would not have been returned by a large majority? The question between the candidates was essentially an agrarian question, not an ecclesiastical one, and, if Captain Trench would not have he we have already commented on Mr. Justice Keogh's singular inability to recognize undue influence in the acts of landlords .- London Tablet.

THE EARL OF GRANARD AND KEOGH.-The Earl of Granard has made his choice. He has deliberately preferred his own honor and his country's approba-tion to the high and coveted post of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leitrin. In the first heat of his generous indignation at the insults heaped at Galway on the country and the faith he cherishes, be had branded the dintribe of Mr. Justice Keogh for "the scurrilous invectives and insulting accusations" with which that remarkable composition was studded. For using these words he was persecuted, assailed, and hunted down. Had he stooped to apology, or even to explanation, he would have preserved his post. He preferred, however, truth, honor, and consistency. In words modest, manly, dignified, he told his peers last night that he would retract nothing, that he would modify nothing. "I find myself conscientiously unable," he said, "to modify the opinion I formed when I wrote the letter in question, or to retract any expression I made use of in it, with reference to the language used by Mr. Justice Keogh respecting the Catholic clergy of Ireland." His words were brave and manly. The act by which he accompanied these words was chiyalrous and delicate. To rescue the Government from embarrassment he placed his resignation in their hands; it was accepted, and Lord Granard is no longer Lord Lieutenant of Leitrim. The county will regret its loss; Lord Granard has The nothing to regret. He has chosen wisely and well. The head of the chivalrous and ancient house of Forbes, with its long line of heroic chiefs who have triumphed by land and sea, receives no additional lustre from the favors of the Crown, from decorations, or orders, or posts of honor. But there are rewards which the proudest in the land may well ambition. The approval of one's own conscience, the high sense of duty done, the acclaim of one's countrymen—these are rewards worth having—these Lord Granard has won. He had on a momentous occasion flung himself heart and soul into the cause of his outraged country and his insulted faith. He was one of the first to protest against the wrong, to denounce the wrong-doer .-For this he has forfeited his office; but for this also his countrymen greet him with enthusiastic acclaim, and his country inscribes his name on that book of gold where she writes the names of those sons of hers who in their own time and sphere have striven manfully for her rights, have denounced her oppressors, have preferred her good old cause to all the blandishments of office and all the sweets of power.

Those people who are fond of talking about Irish crime would do well to study a little return which shows London crime for the last three years. The number of indictable offences shows a very slight decrease in 1871 as compared with the number in 1869; but if we regard the summary convictions the increase is marked. In '69, 66,000 persons were indicted and 43,800 fined; in '70 the number of convictions was 45,000, and last year it ran up to 49,600 -or nearly 1,000 a week all the yeard round. During the three years 200,000 persons were convicted before the magistrates, and of that number 17 were whipped. These figures suggest a condition of things perfectly unparalleled .- Freeman.

The following is a correct list of the persons against whom prosecutions are to be instituted:—
The Bishop of Clonfert; Captain P. Nolan; Mr. S. Nolan; the Rev. Patrick Loftus; the Rev. Batholomew Quin; the Rev. James Staunton; the Rev. Thomas Considine; the Rev. John O'Grady; the Rev. Jerome Fahy; the Rev. James Furlong; the Rev. Patrick Cannon; the Rev. Coleman Galvin; the Rev. Michael Byrne; the Rev. Eugene White; the Rev. Thomas Walsh; the Rev. James Madden; the Rev. William Madding; the Rev. Malachy Green; the Rev. Patrick Coen; the Rev. Francis Ford; the Rev. William M'Gauran or M'Govern; the Rev. John M'Kengue or M'Keirgue; the Rev. John Remmy, and the Rev. P. G. O'Brien.

