

priest. While deprecating discussion in the House the other evening, Lord Hartington had the temerity to state his own conclusion that "the Rev. Mr. Leonard had constantly interfered with matters outside his duty, and that he has been treated with great lenity" by the Board. The Irish people will not think so. They will think that a Priest has been outrageously mistreated because he had respectfully striven to preserve the faith of helpless Catholic orphans, and they will hope that the production of the papers moved for in the House of Commons may result in casting a clearer light upon some points in the management of an institution sustained by the public funds, but certainly not supported by the public confidence.

The Marquis of Hartington's remarks in the House of Commons were ill-timed and badly chosen. Are the Catholic members, now in possession of the facts, disposed to accept this empty statement as conclusive? We trust not. "Far be it from us, exclaims the *Daily Examiner*, to set up a defence of the salaried Catholic chaplain of a public institution who neglects his duties, violates the just and lawful discipline, conformity to which was a condition of his appointment, or behaves improperly towards the authorities. Such misconduct deserves the position of a clergyman considered, more severe censure than in the case of a lay officer. We are certain no such charge can justly be against Father Leonard. The just warfare that he has been conscientiously driven to wage, for eleven years, against the multifarious Catholic influences, open and insidious, of that Royal School of Military "Souping," has made him the terror of the proselytising staff, who find little difficulty in spelling out, constructively, breaches of discipline and inflections of rules that otherwise would never be noticed."—*Catholic Opinion.*

The Irish people in America increase in numbers and in influence. Thousands of Mayo people are to be found in that free and splendid country, prosperous, happy, and loyal to the State. Large numbers have revisited their mother Ireland again to "tread the land that bore them," yielding to that inexhaustible noble love of home and country which so distinguishes our race all over the earth. Amongst the visitors welcomed here this season were Mr. Alderman T. Canney, Mr. Thomas O'Connor, and Mr. Patrick Moran, Merchants, of Chicago City. These gentlemen having left home in early life, worked with energy and zeal, now occupy in their adopted country, commercial and social positions, that bring them honor and happiness. Their example was always good at home and abroad, and they have received their reward.—*Mayo Examiner.*

The corrected return for Monaghan states that the majority for Mr. Leslie, the Conservative candidate is 993. The proceedings were most orderly. Only half the constituency polled.

DESTRUCTION OF CRIMES IN IRELAND.—From the Report of the Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland for 1870, two gratifying facts may be gathered. First, that in 29 years of crime has diminished to one-fifth of what it had been previously. Second, that 57 per cent of the inmates of jails were re-committed prisoners, showing that the criminal population of the country is very small indeed.

On the 24th ult., a numerous and influential deputation, headed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and representing the Corporations of Dublin, Waterford, Kilkenny, Dungarvan, Clonmel, and other towns and cities in Ireland, waited by appointment upon Mr. Gladstone, at the Treasury office, Downing-st., for the purpose of presenting memorials on the Education Question in Ireland. The deputation was accompanied by a large number of Irish members of Parliament both Protestant and Catholic, and included Sir John Gray, Sir D. Corrigan, Lord St. Lawrence, Mr. Sherlock, Mr. DeLahanty, Mr. Fagwell, Mr. Neenan, Mr. J. P. Smyth, Mr. O'Rielly, Mr. Ennis, Mr. M. Henry, &c. Sir Dominic Corrigan, M. P. for Dublin, briefly introduced the deputation. The Lord Mayor of Dublin said he had the honour to present a memorial from the Corporation of Dublin, praying for the introduction into Ireland of an educational system based upon the principle of perfect equality between Roman Catholics and Protestants. There was a general desire among the people of Ireland that the question should be settled in a satisfactory manner, and that Her Majesty's Government would introduce a measure for that purpose early in the next Session of Parliament. They believed that civil and religious liberty could not be complete without a perfect equality in education among Roman Catholics as well as Protestants. They looked upon it as a grievance to be excluded from University education on account of their religious belief. They then read the memorial setting forth the above points, and arising speedy legislation, which he handed in to the right hon. gentleman; and also another memorial to the same effect, which had been signed by 22,500 Catholic electors of Dublin. The members of the other towns represented in the deputation then handed in their memorials. Mr. Gladstone replied:—Gentlemen, I have to apologise for the absence of the Marquis of Hartington, who would have felt it his duty to have been present to meet the deputation had he not been summoned to attend Her Majesty at Osborne. If I understand rightly the prayer of the memorial, and the object of the deputation, it is that in any system of education for Ireland there should be the principle of perfect equality, and that this system should be introduced as early as possible. I have reason to believe that this request is based upon some remarks made by myself in 1862, and also in April last. In that respect I feel that the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and also the members of other communities, have a substantial grievance. I fully admit the pledges given by the Government. As to the time, they were naturally desirous of the question being settled as soon as possible, but they must recollect that Irish questions have lately occupied a great deal of the time of the Legislature, and I can assure the deputation that the Government are prepared to give the question their best and earliest attention, and that they will never be parties to any settlement of the question different from that to which they were pledged. I regret that my time will not allow me to enter more fully into the subject. The deputation then retired, thanking Mr. Gladstone for his courtesy.

