The Rev. Philip Cummins, Catholic curate, died on the 2nd of June, at the residence of his mother, in Graignamanagh, co. Kilkenny, in the 27th year of

It is reported that Mr. Bianconi has purchased the brewery at Monaghan, for £1,200, and that the build ing is to be transformed into a convent.

EARL CARLISLE'S RETURN TO INCLAND .-- We are simply expressing what must be the sentiments of the public in general when we congratulate the country on the re-appointment of the Earl of Carlisle to the Viceroyalty of Ireland. We have, we be-lieve, said little, either in sorrow or in anger, against Lord Eglinton during his stay amongst us. Considering the party with which he was connected, and the political principles to which he was so firmly attached, he has, we will do him the justice to say, discharged the duties of his office with as much evenhandedness as the political bias of the head of the Government of which he was a member would permit. But in his general bearing, not only to his political friends, but to those who have been his avowed opponents, his uniform urbanity, the cordiality of his address and manner, and the enthusiasm, as we might term it, with which he entered into every project for ameliorating and improving the social and political condition of the country, the Earl of Carlisle must be acknowledged to stand incomparably superior, and therefore preferable to the Viceroy of the Derby Administration .- Dublin Telegraph.

IRISH APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE NEW GOVERNMENT. -In my last letter I hinted the probability of another election in the County of Cork; and I may now express the general belief that Mr. Serjeant Deasy is certain to obtain the post of Attorney-Generi or Solicitor-General. The Whigs would be most ungrateful if they did not confer either of those offices upon the learned gentleman, who has so consistently supported them: and indeed they would be very unwise if they did not endeavor to secure the services of so able and efficient a law officer, and so accomplished a representative of the Irish bar. The Independent Club of the county may therefore meet without delay, and decide on the course which it would be well to take-for if any appointment be probable, it is that of the senior member for Cork county. I may add, as a matter of information, that no writ can be issued before Tuesday week-that is fourteen days after the opening of Parliament; and the usual number of days must then clapse before the election can take place. So the club has ample time to procure a fair expression of the feeling of the county on a subject intimately affecting its political consistency. Some doubt is expressed as to the position to be held by John D. Fitzgerald. If you believe one statement, he is to be the Attorney-General, and Serieant Deasy the Solicitor; whereas if you are to credit another it raises Mr. Fitzgerald to the bench, makes the Serjeant Attorney-General; and confers the solicitorship on Mr. Lawson. The office of Irish Secretary gives rise to much speculation. If Mr. Horsman could qualify, by a moderate acquaintance with the topography of Ireland, and again condescend to do nothing, he might be thrust back into the Castle of Dublin, and thus got out of harm's way. But this is not likely. Mr. Henry Herbert is, therefore, confidently spoken of as the person destined for that post. -Mr. Maguire in the Cork Examiner.

LORD DERBY AND THE IRISH "INDEPENDENTS."-Those six Irish members, Messrs. Blake, Bowyer, Carbally-we are pained to write that name in such position-M'Evoy, Maguire, and Sullivan, still ranged themselves under the Tory banner after Lord Derby had been constrained to abandon the very last pretence for delusion. On Thursday last that noble Lord explicitly declared, whilst admitting a sort of promise by Mr. Disraeli about a charter for the Catholic University, that his Government never for a moment intended to grant a charter. Catholics here had been " fooled to the top of their bent" about the Tory promises of that same charter, which had been claimed as a matter of mere justice and right; and they had been thus misled by solemn and mysterious assurance from Parliamentary friends -- Catholic partisans of the Tory Government-that" they knew much more than they were at liberty to tell, not only about the charter, but sundry important concessions to Catholics which it was hinted the Government were ready to announce at the opening of the new Parliament. All those air-blown bubbles have burst; and the Derby Government has been convicted and disgraced at its fall, by the exposure of a most intriente system of chicanery and charlatanism, to gain, by popular delusion, support that baker's dozen. No fact could be plainer than that would have been indignantly refused to its real poliev .- Evening Post.

