ponder on the resolute attachment of its people which all the prestige of her Royal title, can Charter Schools. Enough and more than enough has been sacrificed to the spirit of a with which we Irish cling to our ancient question of education to the next year, as if it

The same English statesmen feel, or affect to feel, much surprise at the growing and widespreading demand among the Irish people for the restoration of their native legislature. This demand is second only to their demand for perfeet freedom and independence of Catholic education from all alien political influence—or rather distinct, as both objects are, they are associated in the minds of many, who look for home government as a necessary means te obtain the blessings of a Catholic education, coordinate with the wants and rights of the Irish nation. The longer educational justice is denied us the louder and more pressing will be the demand for our own Parliament, since there are none, whatever may be their ereed or party, who are not convinced that had we our Irish legislature, it is not one university that would satisfy our just demands, but, like Scotland and England, Ireland, too, should have an adequate number of universities.

In the dearth of Catholic establishments with adequate endowments, under which Ireland labors, aggravated by your own recent measure, by which Maynooth College has been stripped whole public force employed in shielding them of more than half of its annual revenue, our attention is naturally engaged with the inquiry, by what means so serious a loss can be compensated. Some of the foreign establishments endowed by our generous countrymen for the education of the Irish priesthood, when home education was felony, supply a hope that they may still afford considerable aid in the education of our clergy. You are aware that the large funds of the Irish College in Paris—confiscated by the first revolution-were afterwards restored by the French Government. But instead of being given to the Irish College, to which they rightfully belonged, they were transferred to the British Government, and a large portion of them expended by George IV. in ornamenting Buckingham Palace. By this diversion of the college funds from their proper object, the British Government became indebted for a large amount of money to that establishment, and the obligation of restitution has descended as an inheritance to every succceding Government. From a sense of justice which should sway the Government, the reprechurch, as also for schools. We are now happy sentatives of the Irish College confidently extended to be in a position to state that Mr. Sandford has which should sway the Government, the reprepeet that this money, so long due, will be now entertained the proposal in the spirit becoming a good landlord and an enlightened gentleman, asforthcoming; and they find an additional reason for hope in the circumstance that a powerful minister, who deprived the College of Maynooth of half its revenues, has now a fair opportunity of doing justice to the Irish nation by securing the Irish College in Paris an equivalent out of its funds expended on Bucking-

In this letter I have purposely abstained from discussing those exciting topics which now engage the attention of the people of Ireland, confiding myself to the subject of Catholic education, and the influence of a home government in securing its permanent success .-Into the other grave questions connected with the forcible or fraudulent abstraction of our Senate I have not now entered. They are too well understood to require any detailed exposure. For the present, let the increasing ably have been expected, and we believe there is emigration of our people, attested by the steamers from Queenstown, freighted with what was the young hope of Ireland bear witness to the sound or unwholesome condition of the country. From the first year of this century-so well known for the Legislative Union -the stated recurrence of every variety of penal enactment sufficiently shows how disastrous was that union to the weaker of the contracting parties. Sir John Davis, the honest official of a foreign Government, hostile to the people of Ireland, bore testimony to the singular love of justice by which that people were swayed. They are no less remarkable for their adherence to ancient usages, and if now, as so often since the Union, they are doomed to the privation of constitutional law, the question will still come round - whether it is to them, or to their treatment by their old and inveterate enemies, we are to trace the normal penal condition of the Irish people.—I have the honor to be your faithful servant.

† John, Archbishop of Tuam.

More Tyranny for Ireland.—The objection which was raised by the Duke of Richmond; we believe, that the measure "was not strong enough," can hardly, for the sake of that humanity which is common to dukes and scavengers, have been meant seriously. Indeed, putting aside the brutal opinion of the Maquis of Salisbury, who in a matter where the gentry" were concerned would willingly see the establishment of courts martial, or worse, it is probable that, however the Upper House might very naturally affect the airs of connoisseurs on such a subject, the measure of the Government really was considered quite "strong enough." The Marquis of Salisbury is, to be sure, a peculiarly gifted epicure, and his exigences are suited to his palate, "It is possible," said this amiable peer, "that if you gave, the gentry of Ireland liberty to deal with these evils they might check them. I have often thought that one of the great evils of Ireland was that there was containly no expelled member of any organization a criminal law at all. If you would abolish that a criminal law at all. If you would abolish that law, and permit the American system with reference law, and p Parada da Antonia e para da da Antonia (a Confedera).