A Parliament in Ireland would settle this question to the satisfaction of the people concerned.—The Irish people—who are Catholic, without interfering with legislation necessary for Scotland. This is an argument in favor of Home Rule.

We understand that the question of Home Rule will be brought before the Dundalk Town Commissioners in a few days, with the view of having the agitation of the question approved of by the Board.

Following up our gratifying report of the comparative superiority of Ireland with regard to the sister counties in the matter of crime, we have to remark that there has not yet been an exception to the gratifying accounts the judges have given of the condition, as regards crime, of the several counties in which the assizes have been opened. The burden of their lordships' charges to the grand jurors is everywhere the same. Ordinary crime is diminishing; outrage of an exceptional character, has disappeared, and there is a perceptible improvement in the material prosperity of the country. Such was the gist of the remarks of Chief Justice Whiteside to the (now) grand jury on Friday. Since the last assizes only eleven offences have been reported to the police, and the worst of

these seems to be the burning of a fox-cove. The seventeenth annual report of the Directors of Irish Convict Prisons states that in the Government Prisons there is accommodation for 2,050 criminals, and that the total number in custody on the 1st January last was but 1,228.—*Catholic Times*

GREAT BRITAIN.

His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster is laboring energetically in the Divine Vineyard.

A public meeting in aid of the schools of the mission of Our Lady of Dolours, Fulham Road, London, was held on Sunday, 16th ult., his Grace the Archbishop presiding. The church was fairly attended, and the appeal in behalf of education of the poor very successful.

On Sunday, 16th ult., Archbishop Manning preached at the Kensington Pro-Cathedral the third of his course of impressive sermons, the subject being "The sovereignty of God over Society." Many Protestants attended. He also gave the special Papal blessing under the usual conditions.

His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, on the 18th ult., opened the new schools in connection with St. Charles's, in Ogle Street, London. There is a grammar school in addition to the poor schools for boys, girls, and infants.

The Archbishop of Westminster preached in behalf of the various works of charity in connection with the house of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Westminster, on the 18th ult. The convent chapel was quite crowded on the occasion, many leading ladies being present. A distribution of prizes preceded, and a children's feast followed the ceremonies.

Earl Russell is about to publish an Historical Essay on "The Foreign Policy of England, from 1570 to 1870."

MR. GLADSTONE'S "COUP D'ETAT."—A few days ago we should have said that the great event of the week was the rejection of the Army Bill by the House of Lords. But the *opinion* of the Government has thrown that subject of excitement quite into the background. Even the spiteful *opinion* of Lord Salisbury, and his reckless attack on the Commons, the Government, and statesmen in general, has been eclipsed by the cool manner in which Mr. Gladstone has cut the knot of the situation. On Thursday afternoon Sir George Grey put the question of which he had given notice.—Whether, as this House has sanctioned the proposal for the indemnification of officers of the army on the abolition of Purchase, they intend to take measures to prevent the future violation of the law involved in the continued payment of over-regulation prices? Whether this question was a concerted one, and intended to lead up to an announcement of the Government's intentions, is not clear. All we can say is that, if it was intended as a practical suggestion, it was either too much or too little. The mere stoppage of the over-regulation prices would have punished the officers who had paid them, and would have been quite insufficient in meeting the objections which the opponents of Purchase bring against the system generally. The Government had several courses open to them. One was to resign, which now-a-days no Cabinet does on a defeat in the Upper House; another was to dissolve, which would have been just as absurd, for there is really no issue between the House of Lords and the country. We have said and we maintain it, that the motive of the Upper House in rejecting the Bill was not that its proposals were too radical, but that they were not extensive enough. If it had really been what it professed at first to be, a Bill for the reorganization of the Army, it would have passed—abolition of Purchase and all. As it was, it was not only not an Army Bill, but there were ominous signs that we should never get one; at least such one as we want, if this *sinister* we believe, was of one mind with the Upper House, and dissolution was therefore not to be thought of, even if the bareness of the Session had not made such an idea highly unpopular. There remained another alternative, which was adopted by the Government.