letter affords a very pleasant illustration of the practical working of the Crime and outrage Bill. In consequence of a single isolated outrage, with the perpetration of which it is not alleged that a single inhabitant of Kilbeggan was connected, that town is, without ceremony, proclaimed. The first effect of the majority, which Lerd Derby retains; and that proclamation is that the inhabitants of Kilbeg it is possible that if the population of England were gan are forbidden to exercise the natural right of possessing arms. The second effect is, as described in the following letter, that the inhabitants of Kilbeggan are subjected to a tax "ruinous in its effects" for the payment of an extra police force. Such is the Crime and Outrage Rill. We beg leave to suggest to the inhabitants of Kilbeggan that memorialising the Lord Lieutenant on this subject is simple nonsense. They should hold at once a public meeting, and call for the immediate abrogation of this infamous penal law, We should like to know what part the Members for Westmeath took on the renewal of this bill in 1856? We don't imagine for a moment that either of them was so bad as to have voted for that renewal; but did they both oppose it as they should have done? If they did not, then the people of Kilbeggan may thank their then Members for Westmeath for the present unhappy state of affairs. It is full time for the country to speak out, and that decidedly, about the Grime and Outrage Bill:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PREEMAN.

Sir,-I beg leave to bring under the notice of your readers the present state of affairs here. You are aware that a murder has been recently committed within about a mile of the town, arising, as is alleged, from the same cause which led to the murder of Edward Kelly some sixteen months since, the consequence of which has been that an additional force of police, amounting to twenty-five men, has been sent here, and (strange as it may appear) the town has been exclusively taxed for their support. That this tax will be ruinous in its effects on the industrious inhabitants is apparent when I state that it is considered it will be 12s 6d in the pound on the poor law valuation. Since the murder of Thomas Jessop a meeting of the principle was held, and a memorial to his Excellency adopted, praying that the tax might be extended to several townlands lying between Kilbergan and the scene of those murders .-The Mail, in reference to this memorial, designates our town as " Ribbon-land" which, to say the least, is a foul calumny on the mass of the people. No one has ever dared to point out more than one individual as being in any way suspect even of being connected with the cause which has unfortunately led to the perpetration of these two murders. We are called "sympathisers" with the murderer, but this atrocious calumny is best refuted by the fact that a sum amounting to about thirty pounds has been collected in the town alone for the widow of Thomas Jessop, and given with a cheerfulness an dalacrity unusual on any occasion, not one that was asked having refused to contribute. If Ribbonism does exist, the country and not the town may claim its creation. No later than yesterday, ten families, comprising fifty to sixty souls, were evicted from their holdings by the shcrift from a property only a few miles distant, and, as I understand, none of them for non-payment of rent. Let the Evening Mail talk of "Ribbonism" after this. -I am, sir, your obedient servant.

Kilbeggan, 7th June, 1859. A SUBSCRIBER.

THE NEW MEMBER FOR CARLOW. - The Liberal electors of Carlow, in celebration of their victory obtained over Conservatism at the late election for the borough, and as a proof of their confidence in Sir John Acton, M.P., their new representative, determined to entertain that gentleman at a public dinner. The affair came off last week in the spacious building in the rear of Cullen's Hotel, and was in all respects a most gratifying and successful demonstration of the Liberal spirit of Carlow. The walls of the apartment were tastefully lined with various-coloured calicoes, and festooned with green boughs, in addition to which inscriptions were fixed up at prominent places, causing the general effect to be extremely pleasing and cheerful. At seven o'clock between eighty and ninety gentlemen, including the guest of the evening, sat down to dinner, which was served up in capital style by the Misses Cullen. The Rev. James Maher, P. P., Graigue, presided, and addresses were delivered suitable to the occasion.

