

The Irish Times is enabled to state that the Queen has conveyed to the Lord Lieutenant her intention of paying a visit to, and staying some time in, Ireland next year.

A breach of promise of marriage case was tried at the Limerick Assizes, on the 13th ult., which created a good deal of interest. The plaintiff was Miss Winifred O'Brien, of Ballyvaughan, near Oola, national school teacher, and defendant Mr. Michael Leahy, jun., only son of a wealthy farmer, shopkeeper, and postmaster of Oola. Damages were laid at £1,000.

GREENOCK RAILWAY.—This line, which will connect Dundalk with the deep harbor of Greenock, will be commenced immediately, and it is stated that it will be completed in seventeen months. At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Irish North-Western Railway, held on Thursday, the company assembled to the terms of the agreement, and hopes were expressed that the traffic of the Irish North-Western Railway would be largely increased by having a daily sailing from Greenock to Holyhead.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A HUMAN BODY.—The Londonderry Sentinel relates the following singular discovery:—Last week two men were employed at turf-cutting in a bog in the townland of Leitrim, near Morville. They continued their work for some time, and at length their attention was aroused by the appearance of something that was buried about six feet from the surface of the earth. They dug carefully about the place, and, to their great astonishment, found the remains of a man. The form of a man was apparent, the clothes were filled with decayed matter and the skull, fingers, and hair were the only portions of the body which could be kept for examination. Even the head crumbled into dust after a short exposure to the air. The nails and clothes are, however, in an excellent state of preservation. The former are long, narrow, and neatly pared, showing that the person to whom they belonged must have occupied a good position in life; and the latter are said to be in accordance with the fashion of the 15th or 16th century. Instead of the back seam on the sleeves of the coat they were buttoned from the cuffs to the shoulders, and the waistcoat, which was of very fine quality was fringed with fur, portions of which were still preserved. There was a hole in the top of the cap, and the hands appeared as if they had been grasped tightly round the head, near which there was a large quantity of congealed blood. These circumstances would lead to the belief that the man was wounded in the skull and that in the agonies of death placed his hands on the spot where he received the injury. Immediately over the body there was a little bog mould, and on the top of this some large stones were placed.

THE REV. SIR CAVENDISH FOSTER AND HIS KILLARY TENANTRY.—On Wednesday last, in compliance with a cordial invitation from their landlord, thirty five of the Killary tenantry of the Rev. Sir Cavendish Foster dined at Glyde Court. They arrived on cars, and presented a most creditable appearance, showing that the motto of the landlord in dealing with them was 'Live and let live.' They were most warmly received by the Rev. Sir Cavendish Foster, Vere Foster, Esq., and Mr. Harvey Foster. They were taken ushered into a large apartment prepared for the occasion, where they sat down to a sumptuous dinner, which reflected great credit on Miss Foster and the other ladies under whose superintendence it was prepared. After dinner they were shown through the pleasure grounds and gardens, accompanied by the Rev. Sir Cavendish and Mr. Vere Foster. Having gone over these beautiful places, they returned to the dining-room for punch, coffee, &c., and in a short time glasses were filled; when the host rose, and proposed the health of his tenants, stating that to see them happy and prosperous was his dearest wish, and that nothing on his part would be wanting to make them comfortable. He expressed his regret that the Rev. Mr. Murphy could not attend, as he said he wished to mention to him that he was anxious to present a sum of money towards the Killary Chapel. The remarks of the Rev. Sir Cavendish were received with applause. After spending a very happy evening the party broke up at eight o'clock, cheering their respected landlord, as they departed, which was warmly acknowledged by Sir Cavendish and the other gentlemen, together with the ladies of the family, who waved their handkerchiefs, as the tenantry drove off towards their homes. The party were frequently cheered along the road; and thus a day was spent which will be long remembered by the Killary tenantry, of the Rev. Sir Cavendish Foster.—Dundalk Democrat.

