

MR. BLAKE AND THE IRISH SEA COAST FISHERIES BILL.—We see, with regret, from a question put by Mr. Blake to the Government, and answered by Lord Nass, on Monday night, that it is not the intention of the Government to proceed with the Irish sea coast fisheries Bill this session. Perhaps it was hardly to be expected that the measure could be completed at this late period of the session, however valuable and beneficial it may be not only to Ireland but also to the country; but Lord Nass's promise of legislating upon the subject next session if possible, and not exactly in conformity with the recommendations of the committee appointed to consider the matter, is rather cold comfort for the future. All that we can do is to hope that the main principle of the bill will be supported by the Government—this main principle maintained, we can afford to waive minor points, and to put up with much that may not otherwise be in conformity with the recommendations of the committee. If, however, this is the point which the Government take objection to there is really nothing left which is worth legislating about. We have advocated this measure, so ably and patiently agitated by Mr. Blake—to whom the thanks of all Irishmen are due for the trouble and pains he has taken—not alone for the great benefits it would confer upon Ireland, but for the vital necessity of something of the kind as regards ourselves. Now that we have given up Newfoundland to the French, and they are able to train 17,000 of the finest sailors in the world yearly upon the fruits of our bounty, it has become more necessary than ever, if we are to keep pace with them in our naval armaments, that those fisheries which remain to us, and which we cannot well alienate, should be developed to the highest degree. How are we to man our navy? That is a question which is yearly recurring and about which not only the Government but the nation feel natural and deep anxiety. The Government looks to the commercial marine as the means of supplying the ravages of war. But if our present maritime code is to hold good, and we are to stand by the Declaration of Paris, six months of war will leave us without a commercial marine to rely upon, because our shipping and carrying trade must perforce pass into the hands of neutrals. Where then are we to get seamen? But even supposing that we were able to obtain sailors from the merchant service, the men for the most part are not suitable material for the navy. If anyone doubts this, let him examine the crews of our outward bound vessels, and see of what they are composed. The coast of Ireland, judging by those of England and Scotland, is capable of supporting above 100,000 hardy sailors. Already it is shown that in one place where the fisheries have been fostered by loans, a large number of lads are sent yearly to the Government training ship, so that our interest in this matter is paramount. As regards Ireland, the following benefits would flow from the adoption of the recommendations of the committee generally. A vast number of families will be taken from a state of slow starvation and put into a way of earning a good living for themselves. They will have given hostages to society for good citizenship and behaviour. The proceeds of their industry would render more plentiful and cheaper the food of the country, and go far to check or abate those terrible famines which have rendered the western shores of Ireland desolate. It will circulate money and induce industry where at present nothing but bitter and cruel poverty and enforced idleness exist, and out of which spring political disorders. It will go far to remove any ill-feeling towards England on the part of a large section of our fellow-countrymen; and while binding our interests more closely together, it will create prosperity in peace and a safeguard in war. We have to a great extent done justice as regards the fresh-water fisheries of Ireland, and it has not been money or time thrown away. Let us be wise and do ourselves a service at the same time by doing justice to the fisheries of Ireland; and, with legislation of this nature, should it ever happen that England's opportunity, we know that Ireland will use that opportunity by standing side by side with those who may have misunderstood her and neglected her, but who are willing to make up for lost time. After all, what is it we are asked to do to secure results like these? Merely to lead to these fishermen upon approved security money enough to enable them to earn their living that they may no longer be a burden and a danger to us, the money being repaid by instalments. Surely no one with any sentiment of humanity or a grain of common sense can hesitate as to the course to be adopted. —Ed.