empire in abortive educational projects for Ireempire in abortive educational projects for Ireland, were seriously to study its. history and
land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seriously to study its history and land, were seri ponder on the resolute attachment of its people it is possible that Vigilance Committees would be appointed by the friends of property and order, and, as in America, a conspiracy on the one side would be the Bill as a fatal step, "which would be resented by the people of Ireland as an additional wrong and insult." Although, as the Marquis of Hartington admitted, the measure under consideration and the manufacture of the constant of the people of Ireland as an additional wrong and insult." Although, as the Marquis of Salisbury would seem to prove that our attachment to the Odenoide anxiety, and spare then much superfluous anxiety, and spare them much superfluous anxiety, and aristocracy are not so radically opposed on all points constitutional the stitute of the Exchequer the spare the Chancellor of the Exchequer the spare the Chancellor of the public to "the Americanization of our institutions" as is tended. Mr. M'Mahon intends to propose in Company of the public reported to the Americanization of our institutions as is tended. Mr. M'Mahon intends to propose in Company of the public reported to the public reporte spare the Unancented of the public generally imagined. Furthermore, the most noble mittee an amendment extending the provisions of treasury peng wasted in useress or nostile projects, instead of flowing in channels for the jets, instead of flowing in channels for the benefit of the nation. Witness the condition of the Godless—called the Queen's—Colleges, of the Godless—called the Royal title and the propose in Committee an amendment extending the provisions of the measure to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as the Ribbon conspiracy are issued from Manchester. Thugs of India had been dealt with the propose in Committee an amendment extending the provisions of the measure to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as the Ribbon conspiracy are issued from Manchester. Thugs of India had been dealt with the provisions of the measure to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as the Ribbon conspiracy are issued from Manchester. over this specimen of cultivated ruffianism, which is which an one process the withering fate of the calculated to make more Fenians in Ireland than Head-Centre Stephens could enlist in a twelvementh, mous conclusion as to the course to be pursued by the general feeling must be that the bill is suffienough has been without any beneficial result rancorous bigotry, without any beneficial result microrous bigotry, without any beneficial result of middlesex, "with certain adjoining districts" in Kent and clear. In fact, a great number of persons because which and Surrey, subject to a penal code, against which lieve that the occasion parallel of but occasion parallel occasion corresponding to the vast expenditure. With and Surrey, subject to a penal code, against which the light of history, and the peculiar tenacity even a Marquis of Salisbury can find no more to obtain the light of history, and the peculiar tenacity even a Marquis of Salisbury can find no more to obtain the light of history, and the peculiar tenacity even a Marquis of Salisbury can find no more to obtain the light of history. Thick aline to our ancient in the light of history, and the peculiar tenacity even a Marquis of Salisbury can find no more to obtain the light of history. ject than that it falls something short of the Vigi- al constituency. Coercion and repression do not with winen we first ching to our the great traditions, to guide you, why adjourn the great traditions, to guide you, why adjourn the great lance Committee system and the methods adopted furnish the remedy for agrarian crimes. This fact tection of life and property, even though life be exwere with a hope that the people could by any clusively high life, is a first consideration of every were with a superior of their resolve to asinfluence be diverted from their remnant of liberty, we should be tolerably certain of obtaining some sort of security in return. Let us conceive that the bill now proposed has been in the most complete and successful operation for the two years of its existence. Habeas Corpus suspension, Peace Preservation provisions, every engine of coercion has been in full and vigorous exercise throughout the doomed counties. The resident magistracy has been doubled, the constabulary quadrupled, the detective force octupled. The roads have been dark with patrols. The jails are choaked with peasants arrested on suspicion. Let us even put out of sight the possibility of Ribbonism, if we are to call it Ribbonism, of other counties, being only exasperated by its suppression in Westmeath. Let us even extend the area of the operation of the bill beyond the proposals of the Government to the whole of Ireland. Every Irish county has been repeating the dismal scenes of Westmeath. From Dublin Bay to distant Arran, from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, no Irish house or cabin has escaped being searched and ransacked by the officers of the law; no Irishman has been allowed to stir out after sunset there is not a town land of which some of the population have not been carried off and safely immured by lettres-de-cachet. The press has been silenced or confiscated without trial; for such are the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act. During two years the interesting squireens of whole public force employed in shielding them from the occasional consequences of a multitude of evictions. Suddenly the two years have come to an end. The jails are opened. Revengeful men may be abroad till morning, if they choose. The sympathies of a population exasperated almost beyond human endurance are now more than ever on the side of the offenders against the law. Are the Marquis of Salisbury's "gentry" enchanted with the prospects? Or are we to go on ruling Ireland as Russia rules Poland, until hopeless oppression, as it often did before, again results in desperate resistance, and the old familiar drama of blood and tears is played over once more in Ireland .- London Ex-