THE MOST REV. DR. DUGGAN AND THE VINDICATION Fund.-The following letter from the Lord Bishop of Clonfert, addressed to Sir John Gray, has appeared in the Freeman: - "Loughren, July 18. My dear Sir John,—I enclose a cheque for £50, my subscription to the Galway Indemnification Fund, which I am glad to observe is assuming proportions com-mensurate with the great principles involved in the late struggle in which the tenant electors of this country were engaged. By the generous course adopted by Captain Nolan towards the Portnearron tenantry, under the direction of yourself and your fellow-arbitrators, I am glad to find the 'ward' will be earried into effect, and that such of the evicted as may elect to take 'house and land' instead of money compensation are thus to be restored to their former status, and once more 'rooted' in their native soil.—Sincerely yours,

† PATRICK DUGGAN."

The Limerick Reporter says it is informed on the very best authority that Colonel Vereker will contest the city on the first opportunity that offers, which may be much sooner than is generally expected.

A compromise has been arranged between the Right Hon. Sir George Hamilton Seymour and Sir Richard Wallace on the much litigated question, now pending before the House of Lords, as to the succession of the late Lord Hertford's Irish estates. The terms of the compromise the Times understands to be that the estates are to become the property of Sir Richard, who is to pay £400,000 to Sir Hamilton Seymour, £200,000 immediately and £200,000 at the end of two years, with an annuity of £8,000 in the interval before payment of the second \$200,000.

THE LATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER AND ROB THE BANKERS-NENAGH, July 23.-Palmer the building contractor, and Kirwan, the discharged constable, the two men who were sentenced to long terms for attempting to murder and rob the manager of the National Bank, were escorted this morning from the jail to the railway, and conveyed thence by early cisely the charge which they desire to repudiate. It train to Dublin, to undergo the commencement of their penal servitude. Both looked fearfully desponding, and much thinner than they were when on trial. Though the train started early, there was a large crowd on the platform, all of whom, though abhorring the crime, abstained, with becoming national spirit, from hurting the wretches' feelings by any demonstration. It is stated that Palmer has still money lying to his credit in the very bank which he in so barbarous a way attempted to deprive of a most popular manager.

It has been resolved to prosecute the Most Rev.

Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, twenty Clergymen of the county Galway, and Captain Nolan and his brother! So the Irish Attorney-General stated in the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Gladstone was present during the extraordinary announcement, but, as usual, he was mysterious, and it is hard to understand the meaning of his words. He intimated, however, that the government had before them the course it will be their duty to pursuc, but he did not intimate what it was, and so far the house was not put in possession of the nature of the course to which the premier alluded. The only thing certain is, that Mr. Gladstone is not likely to resist the course the Attorney-General said it was his duty to take; that is, to commence and carry on a prosecution against the Bishop, the Clergy and Captain Nolan and his brother. Well, there now is the head of "the great liberal party." One might think that such a persecution, should be left for the Conservatives, those bitter enemies of popular rights, and haters of Catholic priests and prelates. But every influence whatever had been withdrawn, and material to the state of the state Liberals have been as great persecutors as the most inveterate Tories. They often endeavoured to hunt O'Connell down, and send him to a dungeon. They harassed him in his movements, when he was endenvouring to win civil and religious freedom for his country, and we believe Gladstone was one of those statesmen, under Peel, who instituted the prosecution of the Irish Tribune, in 1843, and which resulted in his being sent to prison, and from the effects of which he never recovered. Mr. Gladstone, at the general election of 1868, saw how the landlords of Lancashire dragged their tenants to vote against himself, and how the electors had no freedom to vote according to their own ideas. He bitterly complained of the intimidation resorted to on that occasion, and we believe it was the treatment he then received, and the foul play he saw exercised that converted him to support vote by ballot. He plainly saw that between landlord intimidation and mob violence the electors had no will of their own, and that under such circumstances elections were nothing less than a mockery. Well, the very same sort of scenes that he witnessed in Lancashire were visible before the late Galway election. Landlords and land agents endeavoured to intimidate their tenants and anything the Clergy did was to counteract such proceedings, and obtain liberty of action for the tenantry. But we must not forget that they laboured for Home Rule, and that is not agreeable to English statesmen, and so the Clergy are to be prosecuted. We think the course adopted is a foolish one, and now, when vote by ballot is the law of the land, and when electors can vote in secret, such a prosecution should be abandoned. But the Bishop of Clonfert and the Clergymen selected for persecution, are ready, we have no doubt, to go through the ordeal. It is not the first time that Irish priests were put on their trial for loving their country, and when all the turmoil is at an end what service will it have rendered to English rule in Ireland? We are of opinion that the prosecution will materially serve the cause of Home Rule. Had we a narive government such vexatious proceedings as prosecutions of Bishops and Priests would not be heard of. If Gladstone is so foolish as to perservere in this course, his government is sure to be shipwrecked, for Irishmen will strenuously oppose him. They will also take care, we are certain, to collect a fund for the defence of the Bishop and Priests of Galway .- Dundalk Demo-