DEBIL. August 10.—Railway accidents are rare in Ireland. The Striffin catastrophe, on the Great Southern and Western line, was the first and last of any importance until the accident of yesterday, in which, unhappily, two lives were lost, and a number of persons more or less severely wounded. The first and second class passengers escaped and the third class only sufficed. The train from Enniscorthy, which left at half past six a.m., on approaching Bray Head, was derailed in the usual manner, and pursuant to instructions. On reaching the Ram's Scalp bridge, the engine, from some unexplained cause, and while going at less than quarter speed, ran off the rails, on the mountain side, dragging with it the parapet of the bridge, and the third class carriage partially. To the suspension in mid-air of the second third-class carriage, as well as the strength of the coupling irons, the safety of the rest of the train, and possibly of the lives of all the passengers is due. The first and second-class carriages remained untouched on the earthworks, though they were partly dragged off the rails, which were crushed and twisted by the pressure of the engine and third-class carriages. Had the engine gone off at the other side, where the chasm is about an hundred feet deep and the sea beneath, the whole train must have precipitated on the same side, and all the passengers crushed or drowned. It was a providential escape. The loss of life is lamentable, but it is fortunate, under the circumstances, that it was not much greater. When the account reached Bray, a few minutes after the occurrence, clergyman, surgeons, and the officers of the company hastened to spot, and assisted in relieving the sufferers. The scene is described as painfully affecting, and not to be soon forgotten by those who witnessed it. As an inquest will be held to-day, and some light will be thrown on the cause of the catastrophe, it would be premature as well as improper to speculate on its causes in the absence of evidence. The Company has been hitherto fortunate in escaping from serious accidents. No railway is managed with greater care, and no amount of attention could be excessive on a line running such a number of trains and with so large a passenger traffic. Before the true facts were ascertained the consternation was very great. Deplorable as the loss of life is, the fact accounts magnified it into hundreds. As the real facts were ascertained, the alarm subsided, but the public are still much excited. —Freeman.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND.—It is rumored here that in selection of the future Solicitor General for Ireland, the claim of Mr. W. A. Exham, one of Her Majesty's counsel, and a distinguished member of the Munster Bar, will not be overlooked. He has for several years enjoyed considerable practice, and given great satisfaction. He has also been a leading member of the staff of the Attorney General on the Fenian trials, and has done service from time to time to the Conservative party, his claims will be entitled to serious consideration. Mr. Exham is a native of Cork, and much respected. —Cork Examiner.

The Orom estate situated in the county of Limerick, has recently passed into the ownership of Mr. W. H. Lyons, and Dr Lyons the distinguished physician of Dublin, the son of the late Sir Wm. Lyons, of Cork. The estate was formerly the property of the Earl of Kildare, whence was derived their motto of Orom-a-bou.

An inquest was held on Saturday and the jury returned the following verdict:—We find that the deceased, Joseph Murphy came by his death on the morning of the 9th instant by an accident from the falling of a portion of a railway train over a bridge situated on a portion of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway passing through Bray Head, and we find that such accident occurred from some defect in the permanent way, but we have not sufficient evidence to show what that defect was.

The Irish Times says:—About two years since at this same spot the engine slipped off the rails. The engine driver put on all steam, ploughed through the bridge, and ran his engine against the embankment. Captain Tyler, appointed on that occasion by the Board of Trade to hold an investigation, directed that an additional guard should be put on every train when passing Bray Head, and that the trains in that place should move only at a man's walking pace, or at about four miles an hour. We believe this rate of speed was maintained for some time, and thus, emboldened by impunity, the drivers increased the speed.

The greatest attention continues to be paid to the sufferers by the medical gentlemen and the railway officials. Mr. Tozier, the superintendent of Bray station, has despatched several of the trucks to the directors and the wounded people for the attention which he has given to the case since the accident and for the praiseworthy promptitude with which he acted on being first informed of the occurrence.

HOMICIDE AT CORK.—On Sunday, about two o'clock, a young man named John Donnelly, a jockey, met his death under the following circumstances. He was dining with John Noble, a well-known jockey, at the Globe Hotel, George's street, Cork. It appears an altercation arose as to Donnelly's getting a bit of beefsteak that was on Noble's plate. The latter refused to comply with the deceased's demand. Donnelly rose off his seat to take the meat with his fork, when Noble thrust forward his knife, as if to prevent the act, and unfortunately it came in contact with Donnelly who was rising at the time, striking him between two of the ribs inflicting a mortal wound in the heart. Medical aid was sent for, and Drs. O'Kelly and Webb were soon in attendance, but their services were of no avail, for the unfortunate man died in ten minutes afterwards. Noble was at once taken into custody and lodged in the Bridewell by Sub-Constable Cassidy. When arrested Noble appeared to be deeply affected by the occurrence.