In reply to Sir George Grey's inquiry, Mr. Gladstone stated on Thursday that the House of Commons having definitively given its decision in favor of the abolition of Purchase, Her Majesty had already, by the advice of Government, cancelled the Royal Warrant under which the purchase of commissions was legal, and that purchase would consequently be abolished on and after the 1st of November next. Mr. Disraeli protested vigorously against the course which Government had thought proper to adopt, and as Mr. Gladstone had professed his announcement with the assertion that he had been acting in harmony with the decision of the House of Commons, Lord Elyon wanted to know whether he would give the House an opportunity of expressing its opinion on his subsequent proceedings. On the Liberal side, Mr. Bonville, and Mr. Horsman condemned this resort to Royal prerogative for the purpose of overriding the judgment of one of the Houses of Parliament, and Mr. Hardy, Sir J. E. St. John, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Bentinck joined in the attack.

When the parallel statement was made by Lord Granville in the Upper House, their lordships adjourned, after a few remonstrances from the Duke of Richmond, and a short discussion. They could not do otherwise, as the predicament in which they found themselves was strange enough to make a short breathing time imperatively necessary. This is how the matter stood. They had not rejected the Bill absolutely, but they had declared that they could not go on with it till the complete scheme of Army reorganization was laid before them; and that, on the ground that they could not commit the country to the cost of abolishing purchase till they had the remainder of the plan in detail. But, by the exercise of the Royal prerogative, the preliminary question which they postponed is no longer an obstacle to the settlement of the rest; and while Lord Granville urges them, since that point is disposed of, to proceed to the consideration of the remaining clauses about which the same difficulties cannot arise, Mr. Gladstone proposes in the Commons to wait and see what the Lords will do.

We acknowledge the difficulty in which the Government is placed. After the discussion in Parliament it could scarcely shut its eyes any longer to the illegality of the over-regulation prices, nor could it well stop them, and so deal harshly with the officers who have paid them, without disposing of the whole question of Purchase. Still we cannot think that the course adopted is a Constitutional one. A certain portion of the Liberal Press seems to consider the attempt to crush the Upper House on every possible occasion an act of the highest political virtue. But if the House of Lords is to be retained as one of the wheels of the Constitutional machine, due care should be taken not to make it appear too obviously a superfluous one. And, on this occasion, its demands were not so unreasonable after all. We are persuaded that if, even at the eleventh hour, the Government had given anything like reasonable satisfaction to the demand for a more complete scheme, this unpleasant collision might have been avoided.—*London Tablet.*

"SERVICAL LEVITATION."—The last number of the *Spiritualist* contains a letter from Lord Lindsay, communicating personal experiences of a startling character. He says that he and Lord Adair were sitting in a room, the window of which was 70 feet from the ground, Mr. Home, the medium, being in the next room in a trance. That they heard the window of the next room open, and presently beheld, by a bright moonlight, Mr. Home floating in the air outside their window, his feet being six inches above the window-sill; and that, after remaining in that position for a few seconds, Mr. Home opened

the window and entered the room feet foremost. He adds that there was no projection outside, beside the ledge of each window, and that to pass from one to the other was a feat which no rope-dancer could have performed. Thereupon, Lords Lindsay and Adair entered the other room, and finding only a small crack of the window open, asked Mr. Home how he managed to get out, to which the latter replied that he would show them, and being still in a trance, leant backwards and was shot out of the window in a rigid position, and after remaining a few seconds in the air, returned feet foremost. We learn from the same paper that the medium, Mrs. Guppy, has recently been "carried away" from her residence in Highbury and placed, after two or three minutes' interval, on a table in Lamb's Conduit-street, surrounded by a *source* of Spiritualists. She arrived in a state of *desolable*, with an account-book in one hand and a pen with ink in it in the other. All this is circumstantial with a vengeance; what a pity it is that these kind of phenomena are never witnessed by daylight.—*Tablet.*

LONDON, August 10.—In the House of Lords the Marquis of Ripon made a long argument in favor of the Ballot, in the course of which he referred to his experience in the United States in the most pleasant terms, and paid a compliment to American institutions.