The Freeman's Journal says it was positively stated yesterday that the Hon. Judge Plunker, the second Judge in the Court of Bankruptey, sent in his resignation on Saturday last to Lord Eglintoun, but that his Excellency declined to receive it, and intimated to the learned Judge that the matter should be dealt with by his successor in the office of Viceroy, which was then merely held by him until the appointment of that successor. The papers give the annexed particulars in connexion with the melancholy death of Judge Macan, a brief

account of which is published in another column :-'The judge was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning. He sat on Tuesday for several hours in court, and showed no symptoms calculated to give rise to the least apprehension respecting his state of health. Directions were given on the beach and arrangements made by him for disposing of business on the following day in court. After leaving court, which he did about 4 o'clock, he proceeded to Rathbone's Hotel, Kingstown, where he had been staying for the past fortnight. He dined at 6 o'clock, and, according to his usual custom, retired to his room at 8 o'clock, being then apparently in the enjoyment of his usual health. Yesterday morning at half-past 7 o'clock the servant, whose duty it was to call him, found him dead in the bed. From the state of the room it would seem as if the deceased, feeling unwell had got up in the night and placed a basin beside him in the bed where it was found. The evidence given at the inquest shows that for some time past he believed he had disease of the heart, and that his sudden demise has resulted from this cause. Judge Macon attained a good old age, and up the last moment employed in the discharge of his important judicial functions, seemed to be in full possession of his mental faculties, and also considerable physical energy.

THE fRISH REVEXUE .- Portugal is a proud little kingdom, who has left her mark deeply and grandly upon the front of history. Her commerce was world wide but yesterday; and her power was felt on many a shore from the Indian waters to the banks of the Amazon. Yet never, in the height of her greatness, had she such a revenue as England wrings from the poverty of her Irish bond-slave. Famous is the olden power of Holland, a little nation still proud and flourishing; yet, even when her war-ships swept the Thames, and struck terror to the heart of London, she had not a national revenue equal to onethird of these taxes drained from the miseries of Ireland. Mighty was Venice; proud and chivalrous was Tuscany; rich and queenly was Genoa the Superb ; yet never did they dream of national wealth like this. Prosperous and free, industrious and selfdependent is the noble little kingdom of Belgium, where every peasant is his own lord, and no man sees the wolf of penury at his door; yet to the ima-gination of her financiers this drain of Irish revenue is well-nigh a fable.—Irishman.

It need not be doubted, we dare say, that the Derby Ministry is shelved for the present, and Palmer-stonian successors put in their places. Custom and precedent have the force of law in England, and sometimes supersede it. The custom is, when a want of confidence vote is carried, the party presumed to have lost confidence surrender the helm, and give charge of the ship to the more numerous crew .-Notwithstanding the unjority against the late government, we are not convinced the question of confidence is not settled yet. The balance between the Tories and Whigs was very trilling. It was an equvocal case that in so large a House rested upon a the Ministry had, and hold, the confidence of the 310 Members who were on their lists. That is, nearly THE CHIME AND OUTRAGE BILL. - The following half the House of Commons, representing large landd proprietors in England, and by no means ciated from commerce and capital, expressed their confidence in Lord Derby's policy, and without qualifying the faith they avowed. In the House of Lords the attempt was not even made to impair the adhepolled dispassionately, the result would not be an overwhelming adverse proponderance. In this kingdom, owing to the fatal support of the Orange fac-tion, by which every Tory Government of our time was dragged down, and by which Lord Derby's has been done to death, it is impossible that the Tories could count a popular majority upon their side. Until they hold that faction at arm's length they never can do it. It is a curse to any cause—save that of discord. It is a scandal to any government. It poisons and blasts the growth of all confidence. The moment Lord Derby surrendered the administration of Ireland to that faction, that instant confidence in his Ministry waned. But for the Orangeism of his officials-but for their insults to Catholics in Trales -but for the one sided exclusive Orangeism of their appointments, the Derby Government could have carried as many of the Irish Elections as would have made up the equivalent of the number by which they were defeated. It is our conviction that they would have conquered the Whigs for ever in Ireland, but for the relations which obtusely and obstinately they maintained with Orangeism, the fountain of bitterness, the source of administrative and national disaster .- Munster News.