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR CASTLEREA. - Most of our readers are already aware of the inconvenient distance at which the Catholic Church of this large and influential town stands as regards the inhabitants. They are also aware that on a recent occasion the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly bid for the brewery mills, situated in the centre of the town, for the purpose of creeting thereon a new church, but that such intention was frustrated from a defect in the title.-Under this state of things some of the principal inhabitants of the town forwarded a memorial to Mr. Wills Sandford, through his justly-popular agent, Mr. W. Garnett, requesting a site for a suring the committee, through Mr. Garnett, that "it would give him much pleasure to give what assistance he could in procuring a proper site for a house of worship, in any place convenient to the parishioners, where he can give it without much inconvenience to himself or his successors on the estate, and if the parishioners would fix on a site so circumstanced, Mr. Wills Sandford would give the application his favourable consideration." On the subject of the schools Mr. Sandford suggested that in the present unsettled state of public opinion as regarded denominational education, and the fact of the legislature being about dealing with this question, it would be as well to await the result, for, as the matter at present stood, the national system of education, as that recognized by the Legislature, would have superior claims, but which might not possibly suit the views of the committee, as he understood the bishop of the diocese, and several of the clergy entertained strong feelings on this matter. Now perhaps this was all that could reasonno more popular man at this moment in his town of Castlerea than the lord of the case. We hail Mr. Wills Sandford's graceful compliance with the request of his tenantry in this matter as a fresh proof of that better feeling which is springing up among Irishmen of every class and grade, being "the one thing wanting" to make our country influential and respected,—Rescommon Messenger.

NEW CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, Ex-MISKEAM .- The first Sunday of this beautiful month, (May), specially dedicated to the honor of the Blessed Mother of God, was made the fitting occa-sion for laying the foundation stone of this new parish church. Rarely have so many circumstances combined to make such an event one of unmitigated jubilec. About 5,000 persons attended. The Most Rev. Dr. Delany laid the stone of the new church, of which the Rev. Dr. Coveney is to be the pastor. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire gave seventeen acres of land, and a donation of £250 towards the church, and the other Protestants have liberally con-

In the House of Commons on Monday, the Marquis of Hartington moved the second reading of the Bill to protect Life and Property in Westmeath and portions of the adjoining counties. Admitting that the measure was unconstitutional, he contended that the state of things proved to exist in certain districts of Ireland had become intolerable, and that it was absolutely necessary for the Government to destroy the organization which had survived the original cause of its creation. The Bill proposed to give the Government a great and novel power, but not necessarily a severe one, as it only proposed to arrest suspected persons in order to prevent them from committing crime. He was happy to state that the area of the crime and outrage of which Ribbonism was the root was limited in extent, and consequently no portions of Ireland save those named in the Bill would be affected by it. The O'Connor Don made a long speech on the subject of the Pence Preservation Act of 1870, and, seconded by Mr. Dease, moved a resolution against its continuance. Mr. M'Mahon dwelt on the necessity of further remedial measures, and attributed agrarian outrages to such measures as the discouragement of the cultivation of tobacco and beetroot in Ireland. Mr. M'Carthy