The Earl of Shaftesbury made a demand for two months time for the discussion of the question of the Ballot.

A vigorous debate ensued, participated in by the Lord Chancellor and various other peers, and strong expressions in relation to the Bill were made on all sides. Finally the House divided, and the Ballot Bill was rejected, the majority against Government being 49.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone announced the postponement of Her Majesty the Queen's departure for Balmoral, which had been arranged for next week, in deference to the condition of public business. The date of reorganization of Parliament was therefore yet uncertain.

Mr. Monsell, Postmaster-General, announced that the reduction of telegraph tolls to sixpence for ten words throughout the United Kingdom, will be made upon the completion of the new General Office.

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, spoke in defence of the English military system as compared with that of Prussia. The latter, he said, was not suited to a few country like England. He also stated that the military manoeuvres to take place in Berkshire during the coming autumn promised most excellent results.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A meeting will be held in London on Sunday, to protest against the execution of any of the Fenian prisoners, and the action of the authorities in regard to the Phoenix Park meeting in Dublin.

An order has been issued prohibiting all processions in London on the anniversary of the raising of the siege of that city, in 1649.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli moved that a committee be appointed to inspect the Journals of the House of Lords, and report whether the minutes declared that the Royal Warrant abolishing the purchase system had been issued without statutory power.

The motion was rejected after a vehement discussion, during which Mr. Disraeli charged that the Upper House had been juggled out of its privileges by the abuse of the Royal prerogative.

The following is the Royal Warrant, dated the 20th of July, 1871, to cancel and determine all Regulations authorizing the Purchase or Sale or Exchange for money of Commissions in the Army, from the first of November, 1871, which has been presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty:—

WHEREAS, by the Act passed in the Session holden in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of King Edward VI., chapter 16, entitled "Against buying and selling of offices," and the Act passed in the 4th year of the reign of George III., chapter 126, entitled "An Act for the prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices," all officers in Our Forces are prohibited from selling or bargaining for the sale of any Commission in Our Forces, and from taking or receiving any money for the exchange of any such Commission, under the penalty of forfeiture of their Commissions, and of being cashiered, and of divers other penalties, but the said Acts, purchases, or sales, or exchanges of any Commissions in Our Forces for such prices as may be regulated and fixed by any regulation made or to be made by Us in that behalf;

And whereas We think it expedient to put an end to all such regulations, and to all sales and purchases and all exchanges for money of Commissions in Our Forces, and all dealings relating to such sales, purchases, or exchanges;

Now, Our will and pleasure is that on and after the 1st day of November, in this present year, all regulations made by Us or any of Our Royal predecessors, or any officers acting under Our authority, regulating or fixing the prices at which any Commissions in Our Forces may be purchased, sold, or exchanged, or in any way authorizing the purchase or sale or exchange for money of any such Commissions, shall be cancelled and determined. Given at Our Court at Osborne, this 20th day of July, in the 35th year of Our Reign.

The *Echo* makes a good joke on an act of "great gallantry." It appears that, during the sham fight at Wimbledon on Saturday last, a deed was done which deserves a place in the military annals of England. "A considerable body of Volunteers had been put to flight by a charge of Lancers, in whose rear came a battery of artillery. But about forty men who had been acting as skirmishers did not take part in the retreat, but, forming a small square, opened fire upon the Lancers and the Artillery, which latter was posted so close to them as to be almost dangerous, even with blank cartridge. Notwithstanding the fire of artillery at 15 yards distance, this gallant little band held their own, and refused to retreat till a staff officer from the other side rode up and considerably intimated them that their position was perfectly untenable! Upon this they scampered off with an agility which they could not have shown in a real action. The mingled daring and ignorance displayed in this brilliant affair lead us to repeat the now famous criticism: "*C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.*" But then when will our Volunteers learn to "dunk"? Probably had it been the "Battle of Waterloo" these dogged sons of Albion would have acted precisely in the same manner, without at all influencing the result; and furnishing only a few victims more to the computers of Austria, France, and England.