THE RINGING.—We have said that the 'anniversary' did not pass over in perfect peace. Disturbances took place in Belfast on Tuesday, in the course of which some Catholic school-houses and several private residences were wrecked. At Newry on the same night an occurrence of a more serious character took place. A 'celebration' was being held by the Orangemen in their Orange Hall, outside which a considerable crowd had collected; some stones were thrown through the windows of the building, whereupon some of the parties inside raised one of ashes and fired a volley into the crowd. A man named Blake, a young lad named O'Hara, and a little child named Ellen Rafferty were seriously wounded by the discharge. At Lurgan a party of Orangemen, returning from a 'sham fight' which had been held in the neighborhood, got up a real fight in the streets of the town, wrecked some of the houses of the Catholic inhabitants, and inflicted such fearful injuries on a young boy named Trainor that he died a few hours afterwards. At Abagallon, early on Sunday morning, while the honest inhabitants of the locality were in their beds, a party of Orange miscreants assembled and fired several volleys through the windows of the Catholic chapel, and after leaving the place proceeded to the residence of the parish priest and fired some shots through the window of the room in which he was sleeping. Disturbances of a less serious character are reported from several other localities.—Dublin Nation.

The Cork Examiner of the 17th ult., says—Mr. J. Montgomery, of Killes, Mitchelstown, entertained his numerous tenantry at an excellent dinner on the 3rd inst. He, with his lady, and brothers Thomas and William were also present. Mr. Montgomery's tenants are happy and prosperous, having their lands at a very fair rent.

MELANCOLENT CATASTROPHE IN DUNDALK BAY.—We deeply regret to state that two men named M'Arde and Birney lost their lives, on Thursday evening last, whilst out in the bay fishing. It appears from inquiries we have made, that M'Arde, who was a pilot, went out to the bay in a boat to look out for vessels, and that he took two sailors with him, named Birney and Nancy. As is customary with pilots going out in this way, they commenced to fish, and whilst thus employed the boat was upset by a sudden squall, and its three occupants thrown into the water. Birney struggled for a minute to keep afloat, but as he could not swim he soon went out of sight and was drowned. M'Arde caught hold of a small water oak which had been in the boat, and strove to keep afloat, but after a desperate struggle for life, not being able to swim he too was drowned. Nancy was more fortunate. Being a good swimmer he struck out for the Rock Pier, and after a hard struggle reached it very much exhausted. In a short time after he was taken in a

boat to Gyles's Quay, where every attention was paid him, and he is now recovering. M'Arde and Birney lived in the Sandpit, near the Quays, and were married. The former has left a widow and five or six children to deplore his death, and the latter a widow and three children. When the sad intelligence was conveyed to their families the scenes witnessed were most affecting. The poor women and their children have found themselves in a moment bereft of those who provided for their wants, and made their homes cheerful. The boat in which the three men went out into the bay was, we are informed, an 11-shaped craft, and badly calculated to live in a sudden squall such as that which proved so fatal to M'Arde and Birney. Their bodies have not yet been found, but it is expected that they will be recovered, as they sank not very far from the shore.—Dundalk Democrat.

FATALITY OF YOUNG FISHERMEN.—Any one looking around him and observing how the 'young idea' of Ireland is directed, must feel greatly disappointed. We are a poor plundered people; our trade all but destroyed; our manufactures backward, and our general condition so depressed, and we might say in such a ruinous condition, that the young of both sexes—the wealth of the nation—are leaving us in thousands every week, believing that to stop in Ireland would be to have poverty and misery as their daily companions. In the midst of this cheerful picture one might imagine that young Irishmen would begin to think seriously on the degraded condition of their country, and resolve to use their energies and their talents to raise her up, and infuse new spirit and life into her commercial and manufacturing affairs. They seem to care little for the decay of the beautiful language of their fathers, and never ask to learn it. Indeed, if any one attempts to speak it in their presence, most of them give no reply but a laugh. They have lost their native parlance, but the loss does not cost them a pang. Trade may die out for all they care, and manufactures, they appear to think, are not worth a thought. And as for agriculture, it is a great bore, and fit only for antiquated people to engage in. We never hear of ten, twenty, or fifty of them assembling together to study these matters. They could not bear even the idea of an hour's reflection on questions so dull and stupid. They think them only fit for the minds of Englishmen or Scotchmen, those plodding people who manufacture our clothes, and turn out strawshaws, which give employment and bring comfort to the homes of millions. Fun, we regret to state, is the goal to which the ideas of young Irishmen tend in our time. Those having the means, and many who have not, employ most of their time in autumn, winter and spring, in following the hounds and attending coursing matches. That is the way they employ themselves, instead of devoting their talents to trade or manufactures, and keeping the people at home to enrich the country by their labors. We would ask the young men of Ireland to commence a new career. We should be ashamed to imitate the foolish Roman governor who indulged in music whilst the city was going to run around him. We have stern work before us, and we should leave fun aside, except on one or two days in the year, and use our energies for the improvement of our country. The rivalry should be in promoting commerce, manufactures and agriculture, and prizes should be given not to boat races, or running in sacks, but to those who employ the most hands and turn out the most work. Our rivers run idly to the sea, although they are competent to turn the machinery of the world. Our fields want draining that they may produce twice their present crops of corn. Our towns should not have one idle hand, for the idle hands produce no wealth; but if well employed, they enrich all around them. The people are the wealth of the nation.—Let our young men study to employ them, and giving up all their foolish amusements, exert their energies to make Ireland a rich and prosperous country.—Dundalk Democrat.