AID FOR CAPTAIN NOLAN.-The subscriptions to the Galway Vindication Fund continue to pour in to the Freeman office, and last night they amounted to £11,013. This is creditable to the country. The people of the four provinces have taken a deep interest in the question, and have freely contributed their money to indemnify Captain Nolan, who so gallantly fought the battle of Home Rule in Galway. Derry has signalised itself in the good work, by sending more than £200 to the treasurer, and various other towns and districts have behaved well. There was a meeting in Belfast a few evenings since to denounce Judge Keogh's discreditable lanuguage, and to call upon the government to have him removed from the bench of justice, a place he never was calculated to fill. Of course the people of Belfast will not fail to contribute to the Vindication Fund, and show in a substantial manner their sympathy for the Priests and People of Galway. The enemy must be mortified at the success of the contributions. He thought Captain Nolan would be that she left court in tears.

annihilated, but it has not come to that yet. The entire nation has come to his assistance, and has generously sustained his cause.- Ib.

secution has created intense excitement. Taken together with Mr. Gladstone's Bismarckian reply to Sir Robert Peel we hardly know what to expect .--But of one thing we are sure-Mr. Gladstone may think it conducive to his party interests to sacrifice the affection hitherto given him by Irish Catholics, but the time is approaching when he will regret his subserviency to the senseless howl of English Pro-testant bigotry. 'It is idle to talk of justice. Had justice been anything but an empty word in high places, the wretch to whose false heart all these divisions are due would have been ere now disgraced. As to the Premier's reply to Peel, but little attention has been given it. England welcomed, and welcomed heartily, the priests driven to her shores in the Reign of Terror. To be sure, there are now many men in high positions on whom the clamour of the Intolerants would probably have some effect. The public opinion here is that 1867 has been too soon forgotten! Does Mr. Gladstone now pretend to be governing Ireland according to Irish ideas?-The citizens of Limerick, though somewhat tordy in coming to the front, have, in public meetings assembled, decided to testify their detestation of Keogh and his judgment by having a general collection in aid of the "Vindication Fund."—In happy contrast to the great cities of England, the juries of Ireland have very few criminal cases to dispose of. The Assizes for Cork, Galway, Waterford, and Westmeath have been orened since my last letter was written. The burden of the opening addresses has been one continued congratulation, one long testimonial to the peace, tranquillity, and love of order of Irishmen. Let us pray that nothing may occur to disturb this screnity, that our people may never have cause to violate the laws which they respect so highly, when ably and impartially administered. - Mr. Keogh's admirers are, after all, fewer than was at one time supposed. They are chiefly confined to the anti-Catholic landlords: many Protestants, bitter as their hatred of the Church may be, are no friends to the "vassalage theory." Nor are all the Grand Juries so furious against the clergy as the resolutions and addresses presented to Mr. Keogh declare the Donegal Grand Jury to be. In Galway the foreman of the Grand Jury refused to put a resolution con-demnatory of Mr. Justice Keegh. This resolution had been moved by a juror. The foreman is a well known member of the landlord party.-The Fermoy and Lismore Railway was opened on Thursday last by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. The line crosses the Blackwater near Fermoy by a beautiful iron bridge. The line will be open for traffic in September.—The Cork Harbour Regatta came off on Wednesday. The weather was favourable. The Regatta was scarcely up to the mark of those of the preceding two years .- A fine of five pounds has been mposed on Mr. Edmund Burke, the High Sheriff of this county, for empanelling three Catholics on the Grand Jury who were not qualified according to Act of Parliament. The Examiner of to-day says, in an excellent article on this trifling display of Parlia-mentary animus, "We condole with the successful party. We compassionate them for a victory compared with which a defeat would have been good fortune. . . . The movers in the matter may find in the long run they have small reason to congratulate themselves on their discovery that the law was on their side. . . . We hope Catholics will know how to answer it. Unless they are dead to all sense of their own dignity and rights, they will take prompt measures to teach these foolish braggarts to be more discreet and less saucy in the future."-The annual report of the National Education Commissioners has been published.-The Good Shepherd's Asylum at Sunday's Well was inaugurated yesterday with celebration at Pontifical High Mass, by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Delany.— The Royal Agricultural Society have chosen Waterford for their next year's meeting. This will be a loss to the tradesmen of Cork for which they may thank their own apathy .- Mr. Dowse, the Attorney-General for Ireland, has accepted the seat in the Irish Court of Exchequer, vacant by the death of Baron Hughes. Mr. Pallas becomes Attorney-General. It was generally understood in legal circles