the Bill as a fatal step, "which would be resented

The country, says the Freeman, will be disappointed at hearing that the Irish Liberal members, as a body, have been unable to arrive at a unanithem in reference to the Westmeath Coercion Bill long experience attests. The policy has been, unfortunately, tried over and over again, and has always failed in establishing permanent immunity from offences of that description. The Government know this, and the Government, judging from Lord Kimberley's speech, have no confidence in the effieacy of their own proposals, and doubt their success. But, beyond the futility of the remedy proposed, and the immorality of the policy of governing a people by such measures, the Bill of the Ministry is exceptionally severe, amounting to a kind of legislative barbarism which is entirely out of keeping with the polity and the intelligence of the age, and sadly unsuited to the temperament of the people sought to be ruled. It is, moreover, a dishonest Bill, for it seeks, indirectly, to accomplish two important things which should be treated openly and in a straightforward manner-it seeks, in a covert way, to suspend the Act of Habeas Corpus all over Ireland; and, at the same time, it seeks to renew, for two years, the terrible provisions of the Peace Preservation Act. But it is otherwise remarkable in the severity of its enactments; it is retrospective in its operation, and it applies an engine of oppression to suspected social crimes which heretofore has been only availed of in case of political offences. Besides this, it leaves the liberty of the subject dependant upon the mere suspicion of ostensibly the Lord Licutement, but in reality of a police constable, a Crown solicitor, or some irresponsible understrapper. By this Bill the Viceroy may "suspect" by deputy, and his deputy may be a Mr. Seed or a Mr. Crofton. And yet some of the Irish Lib eral members can come to no conclusion as to what they will do under such circumstances!

The Coercion Bill. - We hope the new Coercion Bill will be opposed, but we have no expectation that it will be defeated. The Bill may be met with r greater variety of opinion and be more freely criticized in the Commons than it was in the Lords, but the end of the matter will be just the same-if will be carried through with a general expression of regret that its provisions are not still more tyrannical and oppressive. The British Parliament, however it may halt at other species of legislation, however dilatory it may be in the passing of measures of reform and the abolition of admitted grievances, is never slow when called upon to pass coercive measures for Ireland. Parliament is well accustomed to that work; it has had a long experience of it. The manufacture of Irish Correion Acts has been going on steadily in that body for a long series of years, and a list of the measures so manufactured would be a long one indeed. . . . In point of fact this country, during the whole period from the year 1800 to the present time (we say nothing now of the older and still more bloody persecutions,) has been subject to the operation of those dreadful laws. Everyone knows they were not suffered to remain a dead-letter. They were applied vigorously and unsparingly. Their dreadful machinery was kept ever in motion, grinding and rending the unfortunate, sending them to death, to transportation, to imprisonment, and destroying thousands of honest Irish families. How fearful must have been the ravages effected by those cruel laws within that long space of time! The human mind can scarcely form an dequate notion of the horrors and miseries, the griefs and fears, the burning hate, the vengeful desires, the wild despair and madness, that must have resulted from the application of those laws, and the pressure of the various other frightful evils with which English legislation had burdened the country. And this, for sooth, is governing Ireland! And such is the system of rule towards which the Irish people are expected to feel well affected and grateful!-And now, at this present moment, we have the House of Commons engaged at the old work of forging new chains for Ireland, remodelling the old engine of oppression and making it sharper, more penetrating, and more destructive than ever. We cannot stop the hand of the British Parliament in this work. They will fashion this implement of torture just as they choose, and we are to be its victims. But we protest and appeal against the wrong. We appeal to our own countrymen in all parts of the world, to every lover of right and justice, and to the conscience of all civilised nations. And we denounce it before God and man .- Dublin Nation.

THE RECENT ALLEGED OUTRAGE IN ACHILL. To the Editor of the Irish Times.

Sm,-As a landed proprietor, connected by residence and family ties with Newyort and the remote districts of the county of Mayo, I feel peculiar pleasure in giving the most unqualified contradiction to the statement which appeared in the Irish Times of the 4th instant, that Mr. Pike, of Achill, had been fired at. I have just arrived from that part of the country, and write on the best authority and from personal knowledge. I consider nothing is more calculated to create a state of things so much to be deplored than the circulation of such unfounded statements, and I am sure no one will feel greater pleasure in giving them unqualified contradiction than the patriotic proprietor of the Irish Times.—Believe mc, faithfully yours,

G. C. O'DONEL. United Service Club, Stephen's-green, May 6. P.S.—I consider this letter the more necessary on account of the grave charges so lately made against the county Mayo in the House of Lords.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FRENCH CONFISCATIONS AT THE IRISH COLLEGE IN Paris,-On Monday afternoon at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, a most numerous and influential meeting of Irish members of Parliament was convened, by invitation of the Very Rev. Dr. Mac-namara, the respected Rector of the Irish College in Paris to meet a deputation of bishops from Ireland who had come to lay before her Majesty's Government the claims of the Irish College in Paris. The deputation consisted of-Most Rev. Dr. Keane, Lord Bishop of Cloyne; Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor; Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Lord Bishop of Clogher; Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Lord Bishop of Kerry. There was also in attendance Very Rev. Mr. Macnamara, rector; Rey. Mr. Murphy and Mr. M'Hale, professors in the Irish College, and Mr. Patterson. Amongst the members of Parliament were Mr. M'Carthy. Downing, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Bagwell, Major Gavin, Mr. Brown, Mr. Phillip Callan, Mr. Murphy, Mr. E.