FEARFUL SUICIDE.—The neighborhood of Delgany was thrown into a most painful state of excitement yesterday when it became known that Mr. George Hudson, J. P. of Templecarrig, had committed self-destruction. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman had been laboring for some time past under mental derangement, and had to be kept under close observation. On Sunday evening his two sons went to see the scene of the recent railway accident, and in their absence he contrived to make his way through the parlor window into the garden, where he hanged himself from a branch of one of the fruit trees. Dr. Darby, of Bray, was promptly sent for but his services were of no avail. The deceased was one of the superannuated clerks of the Court of Chancery, and had a pension of £900 per annum. He was a widower and leaves a large family. —Freeman.

A BODY FOUND.—Sunday the body of a man named Denis O'Hanlon was found floating in the river near Sir John Rogerson's quay, Dublin. The deceased was last seen alive on Monday, the 5th inst., and it is supposed that he fell into the river, and was drowned, under the influence of drink.

On July 31, about one o'clock A. M., a fire broke out in the marine store of Timothy Hogan, one of a range of low houses in Cross street, Enniskillen. The police were soon apprised of the occurrence and in a short time the men of the force in the two barracks were on the spot endeavoring to arrest the progress of the fire; meanwhile, the fire alarm was rung, the town was aroused, the military turned out and the barrack engine brought to the scene of destruction. The fire was extinguished about three o'clock, the store being totally destroyed. —Mail.

AN IMPROBABLE LOVER.—The Newry Telegraph says that Mr. Henry Stewart, a wealthy farmer, living at Dromilly, near Newry, was held to bail in £100 at Warrenpoint Petty Sessions, on Friday, to be of good behaviour towards Mr. A. Stewart, a justice of the peace, residing at Ballyedmond, near Restorver. Mr. Henry Stewart, it appears, is a bachelor, and on one occasion about a year ago he happened to meet complainant's daughter and immediately conceived a strong passion for her. On every available opportunity he endeavored to throw himself in the way of the young lady, who, it is needless to say, gave him no encouragement whatever, but quite the contrary. This was the cause of the summons being issued, the result being already stated.

THE LARGEST TUMOUR IN THE KINGDOM.—The Registrar General of Ireland records the death at Magherafelt of a man aged 65 years, from congestion of the lungs. This man had an immense pendulous sarcomatous tumour growing from the side of his neck, which was computed by several medical men who saw it to weigh from 30 to 50 pounds; it was of 40 years' growth, and was perhaps the largest tumor in the Kingdom; it lay pendulous over the front of the right side of the chest and arm, and at times the bearer of this most grievous burden would utilize it by turning it back under his head and making a woe cannot fancy comfortable pillow of it.

One company of Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment of Foot, containing about 50 or 55 men, under the command of Captain Ingham, arrived in Longford, on Thursday, per 10.8 evening train, to occupy the barracks, having come from Mullingar.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Archduke Regier of Austria and the Archduchess, and his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles, uncle to the Emperor of Austria, travelling in strict incognito, have been on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Ousterlunge for the last few days at Killarney House. —Kerry Evening Post.

THE BALLAST BOARD.—P. B. D'Arcy, Esq., was yesterday elected a member of the Dublin Dock and Port Board, and also a Commissioner of Irish Lights, in room of the late Francis Codd, Esq.

A meeting of the directors and shareholders of the Lough Erne Steamboat Company was held in the town hall, Enniskillen, on August 2. The Right Hon the Earl of Enniskillen occupied the chair.

Wm. Keown, Esq., J. P., Ballydagan House, Conservative, has been elected member for the borough of Downpatrick without opposition.

David Colquhoun, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of the North-west District, has been appointed one of the supernumerary Crown Prosecutors for the County of Fermanagh.