America via Galway. -- Yesterday was published a Parliamentary paper containing the correspondence, &c., relative to postal communication with North America, viu. Galway. The result was the acceptance by Government of the tender of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company on terms already known to the public. The service will not commence until June, 1860. The Lords of the Treasury (26th March, 1859) refused to dispense with the conditions requiring a communication with New York, via. St. John's, Newfoundland, in six days; but an arrangement will be consented to by which the communication with either St. John's er Halifax within six days and the landing of passengers can be secured without obliging the postal and the predictions of some of our cotemporaries steamers of the company to incur the delay and difficulty of going into the port of St. John's or Hali-

fax .- Times, June 16. INTERESTING LAW CASE.—BANK-NOTES LOST.—A very interesting case has been had at trial during the last few days, in relation to bank-notes lost .-The action (M'Donnell against the Provincial Bank of Ireland) is brought to recover the value of seven £50 notes which had been stolen, and the numbers of which were traced. The parties offered the bank an ample indemnity, which was, however, not accepted, the bank absolutely refusing to pay. Upon the hearing of the case it was argued on behalf of the bank that bank-notes did not come within the as any newspaper editor in the Strand. The new words of the act bearing on the subject, which speaks of bills of exchange, &c., and other "negociable securities," the plaintiff arguing that a banknote was comprised in the term "other negociable securities," and, as to the merits of the case, counsel for the bank stated that accidents of this kind were among the legitimate profits of issuers of notes, and

tected. Judgm ent has not been given; but it is only; of course, on the technical defence that the judges will decic's. As to the merits of the case, there can hardly be a difference of opinion. have not a shado, v of doubt that had they been Bank of Ireland note 5 the amount would have been paid (we should have) stated that £250 more had been lost, but the numb ers not traced; and although, of course, it is a more in atter of feeling whether the bank should or should no tact liberally, we strongly doubt the policy of dec. aring that a Provincial Bank note shall be subject to this additional risk, that in case of a loss they will not pay, no matter how strong the claim may be. At any rate it will be very satisfactory to the public to know what the real state of the law is, in order that it may, if necessary, be amended in accordance with the spirit of the act and the justice of the case .- Freeman.

THE "REVIVAL" MOVEMENT AT COLERAINE .- The

following statement, forwarded to the Northern Whig

by the writer a Presbyterian clergyman of the County of Derry, is the most remarkable report of the present brutal and blasphemous exhibition which has yet reached us. It describes a state of social disorganization which is positively revolting. The correspondent says :- "The work commenced here on Tuesday evening, by an open-air gathering, at which some of an organized band, which travels the country for this purpose, joined about a dozen clergymen in preaching, singing and yelling. Some of the organisers were manifestly idiotic, and all were grossly ignorant of the simplest principles of Christianity. Since then, things have become daily worse and worse. Business may be said to be at an end; and from morning till night, but much more from night till norning, elergymen, bad characters, and fast commercial travellers, who can find nothing else to wish to be able to tell a good story for the rest of their lives, give the tone to hundreds of persons who roam the streets or roam from house to house yelling screaming and blaspheming. Respectable and educated young women contend with notorious bad characters for the privilege of kissing and embracing well-known profligates on the public streets. Numbers of girls from the country have come into town and remained at the above occupation. Any one who seems to be in his right senses is threatened and reviled and threatened by the maniacs; and a gentleman who endeavoured to stay the torrent ran the risk of being drowned. The clergy engaged in the movement relate the conversions of Unitarians, and the rabble does the same for Catholics. A young woman stands up in the assembly, and calls on some one to whom she takes a fancy to advance and hiss her. They climb up trees in order to meet the Saviour. They chose the Devil for hours about the house until they get him finally into a corner, when they choke him. Bands of seven or eight, male and female, parade the streets, and kiss at at every street corner. Then come the revelations. Every one of course, sees Christ, but their view is oftener bent on the infernal regions. One lady saw a deceased Presbyterian minister driving a bread cart through hell. Another saw the late Pope dancing on a rednot griddle, and a previous occupant of the Papal Chair cutting turf (she was from the bogs of Ballymoney) in order to keep up the heat. A sharp contest arose, in hearing, between this laborer and the Devil about the work done. The same seer saw The old Devil was cutting him up in pieces and feeding the young ones with him! Whenever they favor us with a view of Heaven, it is quite filled with Orange ludges in session. Now, sir, these are not attempts at jokes, but the fundamental points of the new religion, preached and circulated. When any one takes it, the sisters and brothers run and cover the sisters and brothers run and cover the party with bibles, and all commence to howl and yell fearfully. One case was probably intractable -), and they beat her severely about the head with bibles. No one who knows anything of either history or human nature can feel any surprise eighteen schools .- Weekly Register. at this sort of thing. The "revivalists," like many other bodies are made up of knaves and fools. Want of religious principle and general ignorance prepares them for it; the heat of the weather keeps it up profligates and pickpockets find their account in it many join in it in the expectation of being supported while it lasts: expectation keeps people's minds constantly on the stretch; the howls of the 'organisers' would drive even sensible people mad; whatever power mesmerism has come into play, and the end of all is a delusion which only requires the inspiration of some ill-disposed ruffian to produce mischief Such things have happened before, and the present times and the others who, at different times, have brought ns well as shown ture. It is not surprising, as a wind up to these things, to find that several persons have gone to lunatic asylums, and others are under restraint in their own houses."

## GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND THE PRINCE OF WALLS. We have received the following particulars of the dejeuner at the Crystal Palice, in behalf of the Stratford schools:-Upwards of sixty persons assembled to meet the Cardinal Archbishop, and the arrangements for their entertainment were of the most satisfactory description. In proposing the health of the Pope, the Cardinal remarked upon the toast of her Majesty, his Eminence caused some amusement by his allusions to the supposed alliance between himself and the Earl of Derby. In speaking of the Prince of Wales, the Cardinal eulogised his reverent behaviour in Home, especially at the sacred offices, and alluded to the resolution which he conduct of our future sovereign in many respects .-The Cardinal ailuded to the Pope's present to the Prince, of a magnificent mosaic table, representing our national patron St. George, and of another, still more precious, to the Queen of England, upon which were representations of the Vatican Basilica, and of the chief objects of interest in Rome. - Tablet

We have elsewhere given the names of the New Administration, which was the inevitable consequence of the vote against Lord Derby on the address, which we announced in a second edition. After the grand flourish of trumpets which has deafened us from different quarters, proclaiming the immense support which he was to receive from the Irish Catholic Members, it is important to observe that his Catholic supporters were neither more nor less than eight. Of against him-one being absent and one dead. The result was pretty much what we had anticipated, might have been a little less confident. It is a matter of course that three-fourths of the Catholic members who voted against Orange rule in Ireland will be denounced as traitors, for they have ventured to disobey the express commands of our somewhat dicfatorial contemporaries. They will have the consolation of knowing that they notoriously have the approval of every Irish bishop, including the Lord Bishop of Meath, the district in which the greatest modicum of clerical support is claimed by their accu-sers; and the Archbishop of Dublin, who, having just returned from Rome, may be supposed to be as well acquainted with the interests of the Church even ministry is one in which no Catholic can feel entire confidence, yet parties are so nearly balanced that and to demand the redress of our grievances, can

has been that the Tory opposition has continually been lying in wait to raise a "no popery" cry should their opponents make any concession to Catholics. That D'Israeli, Walpole, Pakington, and their followers, will once more take up the same position as soon as they find themselves on the left of the Speaker, there can be no reasonable doubt. Still they will be so far hampered by what they have said and done while in office, that we have a right to demand that the Liberal ministers shall at least do their utmost to redress our grievances. The result must be either that they will succeed, or that the Tories will openly disgrace themselves by opposing the very measures which, in order to gain Catholic support at the late elections, they have so carefully and intentionally led elections, they have so carefully and intentionally led the Catholics to expect that they were at once prepared to grant. The Liberal initistry should be made to understand that Catholic members of all shades of politics demand of them this measure of justice without hesitation and without delay, and that unless it is conceded at once and bona fide they must look for no Catholic apparet. Our position is changed Archdeacon and fourteen of the clarge in favor of landard and fourteen of the clarge in favor of look for no Catholic support. Our position is chang- Archdeacon and fourteen of the clergy in favor of ed even within the last few months. Then there was a general feeling of discontent among Catholics, but | must not discuss it. The Rev. W. Dodd proposed to there had been among them no united action, no read it. The Dean said he could not allow it to be public statement of grievances, no demand for any read. The Rev. W. Dodd, - Reading is not discusspecific measure of redress. Then even an intelligent | sion. The Dean .- There is no precedent. The Rev. and earnest Catholic might have been asked, "What | do you complain of, and what do you want?" and rity The Dean said on his own responsibility he though he would certainly have said that many things ought to be set right, he would not have been ready to explain without hesitation or delay what they were. Under the British Constitution wrongs are never redressed until the parties concerned have the former the writ of prorogation, and the latter : roused themselves from this state of apathy. Among us, thank God! it no longer exists, and the Liberal Administration must make up their minds either to they were only assembled to be immediately and argrant our demands, transparently just and reasonable as they are, or to forfeit our support, without | sioner; and prayed that the Convocation at Vera which they cannot stand,- Weekly Register,