The enterprise which Letour continued, that of building a glorious cathedral as a central temple of the Roman religion in England, but which he abandoned at the time of his pagan proclivities, has fallen into the hands of the young Duke of Norfolk, who is celebrating his arrival at years of discretion by spending a hundred thousand pounds on the erection of a magnificent cathedral at Arundel. The cathedral is now in course of erection. The length of the nave will be 122 feet, and the building is to be characterised rather by grace and richness than by grandeur. But a hundred thousand pounds properly expended cannot fail to produce a building which will add much to the attractions of Sussex, and the Castle and the famous ovelry which people now go to Arundel to see.—*Echo.*

GALLANT RESCUE.—The Royal Humane Society has just awarded its medal, with testimonials recording the services rendered, to Mr. Harry Lons-

dale Hallowell, a student of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and a son of the late Colonel Hallowell, for saving life under the following circumstances:—Two boats were on the river Nidd at Knaresborough. Not far from the bridge—one heavily laden with men and women, the other containing two men and a woman, when by bad management or carelessness the heavily-laden boat run foul of the other, upsetting the women and men into the water. One of the men being a good swimmer at once struck out for the shore and escaped, but the other man and the woman were left helplessly struggling in the water. Mr. Hallowell, who was standing on the bridge with a friend, witnessed the accident, and immediately jumped into the water with all his clothes on, and swimming to the man and woman kept them afloat until a boat came to their assistance.

CHARGE OF POISONING.—The woman Charlotte Day, remained on the charge of poisoning her husband William, a coprolite digger, was again arraigned before a bench of magistrates at Cambridge yesterday. It will be recollected that the parish doctor, Mr. Knowles, was of opinion that the man did not die of natural causes, and the meat pudding and bread of which the man had partaken were submitted for analysis to Professor Living. He found no traces of poison, and the woman was discharged; but upon making a further analysis the Professor discovered arsenic in a portion of the pudding, and the woman was again taken into custody. The body of the man was then exhumed, and a portion of the stomach forwarded to Dr. Lethely, who now states that there were no traces of poison. The facts coming out before the Bench yesterday the magistrates decided to remand the woman till next Saturday, when Professor Living will attend with other witnesses, and the discrepancy in the medical testimony discussed.

John Bull (Anglican paper) informs us that the Prussian S. Mikulas, Very Rev. H. N. Forster, has resigned his position to become a Catholic, and that some clergymen, late associated with the Rev. Luke Livingston in a kind of brotherhood have done the same. *John Bull* terms this with indignation. We are very glad to hear that those gentlemen have had the grace and courage to take a step so important to themselves. In the Catholic Church they will receive that which will more than outweigh the loss of esteem of their former co-religionists.—*Catholic Opinion.*

UNITED STATES.

PORT WASHINGTON CHURCH.—SERMON BY THE REV. DR. H. A. BRANN.—Notwithstanding the great heat of August 6th a goodly number assembled at Dr. Brann's Roman Catholic Church, temporarily situated in the Port Washington school house. Owing to the absence of an organ High Mass was not sung or celebrated. Dr. Brann, after reading the gospel, which was taken from Matthew xvii., 1, 2, remarked:—Our nature is a combination of the human and the divine. As our Lord imagined Himself upon the mountain to His disciples, so also we transfigure ourselves from sin and damnation to virtue and glory. But men, from the millionaire to the penniless, seem to forget this important fact; they are so much engrossed with the material things of this transitory life that they cannot give it due consideration. The poor man who toils and labors all day long cannot when he goes home, afford to give himself

A MOMENT'S REST, but puzzles and racks his brain in devising means whereby he may become wealthy. The poor man's life upon this earth may be considered as a hell. He has everything to discourage him—poverty, sickness, birth, and perhaps disobedient children. But not satisfied with one hell he thinks of making to himself two; one which may last for ten, twenty, or thirty years, and another which will last for millions of endless years. My dearly beloved brethren, the devil has much

HARDER THINGS TO WORK than those on the boardwalk, and his losses are much more exacting. The men of these days go on building factories, bottling-works and places, just as though they had a thousand years to live and enjoy them. They fail to remember that in ten or twenty years their bones will be mingled with the dust and their names will live no longer. A few relations may perpetuate their memory, but after a few years even these will not think of them, and if their names happen to be mentioned kindreds will say, "Faded sakes do not speak of him." Let Christ crucified be your model; bear with the same humility as He did the cross laid upon your shoulders. He for thirty-three years lived the life of the poor, and was always content to do the will of