A bottle firmly corked was found in the bay of Killybeg last week by Mr. Gabbett. When opened a piece of paper was contained therein with the following:—"Latitude 63, longitude 54 west, ship Mowbray of the Sea, burned to the water's edge—resigned to their fate—May the Almighty have mercy."

EXTRAORDINARY PRICES FOR FLAX.—At an auction recently held near Monaghan, a field of flax, the property of the late Dr. Donnelly, Catholic Bishop of this diocese, sold for £26 10s. per acre. When we bear in mind that this was sold "on foot," and that it will take £8 or £10 per acre to fit it for the market, the price certainly seems extraordinary. —Northern Whig.

EARLY FLAX.—We have received a sample of this year's flax grown at Ballybeg by Mr. James Jenkins, tenant to the Right Hon. Lord Olenbrook. It was sown on the 4th of June, and measures 3 feet 10 inches in length. It is really a very fine specimen, and shows that great care and attention has been paid to its cultivation. —Western Star.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On August 5 the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of a new Catholic Church at Acricington, was performed by the Very Rev. A. Weld, Provincial of the Society of Jesus, and formed an event of importance to the Catholics of Acricington and immediate districts. At present the Catholics worship in St. Oswald's Chapel, which was built in 1851, at which time there were about 500 attendants, services prior to that time having been conducted at Rusfield. A gradual increase in their number has taken place since that time, corresponding with the increase of the population in the town of Acricington and the neighboring townships of Church and Oswaldtwistle; so that at the present time, within the limits of the church, there are about 3,000 Catholics, and not less than 1,200 communicants. Connected with St. Oswald's is a day school, which is attended by about 400 scholars. The accommodation for worship has long been felt inadequate by the Catholics of the district, and a new church has been contemplated for many years. About nine years ago the Rev. Father Maguire became the pastor at St. Oswald's, and he has been particularly zealous in the performance of his pastoral duties, assiduous in his labors, and has gained much esteem and respect among the Catholics throughout his district. —London Weekly Register.

The Freeman's London correspondence is able to state positively that the Cabinet has resolved to concede a charter to the Dublin Catholic University, if that mode of settling the question be found the most acceptable. Of course an endowment will follow the charter. This is a very important announcement, for it is of the utmost moment that Ireland should have a Catholic University. Should the Tories really grant a charter and endowment, they will give a death-blow to Whig influence in Ireland; it will be almost impossible for a Whig to get elected for an Irish constituency.

As an evidence of the progress of the Catholic Church in England it is stated by a London contemporary that there are now 1,553 Catholic chapels, stations, convents, male communities, colleges and schools in England, and 250 in Scotland. They are most numerous in Lancashire, Middlesex, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Gloucestershire, Staffordshire, Northumberland, Warwickshire, Durham, Surrey, Northampton, Lancashire, and Renfrewshire. There are five in the Isle of Man, and the same number in the Isle of Wight.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament was prorogued on the night of the 21st. The Queen was not present, but the speech from the throne was read by royal commissioner. The Queen declared that there is no longer any ground for the apprehension of war in Europe. The treasonable conspiracy in Ireland has proved futile, and the attempt at revolt has been suppressed almost without bloodshed, by the valor of the troops the vigilance and activity of the police, and the general loyalty of the people. The law has been vindicated without the sacrifice of human life. The speech refers with satisfaction to the new postal treaty made by Her Majesty's Government with the United States of America; and in conclusion congratulates the Parliament and the country on the completion of the Canadian Union, the passage of the Reform bill, and the adoption of the other measures beneficial to the United Kingdom.