Cor. of Catholic Opinion. SENTENCED TO-MARRIAGE !- In the Record Court at the Clonmel Assizes, the case of Anglim v. O'Brien, was heard by Mr. Clarke. It was an action on title to recover a portion of the lands of Rosegreen. The lands are held under a lease bearing date the 23rd February, 1843, executed by Mr. Newman to William Anglim, the father of the plaintin Patrick, and grandfather of the plaintiff William. The plaintiffs claimed the land under the title of an original lease, which demised them to the plaintiff Patrick, and through plaintiff William, as the eldest son and heir-at-law of Matthew Anglim, deceased, who was the eldest son of the lessee. The defendant claimed the land under the will of her sister, a Rebecca Anglim, who was the widow of John Auglim, fourth son of the lessee, William Anglim who claimed to be in possession of the lands at the time of the death of his father William. The case was at hearing on Wednesday and a portion of Friday, but it was brought to a sudden and agreeable termina-tion by Mr. Clarke, the presiding judge pro tem.— While the defendant, a well-looking young woman, was under cross-examination, the plaintiff was ordered up to confront her with reference to a portion of her testimony. Mr. Clarke, at this stage of the proceedings, whispered the jury, and much merriment was occasioned; Mr. Hemphill inquired the cause of it.

that his appointment could not be overlooked,-

Mr. Clarke.—It just strikes me that there is a pleasant and an easy way to terminate this law suit. The plaintiff appears to be a respectable young man and this is a very nice young woman (laughter.) They can both get married and live happy on this farm. If they go on with law proceedings, it will be all frittered away between the lawyers who. I am sure, are not ungallant enough to wish the marriage may not come off.

The young lady on being interrogated blushed and stated she was quite willing to marry the plain-

Mr. Clarke (to the latter) .- Will you marry this young woman?

Plaintiff.—Most undoubtedly (great laughter) Mr. Clarke .- It is odd this course was not before adopted. The suggestion came to me by instinct on seeing the young couple (laughter).

Mr. Gibson said the marriage should take place

Mr. Hackett.-Give him a long day, my lord

(laughter). Mr. Gibson.-The young lady is very anxious for

the marriage. Mr. Hemphill.-Yes, but the weather is very hot at present; say September next (renewed laughter). If the plaintiff breaks his promise, a good

action for breach of promise will lie against him. It is a great pity Archdencon Quirke is not here, the matter could be settled at once. (The Archdeacon' was mentioned as one of the

parties present at the making of one of the disputed wills.) A verdict was subsequently entered for plaintift

on condition of his promise to marry defendant within two months, a stay of execution being put on the verdict till the marriage ceremony is completed

Mr. Hemphill.-The case is like the comedy, All's well that ends well" (laughter). The counsel gave the young lady such an unmerciful "chaffling" on her consent, which many in court thought should be first obtained from plaintiff, GREAT BRITAIN.