HIS FATHER, who sent Him. He was crucified, died and was buried, but on the third day He arose again, immortal and impassable, to live a life of eternal happiness, a blessing which I wish you all.—*V. V. Tablet.*

THE LATE GEORGE H. MILLS.—The Catholic Herald of America, as yet comparatively few, have recently lost one of their most gifted and respected fellow-laborers, George H. Mills, of Maryland. As the author of several really good Catholic tales, such as "Loretto, or the Choice," "The Governor," "The Three of God," &c., Mr. Mills contributed his share to the young Catholic literature of America. He was the author, moreover, of a tragedy entitled "Mahomet," which showed him capable of yet higher things. Mr. Mills was also a poet of no mean order. His endowments, both natural and acquired, were many, and his genial amiability of character made him beloved in the elegant and cultured society of Baltimore and Washington. We have heard of his premature death with unfeigned sorrow, and commend his soul to the fervent prayers of our Catholic readers. He labored conscientiously to build up a sound and healthy literature for them; let them not forget him now that he has joined the shadowy host beyond the tomb.—*Required in part.—V. V. Tablet.*

A person walking through the streets of Charleston, S. C., will see a large black turkey-buzzard here and there, quarrelling with a dog about the possession of a bone. These turkey-buzzards, or carrion birds, as they are more familiarly known, are one of the institutions of the city, and are as tame and docile as the common cur dogs which wander through the streets. They have been in the habit of visiting the city for almost a century past, and have become so useful that the laws of the State prohibit any interference whatever with them. The children, dogs, poultry, and all other street habits are on intimate terms with them. They are very industrious, and can be depended upon to clean the city of all refuse which may be thrown upon the streets. They live a mile or two out in the country, and spend their days in the city, around the market, where they devour the offal. They are pronounced, by those who have tried them, to be the best scavengers in the world.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 10.—The Hydraulic Company's buildings were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$147,000; insurance, \$79,000.

It is not a little worthy of remark that three of the most eminent Catholic publishers of books in the English language, on either side of the Atlantic, have died in less than two years, viz; Messrs. Burns, of the well known London firm of Burns & Lambert,—James Duffy, of Dublin, and James Sadlier, of the firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New York. It is hardly possible to estimate what these three men have, in their respective spheres of action, done for the promulgation of Catholic books, during the past twenty five or thirty years.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

New York, Aug. 16.—The report of the board of experts, Messrs. Fletcher, Vanderbilt, and Copeland, on the causes of the Westfield explosion:—After thoroughly testing the steam gauge, it was discovered that in no case did it indicate less than the true pressure. The safety valve, however, at one test blew off freely at 23 pounds pressure; at other tests, 27 to 28 pounds. The lock-up valve blew off at 32 pounds by the mercury gauge, showing either that the scale had been laid out, originally, incorrectly, or that the valve had become less sensitive by oxidation or distortion of parts. Tests of six specimens of iron taken from the boiler showed an average strength with the grain of 45,075 lbs. per square inch, and across the grain of 45,079 lbs. The experts in the testimony given after the presentation of their report, expressed the belief that the cause of the explosion was an old defect in the boiler, which Mr. Fletcher (of the Board) thinks was started. Mr. Vanderbilt testified that the primary cause of the explosion on the Westfield was an old defect in the boiler. He thought that the pressure at the time of the explosion exceeded twenty-seven pounds, and that the steam gauge would have been seen to indicate a greater amount had any one noticed it at that moment. The boiler contained plenty of water.

New York, Aug 11.—The *Times* financial article says, in regard to the arrangement for the disposal of the remainder of the new loan, we have reason to believe that the bankers and dealers of the highest position in London and on the Continent are engaged in a cordial co-operation with our citizens in this matter of understanding.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11b.—The Convention for the interchange of postal money orders between Great Britain and the United States has been duly notified and will go into effect on the 2nd of October next.