THE PARKS BILL.—Mr. Bates and his friends had what we suppose was intended for a grand demonstration in Hyde Park on Monday evening, against the bill introduced by Her Majesty's Ministers for preventing the future irruption of polemical or political speakers into the public parks, and securing these charming open places for the beautiful enjoyment and peaceful recreation of the quiet, orderly and well-disposed portion of the immense community of this vast city. The demonstration was below contempt, whether viewed in a moral or physical light; but on this occasion the trees were not torn, the flower beds were not trodden into mire, the small portion of the railing which was not broken by the last demonstration and the unsightly hoarding in Park-lane and the Uxbridge-road were not demolished, and the rough-and-ready did not play their wonted mad make the Park a pandemonium for several days. Perhaps we are indebted for all these mercies to the fact that the demonstration was allowed to have their own way and do as they pleased and that it was noised abroad that the Parks Bill was to be massacred with the other innocents. It is at all events, to go to sleep in a quiet recess, with the possibility of being warmed into active vitality, like the dormouse, by the heat of the House of Commons next spring. —Weekly Register.

THE NEW REFORM BILL.—The Pall Mall Gazette gives the following summary of the new Reform Bill for England:—Every household in every borough though his house may only cost him eightpence a week, and his rates may be only eightpence a year, if he will but pay this rate, become a voter after twelve months' residence. Every lodger who occupies a room or rooms of the clear yearly value of £10 can place himself upon the register. In the counties every forty shilling freeholder, every £5 copy-holder, every holder of fifteen or twenty acres, and every village or suburban resident, provided they are rated at £12 or upwards, will in future be endowed with the franchise. A number of small boroughs are partially disfranchised, a number of new ones are to return representatives, and some large cities and populous counties are to have additional members. The counties are to be to a considerable extent gutted of their urban element both by the creation of new boroughs and by the reclassification of the boundaries of old ones; and the town representation, each with its peculiar and exclusive characteristics somewhat aggravated, will be brought face to face in clearer antagonism than before. If we accept the estimates sanctioned by the opposite authorities of Mr. Disraeli and the Duke of Argyll, and considered by them both to be moderate and probable, the borough members will outnumber the county members in the proportion of 62 to 33, and of the 750,000 borough electors about 450,000 will belong to the working class, and about 300,000 to all other classes put together.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS AT BRIGHTON.—The residents and visitors at this watering-place were greatly surprised by a Royal visit yesterday afternoon, the King of the Belgians, returning from Osborne, landing quite unexpectedly at the new West Pier. His Majesty, after a carriage drive through the town, dined at the Grand Hotel, where he received the Mayor, to whom he expressed his deep gratification at the enthusiasm displayed on the recent occasion of the Belgian Volunteers' visit to this country. At 9.50 His Majesty embarked from the West Pier for Dover, en route for Ostend. The unexpected event having become known throughout the town, an immense concourse of people had assembled, who greeted His Majesty most enthusiastically.

A MODEL PARSON.—In the county of Shropshire, and in a remote corner of the diocese of Hereford, there is a lovely and lonely village named Mnk Hopton, containing a population of about 200 souls. To the jaded, smoke-dried denizens of this metropolis it may appear that life in such a nest must be a perpetual feast. There, doubtless, amid obedient farmers and contented labourers, resides a village preacher after Goldsmith's own heart—a man who is himself a living pattern of that weakness, gentleness, and patience which above all other duties, his Master, both by precept and example, inculcated when on earth. What will the public say when they learn the reality? It appears that a few days ago, the Rev. Robert W. Dyerell, the Incumbent of Monk Hopton, brought a farmer, named Mr. Evans, before the magistrates at Much Wenlock, on the charge of having struck him a violent blow on the right eye. Under cross-examination, the plaintiff admitted that before Mr. Evans raised his hand he had himself given way to an ungovernable outburst of passion,