The Report of the Committee of Council on Education for 1858-9 has been presented to Parliament. It shows that national funds to the amount of £128,890 had up to the close of 1858 been devoted to the support and improvement of Catholic schools .--The sum paid for these purposes in 1858 was £36,256 being an advance of £10,364 upon the grants of 1857. Eighteen Catholic schools, designed to hold 7,172 children, with six teachers' houses, had been built, and nine schools had been enlarged with grants of any rate of a brilliant combat or a well con-£11,092, before the first of January, 1858. During that year, ten schools, with six houses, have been graphed from Italy. It is a home concern, and anbuilt, and three enlarged, with grants of £10,360. - portant one too, for the struggle is increasint, are the Grants of books and maps to the value of 2264 have been made to 54 schools. Catholic schools now employ 254 certificated masters and mistresses, and 789 Travelling. In one fashion of other 276 people to pupil teachers. Capitation grants of £2,348 were killed, and 556 were maimed on the various raffw. ploy 254 certificated masters and mistresses, and 789 allowed to the schools in 1858. The Hammersmith in Great Britain and Ireland during the year 185 Praining College for masters has received 25,014, True it is that by a rigorous analysis we can deci and now contains 28 Queen's scholars. The Liver- this return of its most alarming features, but 6. pool Training College for schoolmistresses has been computation is accurate nevertheless, and, whi mided by £2,025, and holds 49 scholars. The Saint worse, the danger is not on the decline. In on-Leonard's Training College, also for schoolmistresses portant respect, the report is heavier Cata in has received £1,210, and is attended by 28 scholars. In the appendix we find general reports from the in-spectors of Catholic schools, with special reports appear to many persons an incredible statement. upon the Colleges at Hammersmith, Liverpool, and St. Leonard's, to which we may possibly revert apou the Devil about the work done. The same seer saw a future occasion. Meantime, it may not be out of way travelling. They occar to trespassers who a deceased corpulent person put to a strange use. place to remark that, though the year 1858-9, durstruck or ran over by trains in motion, or to rank that, ing which Lord Derby's Ministry has held office, appears to have yielded to Catholic Schools a larger harvest than formerly, yet that increase is wholly the fatality of the accidents is very remarkable. (3due to the pledges of former years, given under a sualties of an ordinary description usually produced Liberal Administration. Thus the building grants many more injuries than deaths, but here the decads really awarded to Catholic schools in 1858 were but six in number and £3,724 in amount, while in 1857 laborers 131 were killed, while 101 only were in the the sum of £13,573 was promised towards the erection of 18 of our schools. We trust that 1859, under their lives, the remaining 62 being killed accepts the new Committee of Council, will restore the lost In the case of railway passengers these properties. ground, and produce handsome grants three times

SLATING A LORD.—The following involuntary assault upon his own future "lender" was committed by Sergeant Deasy, M.P., in the House of Commons during the fervency of the learned gentlemon's cloquent elecution in support of the Whig lord, whom he thus prematurely crowned and confounded. The learned gentleman was just entering thon a various of the foreign policy of the Derby government when the Indicrous accident occurred. The hon, and learned gentleman spoke from the second beach below the gangway. Lord John Russel sat on the foremost bench hame-liately beneath him, wearing a very large show that we are not a whit worse or better than the beat, with the fur brushed the wrong way.