MARCH CURS, Pa., August 10.—A fire broke out at the head of stone No. 3, inside of No. 4 mine of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, at three o'clock this morning. There were only a few men inside, but all got out safe. The danger is that the fire will run along the vein which extends to Tamaqua.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The barometer has risen at the Rocky Mountain station since Wednesday afternoon, and the high pressure, which was then over Ohio and Indiana, is central over Maryland. The barometer has fallen some today on the Gulf and South Atlantic States. It continues rising in the Middle and New England States. The low pressure then advancing over Minnesota is now confined to a small isolated area in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, and the pressure is now rising in Minnesota. South-westerly winds with cloudy weather, are reported this afternoon from Louisiana to North Carolina, and rain has fallen to day from Tennessee westward. Bisk southern winds with fair weather is very generally reported from Indiana to Michigan and northward. North-westerly winds, with cleared, fair weather, have prevailed in New England and New York. The area of cloud and rain in the Carolinas will probably begin to-night to extend northward, with easterly winds on middle Atlantic coast, and threatening weather on Friday. Pleasant weather will probably continue in New England, and now the pressure in Wisconsin extends to Lake Huron, and that-north westerly and local storms from Ohio to Illinois and northward. The barometer will probably continue low in the Southern and Gulf States with numerous local storms in the afternoon from Louisiana eastward to the Atlantic.

The Government investigation into the cause of the Westfield disaster closed this evening, Mr. Sewell, U. S. Engineer, said he considers the cause of this explosion to be the carelessness of man rather than the providence of God.

DURHAM, Minn., Aug. 11.—Default has been fixed upon, as the Lake terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway, and the Road will be completed, and trains running to Red River within several days.

BOSTON, July 11th.—Three infants said to have been burned out to an old woman named Julia Callaghan in East Cambridge, were died recently.

A piece of "iron paper," a Compound of which were required to make a layer an inch thick, was sent from this country to the International Exhibition at London in 1851. But English workmanship has now attained a far more remarkable result, in the production of a sheet of iron so thin that it requires one thousand eight hundred such to form an inch in thickness. It is the thinnest sheet-iron ever rolled, and measures ten inches in length, by five and a half in width. It weighs only twenty grains.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mass., Aug. 9.—During the thunder-storm yesterday afternoon, lightning struck the railroad track just outside of the east end of the Housatonic Tunnel, and entering the tunnel on the rails, exploded a charge of nitro-glycerine. Two men were instantly killed, and another was so severely injured that he died shortly after. A charge was similarly exploded at the west end of the tunnel during the same storm, but without damage.

New York, August 11.—A London special despatch says the appointment of Earl Russell as British arbitrator on the Alabama claims is due to the circumstance that by him the Alabama controversy was first discussed with Charles Francis Adams, the American representative at Geneva.

TIPPENARY, FOR TUNE.—During the operations of the Allies in the Crimea, it was resolved to carry the water in from a beautiful spring of the finest Croton to the camp. Leather pipe or hose was employed, which was laid on the ground. One morning, while the water was being supplied, the miner sounded to prayer, and one of the Turkish soldiers immediately went flop on his knees to praise Allah! Unfortunately he went down upon the hose, and his weight consequently stopped the current of that "first elements," as Pindar calls water.

"Get up," cried an English soldier.

"Voulez vous avoir la bonte, mon cher Monsieur le Turque," cried a Frenchman with his native politeness "get up."

"That ain't the way to make the Turk move," cried another. "This is the dodge."

So saying he knocked his turban off. Still the pious Mussulman went on with his devotions.

"I'll make him stir his stumps," said another Englishman, giving him a remarkably hard kick. To the wonder of all, still the unbarbed well kicked follower of the prophet went on praying as though he was a forty-horse parson.

"Hot awn non—I'll show ye how we serve obstinate folks at auld Beekie," quietly observed a Scotchman—he was, however, prevented, for the Turk having finished his "Allah viv on allah," rose and began to take off his coat—then to roll up his sleeves, and then to bedew his palms with saliva, and then to put himself into the most approved boxing attitude. He then advanced in true style to the Englishman who had kicked him on the lumber region.

"A ring! a ring!" shouted the soldiers and sailors, perfectly astonished to see a Turk such an adept in the fistic art.

The Englishman, nothing loth to have a bit of fun with the Turk of such a truly John Bull state of mind, set to work, but found he had met his master; in five minutes he had received his quantum sufficit. As the Turk coolly replaced his coat and turban, he turned round and said to the admiring bystanders, in the pure brogue:—

"Bad luck to ye, ye spalpeens; when yere after kicking a Turk, I'd advise ye the next time to jist be sure he's not an Irishman."

The mystery was solved—the Turk was a Tipperary man!