declaring that he did not care for Lord Wenlock—who is the patron of his living—for King, Lords, Commons or any body; and it was strongly averred by Mr. Evans, with scarcely a denial by Mr. Dyerell that the reverend gentleman's remarks were enforced by an oath. By this it may be seen, the worthy pair seem to have fought their battle out with fists, much to the injury of the parson's eye and the farmer's nose, until they were separated by the intervention of Mrs. Dyerell; the only person, by the way, who figures creditably in the transaction. The magistrates, after long consultation, wisely dismissed the case, and advised both litigants to go home, make up their differences and live as peaceable neighbours in future. The advice might have been carried a little further. Although, like Emperor Theodoros, Mr. Dyerell may boast that he cares for no one on earth, he owes allegiance to a higher authority than that of King, Lords or Commons. We can conceive few more painful exhibitions than a man like Mr. Dyerell standing in his church with a black eye and reading St. Paul's words, to the effect that one who fills the Holy office should be "blameless, vigilant, sober, of good behaviour, not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre, but patient, not a brawler, nor covetous." Nor would it be strange if the Bishop of Hereford—not hitherto noted for great activity in his diocese—should give Mr. Dyerell to understand that even upon earth there is a power strong enough to reach him, and that any future black eye with which he may receive by brawling in his parish will be punished by temporary suspension from his ministerial titles and emoluments. —Telegraph.

The reports of the proceedings in the police courts day by day confirm the impression that criminal outrages of a daring character are on the increase, and that strong measures are necessary for the proper protection of life and property in the present state of the metropolis. Take, for example, the police cases in the morning's papers. A cabman in Westminster was attacked in the early morning by half a dozen men, who knocked him down and rifled his pockets. A tradesman carrying two parcels along a street in Bathurst green in the evening was pounced upon by a man, who suddenly dived into his watch and chain while a confederate knocked the victim into the gutter as he was pursuing the thief. One of the same gang is charged with an equally daring robbery committed on a gentleman near the Shore-ditch railway station. At two o'clock in the afternoon two men robbed a Gamp of his watch and chain in the open street at Tower-hill. A young man escorting a lady home from a party in South-west at twelve o'clock at night was assailed by a couple of ruffians, who took his watch and heat him severely. At Lambeth a garrotte robbery on a Froebman in New Kent road is reported. At Marylebone four men and a woman went into a grocer's shop, seized a jar of preserves, emptied the till, and united in beating and kicking the consable who interposed. One of this band had already had eighteen months' hard labour for assaulting a tradesman in his own shop, and taking 15s out of his apron pocket. When this case came on at the police court, an immense concourse of prostitutes and thieves thronged the court and its avenues, shouting and yelling in the most frightful manner, so that no respectable person could venture near the court. —Pall Mall Gazette.

GREAT FIRE IN GLASGOW.—The North British Daily Mail reports the occurrence on Thursday of the most disastrous fire which has happened in Glasgow for many years. It broke out about three o'clock in the morning in a building situated in Mitchell-street, occupied by Messrs. John McFarlane and Co., calenderers, and the flames extended very rapidly to all parts of the premises. The wind blowing from the east, and Mitchell street being one of the narrowest in the city, the flames not only caught the roof and the windows of the warehouses over the way, but the sparks fell in showers into Union-street. When the brigade had—after showering many tons of water upon the roof and windows—aced the warehouses out of danger, they stationed themselves on the roof and at the windows in question as points of vantage, and turned a number of hose upon the building opposite, as well as upon the warehouses of Messrs. Wylie and Lochhead. This section of the warehouse, consisting of four floors, contiguous to the building tenanted by Messrs. McFarlane and Co., and looking into Mitchell-street, also became a prey to the flames, the tenement and all its contents being completely destroyed. The diffrent floors were filled with goods which easily catch fire, such as furniture of cloths, matings, and linoleums. One apartment was also used as a dining-room for the employees of Messrs. Wylie and Lochhead. The flames were not arrested till most of the entire warehouse, which is one of the largest and finest in Scotland, was deluged with water, and the contents more or less destroyed. The loss of Messrs. Wylie and Lochhead has been roughly calculated at £50,000, and will be covered by insurance spread over the leading insurance companies in the city. It was not till after the flames had made such way in Mitchell street that it was discovered that the fire was pursuing its devastating work towards Buchanan-street. The buildings right to the east of the premises occupied by Messrs. McFarlane and Co., as well as their cottages, were destroyed. They were occupied by Murray and Son, publishers; Gardner optician; Rathuen and Grange, wholesale fancy goods merchants; Reikbott and Co. and Orinuous Davis, photographer. The loss of Messrs. Murray and Son is estimated at about £5,000, £2,000 of which is covered by insurance. The Mail estimates that the total damage caused by the fire will be considerably beyond £100,000.