geant Sherlock, Mr. Synan, Mr. Cogan, Mr. O'R. Dease, Mr. Digby, Mr. Martin, Mr Stackpoole, Captain Fagan, Mr. Power, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Ennis, Mr. Mathews, and Mr. W. H. Gregory. On the motion of the Very Rev. Dr. M'Namarn, the chair was taken by the Most Rev. Dr. Kenne, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, who, on taking the chair, thanked the meeting for the honour done him, and expressed his regret at the absence of the Venerable Archbishop of Tunm, who had intended being present, and who was to have occupied the chair. The Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, moved the first resolution :—" That this meet-ing regards the claim of the Irish College in Paris, on the British Government as a matter of national interest affecting the entire Roman Catholic population of Ireland, and therefore entitled to the consideration of Parliament, so far at least as to grant a committee of inquiry into the claim." Mr. D. Heron, in seconding the resolution referred to the judgment of Sir J. Leech, the Master of the Rolls, in 1833. It was based upon a series of mistakesfirst, that the professors and students were French subjects, although all of them were sent from Ireland and remained under the control of the Irish bishop; next, that the institution was held to be illegal, although Maymooth was precisely similar; lastly, nearly all the funds camo from Ireland from the time of Queen Elizabeth down to the confisention of the property of the college. The resolu-tion was agreed to unanimously. The Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, moved the next resolution :- "That a deputation of the Irish bishops present and the Irish members of Parliament desiring to take part in it do wait on the Government to request that it will consent to the passing of a motion in the House of Lords on Monday next, the 15th instant, for a committee of inquiry into the claim of the Irish College in Paris pursuance of the peace treaty of 1810, between France and Great Britain and Ireland." Sir R. Blennerhasset seconded the motion, which was affirmed. Mr. M Carthy Downing moved that the most rev, chairman be requested to furnish a copy of the resolutions to Mr. Gladstone, and make a request that he would kindly receive the deputation on an early day. On the motion of J. F. Magnire, M.P., the chair was taken by the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, and a vote of thanks passed to the Most Rev. Bishop of Cloyne.

A deputation from the Youth of Great Britain will wait on the Holy Father, on June 16th, the twentyfifth anniversary of his a cession to the Pontificate His Holiness has granted an audience on June 16th and has sanctioned the attendance of ladios. The deputation will start on June 6th; will pay a visit to the young men of Turin, at their special invitation; and will arrive at Rome on June 14th. We hope that all the Catholic youth will subscribe to the Pontifical Anniversary Fund, and that as many as can will join the deputation. All subscrip tions and signatures to the address must be sent in before June 1st. The cost of the journey to Rome and back is, first class, £18 10s; second class, £14 10s. All persons desirous of joining the deputation should communicate at once with the Hon, E. Noel Cavandish-square, from whom all particulars may be had.—Catholic Opinion.

PROPOSED PENNY POST BETWEEN ENGLAND AND America.—Er, Seely's proposal, says the Daily News, to establish a penny post between England and the United States is bold and almost original. Years ago the cry for penny postage was interpreted to mean, that the ocean transit should itself be reduced to a penny, leaving inland postage at both ends to be added to it. But we have long attained some thing like this in our arrangements with the United States, and now Mr. Seely and Mr. Mundella want to go further, and to get the American post office to unite with ours in making the penny post practically common to both countries. Mr. Seely probably eckoned on the conciliatory manner in which the present Postmaster-General has treated all public demands, and he has hardly reckoned in vain. Mr. Monsell has shown a desire to make his department as useful as possible to the public, and shows no reluctance to try to make it a great instrument of international intercourse and friendship. In this case, however, there are two Postmaster-Generals to consider, and the American department, though quite open to considerations of international friendship, is not as wealthy as our own. No doubt the reduction of the American postage to a penny would have a wonderful effect in developing correspondence; but the change is so great that it will take some effect, and Mr. Monsell points out that our present contracts stand till 1889; but Mr. Gladstone said it might be considered whether the Postmaster-General could make new contracts, with a view to this great reform. A ponny postage between England and the United States will some day be established, and will tend, more perhaps than any other possible measure, to multiply and strengthen those personal sympathics which, stretching across the sea, bind the two peoples more firmly together than laws or treaties.