This hat has been the standing joke of the House after on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverham and we were since the noble lord first made his appearance. white but, with the fur brushed the wrong way, in it; and just as Mr. Deasy was emphatically asserting that a government in a chronic minority could neither conduct the public service with efficiency at home or dignity abroad, he struck the crown of the noble lord's hat, completely honnetting him by the railway namegement. It is only in a small min city owner, of course, went down at once to his chin, amid screams of laughter from the House. The noble lord, however, took the joke in good part, and deflects which admends the first requestly then deflects which admends the first requestly then having removed his property, and carefully examin-ing it to see what injuries it had sustained, brushed it with the cuff of his cost, and held it in his hand until Mr. Sergeant Deasy had resumed his seat.

RIFLE Coars. - In many parts of the West of England vigorous attempts are being made to form vohealth of the Pope, the Cardinal remarked upon the lunteer ritle corps. In Exeter meetings of young Holy Father's calmness and tranquillity of mind at men have been held, and volunteers have come forthe present crisis; and in speaking of the following | ward. A large sum of money has already been subscribed. One gentleman in the city has contributed 12 rifles, and it is expected, as the nucleus of a company already exists, that a numerous and efficient body of volunteers will be enrelled. At St. Mary Church, Hiracombe, Exmouth, and other towns in Devonshire meetings have been held, and resolutions has expressed again to visit the Holy City. His in favor of immediate efforts to form rifle corps have been made. In several towns of Cornwall also similar meetings have been held. The movement has extended itself to the fen country. A ritle corps loss chargeable with the whole blame, for proper regula-been organized at Wisbeach, another has started at tions may never have been made or never have been

THE GREAT EASTERN .- Several weeks have classed since we recorded the arrangements which had been entered into for completing this noble vestel for sea. In this interval much of the work which was then being contracted for has been done, and such great and important progress has been made with the most difficult portions of her equipment, that not the least doubt is now felt of the vessel not only being finished in time, but being well at sea before the end of September. Saying this much is giving the highest praise to the energy and skill with which the directors of the new company have exerted themselves, and it augurs well for the general success of their fature the thirty-two Catholic Members, twenty-two voted plans that the first and most difficult undertaking of thing in existing arrangements nor in the communiall will be accomplished within the appointed time. Scarcely two months ago and the great ship was as desolate as a wreck, and with apparently as little chance of ever going to sea. Now the funnels are up; three masts are in and rigged; the paddle-boxes are in; the engines nearly finished; bulwarks and decks complete; and a whole army of workinen are busily engaged getting forward her internal fittings. Such an amount of progress, when judged by other ships, may appear to be no great matter, but when we reflect a moment on the details, and find that the deck alone requires 18 miles of five-inch planking to cover it, that the paddle-boxes are of rolled iron. that each contains 24,000 cubic feet and is equal in size to a vessel of 600 tous, we begin to see that in point of labour some really astounding progress has ulready been made.

STATE-CHURCHISM .- The Record gives the following account of the proceedings at the Convocation the Catholic members, if they choose to act together of the clergy at York, which, it seems, was better atand to demand the redress of our grievances, can tended by proctors and other clergy than has been compel every reasonable concession. We have, the case for some time past. The Dean presided.—moreover, an advantage which we have never yet. After her Majesty's writ, &c., had been read, several among the legitimate profits of issuers of notes, and had under a Liberal Administration, Hitherto, the protests were banded in by the proctors and rejected conciliation, they will not be invited, but will at once that the interests of the shareholders should be proone difficulty in obtaining any measure of justice, as frivolous. The Rev. J. Thwaytes, one of the tender themselves as mediators.

proctors for the archdeacoury of Carlisle, prayed that they might be allowed to elect a prolocutor, for which, he said, he had the sanction of the highest legal authority. Mr. Hudson, deputy registrar, in reply to the Dean, said that no license had been received from the Crown to proceed to business. The Rev. R. Greenhall, proctor for the archdeacoury of Chester, wished to present a memorial to the Arch-bishop, numerously signed by the clergy. The Dean said he would receive it, and give it due consideration. One of the proctors said he had came from a remote part of the province. The Dean said he could not allow any discussion. The Rev. J. Thwaytes moved that Archdencon Thorp, of Durham, be the prolocutor. The Hon, and Rev. F. R. Grey secondproceeding to business. The Dean said Mr. Dodd W. Dodd .- I am advised by the highest legal authowould not allow it to be read. The Rev. W. Dedd. -I mean no personal disrespect to the Dean, but on my own responsibility I will read it. The D. to and Mr. Dodd then commenced reading simultanessally, petition he held in his hand, which complained that they were denied all freedom of deliberation; that bitrarily dismissed by the Archbishop or his commiswould take measures to assimilate its proceedings, which were now an empty form and a solemn in ery, to those of the synod of Canterbury. The Convocation having been prorogued until the 160a of August, several of the proctors protested against the proceedings as a grievous injury and a gross betice to the clergy of the province of York.