An extraordinary scene is reported to have occurred recently at Fethard, county of Wexford. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ely had been visiting their estates in that part of the country, and were present at some sports got up in their honor. All went pleasantly for a while, and the visitors surveyed the scene with evident enjoyment and received a hearty tribute of respect from the tenantry. After the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors, the people collected around them and cheered the Marchioness and the young nobleman who is soon to be their landlord with enthusiasm. Near the Marquis stood his agent, Mr. Hare, and Lord Ely, wishing that gentlemen should share in the popular demonstration, called for 'three cheers for Mr. Hare.' Unfortunately, it sprang a secret mine of discontent, and an explosion ensued which must have startled him: 'A voice in the crowd instantly shouted out "No, no—three groats for him;" and a priest coming forward to the astonished group, and confronting Mr. Hare exclaimed "Sir, I tell you to your beard you shall get no cheer. Your conduct as agent for this estate deserves reprobation, not applause. The curses and the blood of the poor people evicted from their dwellings in Kellick be upon your guilty soul." The rev. gentleman, in a tone of great excitement, charged Mr. Hare with having caused the death of some people who were evicted, and the crowd expressed their feelings by "groaning in a most dreadful manner." Mr. Hare made no reply and the Marchioness and Marquis seemed struck with astonishment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Westminster Gazette says:—We learn, on reliable authority, that the Marquis of Bute has promised the magnificent sum of £2000 to a Catholic library society which is about to be formed.

THE RITUALISTS AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Weekly Register learns from an 'authentic source' that some seven or eight Anglican clergymen have determined to proceed to Rome, in December next, for the purpose of attending the General Council, and obtaining from the assembled bishops an authoritative opinion respecting the validity or otherwise of their orders. Every endeavour will also be made to form a union between a large number of Anglicans and the Catholic Church. These gentlemen have already put themselves in communication with several of the authorities at Rome, and have met with every encouragement. They have determined to ask one of the English Catholic Bishops to be their spokesman before the Council.

INFANTICIDE IN ENGLAND.—This very serious subject was brought under the notice of the House of Commons on Wednesday Dr. Brewer, who inquired of the Home Secretary "if it had any information on which he could rely as to the large and still increasing number of infants who were alleged to be buried as stillborn, and whether it was the intention of the Government to render the registration of the burial of such children in all cases compulsory? The reply of the Home Secretary was to the effect that the information possessed by the Government on the subject was very defective, but that it formed an important part of an inquiry now taking place, which had been suggested by the Sanitary Commissioners.

THE EXODUS TO AMERICA.—Are we witnessing the beginning of an English exodus? Some prophets of evil have long foretold that some day our laborers would find the way the Irish peasantry found to prosperity and independence, and that when they did so an exodus would begin. Whatever be the explanation of the fact, the increase of emigration from Liverpool is becoming almost alarming. In a single week nearly 7,800 persons can find means to set out on a journey to the Western world, it is at least clear that a movement is in progress which needs no special government and to keep it going. But it is very doubtful whether this emigration touches the classes who are supposed to need it most. It is not the agricultural laborer, nor the hereditary pauper of the towns who is hurrying to Liverpool with his lac-

to the West. It is altogether another class. Probably most of the persons who crowded the ten steamers which left Liverpool last week were from the great cities and the manufacturing towns of England and Germany. Their emigration is the late result of the commercial panic. 'There is little to earn and many to keep' and the more energetic carriers are pushing to other markets with their labor. Probably so far as it has yet gone the movement is a beneficial one, but it will be beneficial just in proportion as it is spontaneous. It is a natural movement of the population which may be anxiously watched by patriotic statesmen, but should neither be encouraged nor checked. Many merchants and manufacturers are already alarmed by it; and though we see little in it to cause alarm, nothing which threatens us with an exodus of labor, we can well see that it would be infinitely to the advantage of the country to find some means of giving these enterprising spirits a career at home.—London News.