It is deplorable to have to notice the fearful increase of homicide throughout the country lately. This past week there have been several very revolting cases. In one case a man knocked down his unhappy wife, knelt on her, and compressed her throat with his hands, till some of the vital organs burst and death ensued. In another instance a woman went deliberately to a bridge, stripped her illegitimate child naked and flung it into the river. In a third case, a girl had her dress, which she had prepared to go to the Foresters' fête in, spoiled by a child of some two years old which had been entrusted to her care. She seized the poor infant, took him to the water-side, and deliberately threw him in. Of course the child was drowned. In these cases we might add others, but the record is already sufficiently revolting; whilst to write of the particulars of other outrages of a kindred nature would not bear our pages. We will only add that the murderer of 'Irish Kitty,' the poor hawker of needles, thread, &c., who was found so brutally outraged and murdered in the neighborhood of Maidstone, has not yet been discovered.

A horrible accident lately occurred in England on the Bristol and Exeter Railroad. A young gentleman and his wife entered a compartment, in which there were no other passengers, and shortly after the train had started were roused by a crash of glass, and beheld the bloody face of a dead man, which had been violently forced through the plate glass of the window of the carriage, while his body was hanging outside. When the train stopped at the next station it was discovered that his guard had left his box, and standing on the top of the carriage, had been watching the gentleman and his wife; and that passing under a bridge, he had been struck by the side of the arch and crushed to death.

At Malvern, a young man named Burland fell through a window of the smoking-room of the hotel at which he was staying. He fell a distance of thirty-five feet into the area, fracturing his skull. Death resulted in about two hours.

A farmer's daughter in a Somersetshire village near Wiveliscombe lately sheared the whole of her father's flock, averaging from 23 to 25 per day. A movement against strikes has set in among workmen in England. They are beginning to see the folly of it.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW COAL BED IN NOTTS.—For some months past borings for coal have been carried on the estate of Sir Robert J. Clifton it being the impression of the baronet that the valuable mineral was to be found under his estate. It was the opinion of many geologists that coal could not be found in that neighborhood except at a great depth. They considered that it was cut off by what is called the Great Notts and Derbyshire Fault. On Friday last however, the borings proved successful, and a bed of coal quite five feet in thickness and of excellent quality was found 200 yards beneath the surface. There is also reason to believe there are beds of ironstone in this locality.

Wool from SOUTH AMERICA.—Australian wool will have to compete ere long with the wool grown on the of La Plata. The latter is inferior in quality to the Australian and Cape wool, but the quantity is enormous and is increasing at more than double the rate of progress made in Australia. Hitherto, on account of what is called a "burr," our manufacturers have rejected River Plata wool. Refused in England, it finds a market on the continent. A machine, invented and often made on England, is used by the Belgian manufacturers to take out the burr. They spin the wool to yarn, and then often send it to us to be worked up. —Manchester Times.

A CHILD KILLED BY A CAT.—An inquest was held at P-wler, respecting the death of a child, aged two years, named William Steele. Some days ago there was a fight between a cat and a dog, and the deceased boy near the cat bit him. The shock to the child was so great that he died about three days after. A verdict was returned to the effect that death had resulted from the bite of a cat, and the coroner, at the request of the jury, ordered the animal to be destroyed.

At Hockley, Worcestershire, last week, a young woman drowned her child, which was eighteen months old. She has been committed for trial by the coroner on the charge of murder.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—SUSSEX.—An order in council records a previous order which prevented the movements of sheep from any port or place in England to any port or place in Scotland. Licenses to hold cattle markets under the order of council, Nov. 1836, have been granted for Doncaster, Great Driffield, and Warrington.

METEORIC STONE.—A meteoric stone, weighing 29 lbs, has fallen in the parish of Almsley, near the town of Kington, Herefordshire, and scores of people are daily flocking to see it. It fell about midnight during a recent storm, penetrating the ground to the depth of 2 feet 4 inches. —Pall Mall Gazette.