A CALCULATION ABOUT MURDER.-According to the verdicts delivered at coroners' inquests, there were 2,495 murders committed in England and Wales during the last ten years. During that time only 247 murderers were convicted.

The following address has been forwarded to Chislehurst. It is signed by Dr. Lee, vicar of All Saint's, Lambeth, and others of the clergy, and has a large number of lay signatures:—"To his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, K. G. May it please your Majesty,-We, the undersigned, while tendering the expression of our sincere and hearty sympathy with your Imperial Majesty, take the liberty of respectfully welcoming you to Eng-land. Our earnest hope is that your Majesty, with the Empress and the Prince Imperial, may speedily be recalled to France to restore once again social order and religious liberty, and to protect the peaceably disposed of your country from the inroads of a barbarous socialism and the curse and despotism of an anti-Christian Republic." The following is a translation of the Emperor's reply:—"Camden Place, Chislehurst.—If the grief caused me by the heavy misfortunes of my country could be softened, the lively sympathy which I have experienced in England would have been a true consolation to me The address which you have sent to me is a fresh proof of this sympathy, and touches me deeply. I thank you for it, gentlemen, and also for the good wishes you express towards France, and beg you to accept, &c., NAPOLEON."

John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, who it is now ascertained beyond doubt is legally entitled to the Earldom of Aberdeen, is, we see by Debrett's Peerage only in his 24th year, he having been born August 3rd 1847. The reported loss of his brother, the late Earl, some months since, is no doubt fresh in the recollection of our readers. The result of the inquiries the present Earl has caused to be made, have established the fact, that George H. Osborne, who acted as chief mate of the schooner Hera, and the late Earl of Aberdeen, were one and the same person. The last link in the chain of evidence was furnished by Captain Kent, commander of the schooner, who saw him perish, and who had a small picture of him, which fully confirmed all the other testimony that had been obtained. He was only 27 years of age when he met his death, Debrett stating that he was born December 10th 1841, and the fatal accident occuring at 4 a.m. on the 27th of January 1870. He was seen to fall overboard, through becoming entangled by the down-haul (a rope rove own. through a block at the peak end, with both parts fastened to the boom); Captain Kent threw him a rope, while the men threw planks towards him at and certainly no expelled member of any organiza-

waves. It was impossible to launch a beat, the sea heing too rough. It is supposed that he was stunned by striking something when he fell over; otherwise being an excellent swinmer, he could easily have kept himself aftent, thrown off his heavy coat, struck for the vessel, and must have been saved.

FATALITY ATTENDING GREAT FAMILIES.—No reader of British history can avoid being struck with the misfortunes which, in all the periods of their reigns, attended the family of the Stuarts. For upwards of four hundred years there has been a blast upon their race. Robert III. of Scotland broke his heart because his eldest son was starved to death, and his youngest was made a captive. James I, after having beheaded three of his kindred, was assassinated by his own uncle, who afterwards died under the tortures inflicted for his crime. James II. was killed by the bursting of a cannon. James III., when fiving from the field of battle, was thrown from his horse and murdered in a cottage into which he had been carried for assistance, his own son being en-gaged against his father in the battle. James IV. was killed in battle at Flodden Field. James V. died of grief and mortification for the defeat of his army at Solway Moss-a defeat arising from the treachery and dissatisfaction of his nobility. Henry Stuart was murdered, while his palace was destroyed by the explosion of gunpowder. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, was beheaded in England by the orders of of her rival Elizabeth. James VI. of Scotland, and 1. of England, died, not without suspicion of poison by the Duke of Buckingham, Charles 1, was beheaded at Whitehall. Charles II for many years was a wanderer on the Continent, James II, was driven from his kingdom, and died in the habit of a monk; and his family, in their attempts to recover possession of the British empire, discovered such inon the British Government, for compensation, in fatuation, both in council and in action, that one of their sincere friends on leaving the Pretender, said, "What can your family have done, thus to excite the judgment of God?" Nor is it the least extraordinary circumstance in the history of this unfortunate race that its subsistence was due to the liberality of that reigning family his ancestors had attempted to dethrone. The Cardinal de York, the last of the Stuarts, having been completely deprived of his becuniary resources by the ravages of the French in Italy, received from the King of England a liberal annuity, which administered to his comfort in extreme old age. The gratitude of this aged ecclesiastic was exhibited in his last will; he bequeathed to George IV., then Prince of Wales, two objects upon which he set a very high value. The first was the insignia of the Garter, which had been worn by Charles I.; and the second was a ring of high antiquity, which was worn by the old kings of Scotland on the days of their coronation. George IV. afterwards caused a splendid menument to be erected to the memory of the Cardinal de York at