CATHOLIC PRISONERS.—When Mr. Maguire rose in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening to call attention to the inadequate provisions made for the religious teaching of Catholic prisoners in Metropolitan gaols there was a discreditable attempt made to extinguish the subject by counting out the House. The energy of Mr. Glyn prevailed however to bring in the requisite quorum of members while the House was being counted and the measure having thus been defeated a motion for certain returns was made by Mr. Maguire and seconded by Mr. Blake in speeches of great interest. The reply of Mr. Bruce was on the whole satisfactory, both as acknowledging the grievous misconduct of certain magistrates in the matter and as giving hope of the speediest and most energetic remedy which the Government may be able to devise. The Act of 1864, though it allows the prison authorities to appoint Catholic chaplains and to offer them remuneration out of rates does not compel this to be done even in circumstances of the greatest need; it was made a simply permissive act, as Mr. Bruce explained because the compulsory system in Ireland had led to the appointment and payment of Protestant chaplains to prisons in the absence of any Protestant prisoners and the Legislature wishing to guard against a like evil in the case of Catholic chaplains in England assumed that the authorities would appoint and pay a Catholic Chaplain under this permissive act in any case where any prisoners were Catholics. In this expectation the Government has been grievously disappointed and it is the metropolitan district which has supplied the greatest instances of this disregard of justice. While the Protestant chaplains are receiving more than £2,000 a year not one farthing is given to the Catholic priests who have to attend to between 600 and 700 prisoners. Mr. Maguire gave besides instances of the restrictions imposed by the justices even upon gratuitous ministrations of Catholic priests and stated that in many cases the Catholic prisoners had no teachers of their own creed and were not allowed to receive the charitable visits of Catholic externs. Mr. Bruce admitted that the right way to diminish crime amongst the Irish in England was to increase their number of priests; and we trust that our legislators will be led more and more to acknowledge that the true method of improving Catholics, whether in prison or out of prison is to place them more and more under the influence of the Church.

Mr. Thomas Lewis, master mariner and inn-keeper, at Seabam Harbour, has obtained a verdict with £300 damages, against the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company, for compensation for injuries sustained by his wife, who had fallen into a hole left unprotected on the company's property.

The Marquis of Westminster has sent £1000 to the British Colonial Emigration Fund. This will enable the committee to despatch to Canada from 200 to 250 emigrants before the end of the present month.

The damages sustained on account of the fire at the Goods Warehouse at Windsor Station amount to between £4,000 and £5,000.

A drunken quarrel between two men at Conisbrough having ended in a fight, one of them received a blow from which he died almost immediately. The coroner's inquest has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter.

After a dispute of eleven weeks, the Leeds Master Builders' Association, through their secretary, have communicated with the men, and withdrawn their demands respecting the formation of a board of arbitration for the settlement of disputes, payment by hour, &c. They are now willing to re-engage the men upon the old terms.

At the Worcester assizes lately, Fanny Oliver was sentenced to death for the murder of her husband.—The crime was prompted by a desire to resume her connection with an old lover, and was effected by the administration of arsenic.

A small boat, containing a pleasure party, was swamped on Thursday morning in crossing the Clyde from Port Galloway, and three men, three women, and two children were drowned.

On Saturday, a decently dressed man waited upon the tenants occupying some cottage property in Sheffield, and represented that the person who usually collected the rents had gone from home and would not be able to come on Monday. He requested to be paid the rents, and some, if not all the tenants complied. It was subsequently discovered that the man was an impostor.

A street preacher named Thompson was on Sunday preaching to a large crowd, and had just concluded his sermon with the word 'Amen,' when he staggered and fell to the ground dead. Death had arisen from heart disease, accelerated by effort of preaching to a great crowd during the intense heat.

A disastrous explosion occurred on Wednesday at the colliery of Messrs. Evans and Co., situated at Haydock, near St. Helen's. The explosion appears to have been one of great violence, and all within its immediate influence were instantly killed. The exact number of victims is not yet known, but upwards of 40 bodies have been already found. Sixty other miners have sustained more or less serious injuries. It is supposed an accumulation of gas was ignited by the firing of a shot.