The Manchester Board of Guardians has passed a resolution to pay £100 per annum to a Roman Catholic priest who has for many years discharged the duties of chaplain to their two workhouses.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF A PHRENT FROM STROKE.—We regret to state that a case of stroke occurred in this city on Wednesday last. The victim was, we learn, the Rev. J. Lonergan, of Buffalo, N. Y. The gentleman was seen to stagger as he walked along Franklin avenue, and shortly after he fell and was taken up by an officer in a state of insensibility and conveyed to the Sisters' Hospital, where every attention was paid him, but he soon expired. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict of died from congestion of the brain was returned. Deceased was some fifty years of age. —St. Louis Guardian.

At the Catholic Church of the Holy Family, in Chicago, on Sunday afternoon, there was a grand ceremony of blessing statues of our Savior, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Joseph. The auditorium, seating nearly 5,000 people was filled, and thousands had to remain on the outside. Pontifical vestments were celebrated by Bishop de St. Palais, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, of Vincennes, Indiana. —Catholic Telegraph.

The first Catholic convent in Western Massachusetts is being erected at Chicopee. —N. Y. Catholic.

The President issued his order removing General Sickles on Monday, and placing General E. R. S. Dundy in command of the Second Military District. The cause of the removal is the former's disregard of orders in relation to the process of United States Courts. General Grant is instructed to issue the necessary directions for the completion of the change.

The National Intelligencer of Washington states that all of President Johnson's Cabinet had placed their resignations at his disposal. It asserts that McCullough will probably be retained. The truth is no more than what has been frequently stated heretofore, that the members had signified their willingness to resign if the President demanded it, but no resignations had been tendered.

A special despatch from Leavenworth contains an official report of the recent fight on Republican river. Two companies of Kansas volunteers engaged. It is positively stated that the runner sent out by the Peace Commissioners had seen and communicated with the Indians engaged in the fight previous to its occurrence.

General Schofield has decided that the Virginia Poor laws shall be put in operation for the benefit of the vagrant negroes who are no longer supported by Freedmen's Bureau. They will be sent to the counties where they belong.

In consequence of the ill health of Gen. Thomas, the President has modified his recent order so that General Hancock is directed to assume command of the Fifth military district, General Sheridan being ordered first to proceed without delay to the Department of the Missouri for the purpose of relieving him.

General Sheridan telegraphs to Washington that the yellow fever has assumed an epidemic form in New Orleans. The number of deaths from the 19th to the 22nd, inclusive, was thirty-seven.

The Evansville, Indiana, Courier, of Saturday, says:—There is no use disguising the fact, there have been several cases of cholera in the city the past few days. There has not been a single death in the cleanly or respectable portion of the city. All the sickness is confined to negroes and crowded tenement houses, among people intemperate in diet and uncleanly.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, August 26.—An unknown man, aged about 23 years, a stevedore on canal boat "P. W. Lamoreaux," was murdered here last evening by J. J. Schoonmaker, a hand on the same boat. The murdered man shipped on board the boat at New York about twenty-five days ago but supposed to belong to Utica. Schoonmaker is under arrest.

New York, Aug. 27.—A fire this evening, at No. 108 Broadway, consumed property to the amount of \$40,000. A fireman was killed by falling from the roof of an adjoining building.

MICHIGAN CATTLE TRAGEDY.—The machine-shop and engine-house of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, at Lafayette, were burned on Saturday night. Four locomotives were destroyed. Loss, \$200,000.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Two suicides occurred since yesterday making twenty-seven since July 1st.

A movement is on foot in St. Louis against the bakers, with a view of inducing them to reduce the price of bread. Flour has fallen from twenty-five to forty per cent, but no corresponding reduction has taken place in the cost of bread.

OHIO, Aug. 27.—A destructive fire occurred at Greenbury to-night, consuming a coolen factory and other buildings. Loss, \$100,000.

A wife in Flint, Mich., was lately sold for a dollar, and the Globe of that place informs that the fair and comely woman is discounted \$55 below the price of a good cow.