UNITED STATES.

New York, June 1. - A Pittston special says the correct number in the mine at the time the breaker was discovered to be on fire was 59. 22 of thuse were taken out before the works burned down, 17 more were taken out of the pit dead, and four have died since.

LOUSVILLS, Ky., May 31.—There was a tremendous fall of rain last night in Marion and the adjoining counties, and along the line of the Knoxville, causing the heaviest flood that has occurred for many years. Immense damage was done to property. $ilde{f \Lambda}$ considerable portion of the railway track is undermined. In some places tracks and bridges were swept away. The country is flooded in every direction.

New York, May 30. - Telegrams from various cities report excessively hot weather to-day. In Bangor, Me., at 1 p.m., the Thermometer marked 95

Cincinnati, May 30.—A heavy min storm pre-vailed here this p.m. and evening, accompanied with lightning. J. F. Forbes, a well-known citizen, was struck by lightning and killed. Much damage was done to the city from water.

The N. Y. World says they have not had a drop of ram since the 5th of May. The drought is wide-spread and severe, and if it continues a few days longer will produce very great distress. hay crop has been utterly ruined,

REPUBLATOR IN MINNESOTA,-The people of Minnesom by a majority of ten thousand have voted to repudiate the State railway bonds, which amount to \$5,000,000.

THE "ESCAPED NUE."-The woman called "Edith O'Gorman," who for some time past, has served the wicked designs of the denouncers of religion and made money out of scandal-loving gulls to be found in every community, has been delivering one of her defamatory lectures in Albany. The Sunday Morning Press, of that city, gives an account of the lecture of which we append the fellowing:—We make no apologies for presenting to our readers this brief sketch of the lecture of this woman. It is our duty as wideawake journalists to keep our readers informed of everything which may occur. This creature who now calls herself "Miss Edith O'Gorman," joined the Sisters of Charity in Jersey City, N.J., some years ago, receiving the name of Sister Mary de Chantal. She was of a very turbulent disposition and was upon one occasion found late at night in the hall of the Convent, in her night clothes, under very suspicious circumstances. For this she was reprimanded and left the Convent. She next borrowed money from some New York mer-chants, on the supposition that she was still con-nected with the Convent. Tiring of the world, she afterwards wrote several penitent letters, asking to be taken back into the Convent; but her requests were refused. The world then learns of her being connected with a disgraced priest, named Walsh, with whom it has been proved, beyond doubt, that she was criminally intimate. She has since tra-veled round the country with a minister, to whom she was only recently married, delivering the most obscene lectures, full of filthy scandals on Convents, Priests, and the Catholic religion generally. She is utterly beneath contempt and unworthy of any attention by any one with the slightest pretension to deconcy. We have omitted some of her lectures, because of the crowded state of our columns. It was delivered with all the venom of a serpent. But it will fall powerless and unheeded on Albanians. They see around them on every hand evidences of the good work of the Sisters. Hundreds of little orphans cared for and educated by these ladies, have grown up to womanhood in our midst, and are ornaments to society, whilst there are hundreds more whose happy faces, met with from time to time, prove how false are the statement of this unhappy and infamous woman, who is traveling around the country uttering sentiments of bigotry, hatred and fulschood not in Reeping with the feelings of charity, love, and intelligence of this en-lightened age. We believe none of the religious orders object to a fair discussion of their belief and manner of living, and certainly force no one to remain with them. But they do object, and all good citizens of whatever creed, will join them in objecting, to being judged by the public confession of an "cjected" (not escaped) member, who sup-poses that the lives of all the religious are like her

> "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law."