SYMPATHY WITH THE JESUITS.—The following letter from the Duke of Norfolk appeared in the Conk, July 29th.—The news of the intended pro-Times :-

Sir,—In an article in the Times of to-day, on the meeting of Catholics held at Willis's Rooms on the 16th inst., for the purpose of protesting against the treatment to which the Religious Orders are being subjected in Rome and in Germany, it is stated that "this was substantially a clerical demonstration, and nothing more."

As I was chairman on the occasion, I must ask to be allowed to correct this assertion.

The meeting was in reality entirely originated and organized, and the resolutions drawn up by lay-

Of the ten gentlemen who spoke, eight were laymen, and only two were priests-viz., Dr. Manning and Mgr. Capel, both of whom were specially invited by the lay promoters of the demonstration.

There were certainly not as many as 20 of the clergy present, while the number of the laity who attended was so great that a few hours before the meeting assembled a larger room had to be taken than the one originally secured.

As the article in question alludes to and contradicts the assertion made by the Archbishop in his speech, that the meeting was a lay movement, I feel bound to ask you to be so good as to insert this letter in a prominent place in your columns.-I remain your obedient servant, NORFOLK. Norfolk-house, St. James's-square, S.W., July 18.

THE ATHANASIAN CREED IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH. -To the members of that Church it is the grand test of othodoxy, and the clergy and laity who believe in the Holy Trinity are most anxious that it should continue to be read in public. Yet there is a large party opposed to its use because they do not believe its clauses to contain doctrine necessary to salvation. The Rev. Malcolm Maccoll has just published a letter on the subject to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in which he declares that he will retire from the Church—at least from its ministry if the use of the Athanasian Creed is made optional, but adds, with extraordinary inconsistency, that "it might be advisable to modify in some degree the obligation to use the Athanasian Creed under certain circumstances: as, for instance among some of our mining population, who are become such as have need of milk, and not of strong ment. In such cases I

see no reason, abstractedly, why the ordinary should

not be empowered (by the state) to dispense an incum-

bent from the obligation to use the creed till such time

as his people were sufficiently instructed to digest

strong meat." If this does not set Mr. Maccoll's

critics laughing, we know not what would .- Catholic

Sir Robert Peel asked on Tuesday what Mr. Gladstone called "a grave and serious question." He asked would the Government put in force the clauses against Jesuits and other religious orders contained in the Emancipation Act of 1829. Mr. Gladstone answered in the negative; but we think he might have administered some rebuke to the foolish and impertinent questioner who wishes to see in operation those penal clauses of the Emancipation Act which were put in to please a few old women in the Upper House, which it was always understood never would be acted on, and which, as a matter of fact, never have been acted on. At the same time, the last performance of Sir Robert Peel has more significance than most of the freaks of that erratic baronet. It is a part of the perennial stream of English bigotry which has latterly begun to flow with such a swollen torrent. Every now and then some accident intensifies the volume of this steam. The latest was the Galway Judgment. Ever since the celebrated harangue of Judge Keogh a fit of anti-Papal rage appears to have possessed the English nation. The English Press and the English Parlia. ment have teemed with bitter diatribes against Catholics and Catholicism, the example of Count Bismarck has been quoted for admiration and imitation and the successful persecution of Lord Granard shows what any Catholic of position who attempts to resist the flood of intolerance may expect .- Freeman, July 27.

MATRIMONY IN THE NAVY .- The Naval and Military Gazette has been informed that an extremely odd practice regarding the employment of officers prevails at the Admiralty. It seems that no sooner does there appear in the Times the announcement of the marringe candidate for employ ment than forthwith the hapless bridegroom is posted to a ship about to start on a voyage to a distant station. In many cases the officer whose honeymoon is thus interfered with declines to join, which is just what the Admiralty desires and expects.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT WOOLWICH .- The Army and Navy Gazette confirms the report that the Prince Imperial is about to enter upon a course of study at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, with a view it is rumoured, of his ultimately entering her Majesty's service, either in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers. His Imperial Majesty the late Emperor of the French has expressed a desire that his son should conform in every way to the rules usually observed in the establishment, except in the matters of the study of foreign languages and the sleeping beneath the roof of the academy, which two conditions have been waived by the authorities in consideration of the position of their prospective cadet It has also been requested that accommodation should be provided for the Prince where he might receive his friends and members of the household at Chislehurst, consequently arrangements have been made for fitting up two reception rooms in the academy which wil be reserved for his Imperial Highness's use on these and on ordinary occasions. A house has been secured in the vicinity of woolwich-common, which will contain, when in readiness, the sleeping apartments of the Prince Imperial and his attendants.