RAILWAY TRAVEGLING. - "Killed 270, wore, but did."-These are the statistics of a very serior and fair : not quite of a pitched battle, perhaps, befight. This time, however, the figures are not to ecasualties occur year after year. They represe a, ha fact, the deaths and injuries resulting from hallway near since 1853. That nearly 300 lives should appear to many persons an incredible statement. the truth is that nine-tenths of the casualties in q tion have no bearing whatever on the safety of servants or laborers who incur the danger in the larger dinary prosecution of their callings. In these a ses far overbalance the injuries. Of railway servents or ed; of trespassers 11 only out of it escaped with with one instructive exception, are completely now paid ed. Upwards of 400 passengers were injured, with a as only 26 were killed, by those accidents which are defined as beyond the sufferer's control. No score, however, is this condition removed, and the state charged upon the passengers themselves, there we find 28 casualties out of 43 proving actually factors. The critical figures, therefore, are to be found is the 20 deaths and the 410 injuries of railway passes, pass, occurring in a space of twelve manche from the lashaps or defects of railway management, but it death be added that it took nearly (10), bus, no) passengers to produce them. Not one passenger in Linear, came by his death on a railway independently of any fault of his own, and even the general aggregate of 20 deaths is greatly swelled by that one fearful usline, which of itself cost 14 lives. This brought the total up to a higher point than has been reacted a collists. We have repeated twenty times in the collimate and we now state once more, that the collimate of railway travelling arise almost select from of instances that a manualty is even apparently to rosdefects which admitted of timely remedy. All these risks, however, go practically for nothing, nor is it very often that trains run off the rails. The one great source of disaster is collision, and in this pasmanagement takes lifty different forms. Sometimes the amount of traffic is greater than the line can safely bear, and so important, indeed, is this cardition that in certain instances of short lines, light traffie, and steady travelling, accidents are utterly 12known. The statistics on this head are positively surprising. Taking a summary of the last eight years and a-half, it is found that, whereas on Seo miles of railway, out of 849,060,000 passengers conveyed, 142 were killed and 2,830 injured, there are 1,522 other rates of railway on which, though 71, 960,000 passengers were conveyed, not one death nor one injury occurred during the whole period. Sometimes, again, servants are neglectful, but the cases are comparatively rare in which this neglect is tions may never have been made or never have been enforced, or the servants may have been so overworked as to be no longer responsible for their actions. There is a third class of cases in which collision results from imperfect provision, and especially from want of break power.

From the Blue Book just issued, relating to the crisis in Italy, it appears that in March instructions were given by Lord Malmesbury to our representative at Paris to make enquiries as to the alleged Secret Treaty between France and Russia. Count Walewski in reply says, that all allusions to Eastern Questions had been specially avoided in the understanding with Russia, which relates solely to Italy. He added, "His Majesty has informed me that nocations exchanged on the subject of the affairs of Italy, is of a nature to affect, in the slightest degree the interest of Great Britain, and that the new report of a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, existing between Russia and France, is entirely with-out foundation." It appears, from the official blue book just issued, that at one period the Emperor of the French entertained hopes of England co-operating in the war with Italy notwithstanding, as Lord Malmesbury writes to Lord Cowley, the abhorrence with which the Cabinet of Lord Derby contemplated that war, and its attachment to the principle of non-intervention. Lord Malmesbury says the Government believe that the struggle will be productive of misery and ruin to Italy, and not conducive to the development of freedom, and that the war will infallibly become a war of extreme political passions and opinions. They cannot but dread that the events in Italy may react on other nations, and that at an early date all Europe will be involved in the conflict. The Cabinet will watch the various phases of the war with attention, and if an opportunity should present itself for pleading the cause of peace and re-