THE HOXTON MURDERS .- London, July 25 .- The inquiry into the death of Mrs, and Miss Squires was resumed this morning. Charles Henry Hasler said

The elder deceased had told him that she knew who had attempted to break into her house: they lived in the neighbourhood, but she did not tell the police who they were. George Nibbett, a stone-mason, said he had not visited Miss Squires for four years; he was at dinner at the time of the murder. The son of Miss Squires, recalled, denied having stated that he should come into a large sum of money on the death of his mother and grandmother. The inquiry was then adjourned for a week.

DESPERATE MURDER IN LONDON.-London, July 26. -A man named Frank Fisher is in custody at Bowlane Station, city of London, on a charge of murdering Richard Salt. Both were hatters, and it is believed that, owing to some long standing quarrel, Fisher stabbed the other in the side with a knife in Laurence Pounteny-lane. The policeman on the beat found Salt on the pavement and fetched a surgeon, who pronounced life extinct. Fisher will be brought up at the Mansion house to-morrow.

THE DEMANDS OF THE COLLIERS. - A meeting of colliers' delegates from every district in the Black Country was held on Monday at Great Bridge. It was resolved to amalgamate the whole of the districts and to call on the masters to give the men 6d. per day advance, as the public were paying more than a proportional share of the increase in the price of coal.

CAUTION TO TRUSTEES .- By Vice-Chancellor Malins a severe judgment against possibly over-jealous trustees has been delivered. A young woman having a share in £7,000 left in 1864 by P. Elliot, of Neath, in Glamorgan, in trust for his brother, and his brother's children after his death, had been refused payment by the trustees, on grounds bitterly ing out a tooth for your father a short time ago."

denounced at the bar. She had gone to Australia, and on her return, eight years ago, had entered an Anglican Sisterhood; a circumstance on which were founded several of the trustees' objections to paying over the money. Judgment was given against the trustees, whether ir not the young lady had assigned her property to her Sisterhood; and, as they had acted without justification, they were called upon to indemnify the petitioner to the last farthing of expenses.

STRIKE OF GRAVEDIGGERS.—Following the example set them by other classes of workmen, the gravediggers at Woolwich cemetery struck for an advance of wages. It was, however, found that the laborers of the district would gladly fill the places thus vacated, and the gravediggers have been suspended.

At Greenock and other Scotch towns many persons having small engines are proposing, on account of the dearness of coal, to have these engines superseded by machinery to be drawn by water-power.

At Worcester assizes Charles Holms, labourer, was sentenced to death for murdering his wife at Brown's Grove in March last.

THE BRIGHTON POISONING CASE.—Christina Edmunds, the prisoner who was convicted of murder by poisoning under extraordinary circumstances at Brighton, and whose trial it will be remembered, took place at the Central Criminal Court, was removed recently from the convict prison at Lewes to the Broadmoor Asylum for lunatic convicts. It will be remembered that although the defence of insanity was set up for the prisoner she was convicted by the jury of wilful murder, and sentenced to death, and that afterwards two incdical gentlemen were sent down by the Home Office to examine her, and that they reported that she was insane. The effect of this was that the capital sentence was commuted. Since then the prisoner does not appear to have exhibited any symptoms of insanity and a rather extmordinary circumstance has come to light. It appears that before her trial the prisoner was very sanguine as to the result, and said she knew how it would end, the jury would never convict her of murder. They would acquit her on the ground of insanity, she would be locked up a little while and then be set at liberty. The prisoner's anticipation has been to a certain extent correct so far as the result has gone; but it is not very probable, under the circumstances that her idea that she would be released, will be carried out and she will in all probability be confined for the remainder of her life as a criminal luna-

GREAT THUNDERSTORM IN LIVERPOOL AND THE VICI-NITY .- A storm of almost unprecedented violence, even in this season of thunderstorms, visited Liverpool and the district early on Wednesday morning. The cellars of many buildings in the town were flooded, and considerable damage was done to property. In Birkenhead some buildings were struck by lightning, but up to the present time no account has been received of any loss of life .- Catholic Times, July 27.

Lord Penzance has given judgment in the "Catholic will case"—Parfitt v. Lawless. Lord Penzance held that nothing had been shown to justify the belief that the plaintiff had used coercion, which must be used to construe undue influence on the part of the individual who was the object of the bounty. There was nothing in law or the facts that justified any such assumption, and the rule for a new trial must, therefore, be discharged with costs. The other judges concurred. Mr. Lawless has died since the case came on. The property will ultimately be worth from £5,000 to £7,000 a year.

· UNITED STATES.

New York, August 15 .- 23 cases of sun-stroke appened in this city yesterday, of which five were fatal. There were seven cases in Brooklyn.

Rev. F. X. Weininger, S. J., we learn from the St. Paul Wanderer, is again in Minnesota, giving missions. It is only recently that we heard of him in Pennsylvania, and now he is already again in the Northwest. Such zeal and labor in the vineyard of the Lord but few missionaries attain. The surprise is that Father Weininger is not only amongst the greatest and most realous priests, but also one of the oldest, being upwards of sixty-years of age, but still healthy and robust. Father Weininger commenced ions in Minnesota in V whence he will visit other portions of the State .-Catholic Herald.

The French Catholic Church on Hunter street, Fall River, Mass., is being improved by the addition of 60 feet to the rear, at an outlay of \$10,000. It will be fully complete in another month, and will then scat six or seven hundred more people than at present .-- 16.

Arthur P. Devlin, who, under the name of "Baron de Camin," travelled over this country, denouncing and slandering the Catholic Church and its religious institutions, has written a letter to the Harrisburg Patriot, stating that he has repented and returned to the faith of his fathers, and expressing his gratitude to the editors of that journal for exposing his hypocrisy .- Irish American.

The most important change in the Post-office code is that respecting miscellaneous matter-transient newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc. On this class the postage is just half what it was under the old law—that is, such matter can now be sent, in parcels not weighing over twelve ounces. A one cent stamp will therefore carry any magazine or package of newspapers which does not weigh more than two ounces. Book postage under the new code is two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, but this only between author and publisher, and manuscript for publication in newspapers and magazines must be paid for at letter rates, which remain as heretofore. Nothing weighing more than four pounds, except Congressional documents, will be received in the mail .- Ib.

The Shaker community at Tysingham, Mass., has become so diminished in numbors that the property owned by it, embracing fourteen hundred acres, is now offered for sale. When the community was established in 1815 it numbered 173 members, living in four families. At present there is only one family of twenty-two persons, of whom only seven are males. On the breaking up of this Shaker establishment the survivors will be incorporated with some more prosperous community.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 14.—General Ord has telegraphed to General Morrow to furnish him with any additional troops necessary to prevent an Indian war; but General Morrow has reconsidered his intention to use force, and will simply be accompanied by his staff to the Indian camps, believing he will be better able to restore peace without the display or use of troops.

Curry, Pa., Aug. 14.—Hugh Donnelly, of Dunkirk, N.Y., was murdered this morning in the lock-up of this city, by James Nevells, an insane man, whom he was conveying to the asylum; his head was chopped off with an axe.

Infanticide is becoming fearfully prevalent in-Chicago, and the authorities are discussing means of checking the crime. Erect a lying-in hospital. under the direction of the Sisters of Charity. This has been done in New York. Such hespitals should be in all our large cities. We want one in Boston. -Boston Pilot.

Nor Uxacquainted,—A young New York dentist was introduced to a fashionable beauty, and gracefully opened the conversation by saying, "Miss Wilson, I hope that I may consider that we are not entirely unacquainted. I had the pleasure of pull-