ENGLISH MANNERS.—What an outcry there would be in England if the London correspondents of foreign papers depicted in faithful colors some of the social anomalies so visible in England at the present! We would not do more than allude to the particular French comedy to hear which a West End theatre is crowded to the very roof by the highest ladies of rank—unmarried as well as married—every night; nor need we particularize the young nobleman who (having all last season distinguished himself by driving about, on his drag in the park and in every public place in London, a well known French actress) was chosen as one of the Prince of Wales's travelling companions up the Nile. But there are two kinds of what the French would call 'destructions,' which seem to be growing popular amongst us, and which, to put the question in its mildest form, do us little credit. One of these is the presence of ladies at pigeon matches, about the most cruel of all modern sports, and being patronised as they are now at Hurlingham by numbers of the highest born women of the land. Another pleasant little sport that has been lately introduced amongst us and which seems to please all classes most wonderfully, is the hunting down of 'welters'—or rather of an unfortunate man against whom the cry of 'welters' may be raised—on our race-course or at regattas. At Ascott, the other day, an unfortunate wretch was accused of being a welter. He was hunted down, stripped of all his clothing, and all but murdered, hundreds of spectators, who could possibly know nothing as to whether the man was guilty or not, joining in hunting the unfortunate man down as they would a mad dog. At the Henley regatta the

same sport took place. An individual who may or may not have been a welter, had the cry raised against him; he was dragged to the river by several men, and all but drowned, more than a thousand persons looking on with every sign of approval. No, wild beast could have been more brutally treated, and not in the newly peopled region of the far Western States of America could there have been a more ruffianly exhibition of lynching. If the mob is to be allowed to take the law into its own hands in this way, who can say where or how it will end?—Weekly Register.

ORANGE OUTRAGE IN LIVERPOOL.—ATTACK UPON A CATHOLIC CHURCH.—On Monday evening, a party of roughs who had been attending the Orange demonstration opposite St. George's Hall gave another significant illustration of their hypocritical professions as lovers of peace, order, and good government. The 'best of books,' for which these blatant blackguards pretend so much reverence, enjoins us 'to do unto others as we wish that others should do unto us'; but how do the Orangemen obey this injunction? After the meeting on Monday night, from 60 to 100 of the roughs marched in procession along Barry street, up Warwick street and into Parliament fields. Here they picked up a number of stones, and then continued their march to Carlton Hill, the peaceable inhabitants of that usually quiet district being disturbed by Orange songs, shoutings against Popery, and other unseemly noises. On arriving at the chapel of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Chipping street, an attack was made upon that place of worship, and four of the large plate glass windows of the schoolroom attached to the chapel, valued at £3, were smashed by the stones thrown by the Orangemen. Great excitement was the consequence. The Irish Catholics, on hearing of the outrage, mustered in large numbers, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the Rev. Michael Donnelly, the priest, could restrain them from inflicting summary punishment upon the scoundrels who had attacked their church. It was nearly two o'clock in the morning before anything like order was restored in the neighborhood of Chipping street, and all day on Tuesday great excitement and uneasiness prevailed amongst the populace. What renders this outrage doubly annoying to the Irish is the fact that the church so wantonly attacked was built almost entirely by the contributions of the poor. It may be remarked that the conduct of our Catholic fellow-townsmen during the recent discussions on the Irish Church Bill has been most orderly. Although the Orange faction have used the most irritating language, and done a great many things calculated to cause a breach of the peace, fortunately no serious disturbance has taken place. This is mainly due to the influence the priests have exercised over their congregations.—During the last few Sundays the Catholic clergy have admonished their flocks to behave themselves in a peaceable manner, and abstain from anything likely to bring about a collision with the Orangemen. To the credit of the Catholics, the vast majority have acted upon this excellent advice, and have given the Orangemen a practical lesson in forbearance and good citizenship. The police authorities are alive to the importance of the occasion, and are determined, irrespective of party, to maintain at all hazards the peace of the town.

A RICH PLURALIST.—A weekly contemporary, who pays special attention to the testamentary dispositions of the wealthy, publishes this week an abstract of the will of a highly favored son of the Church. The late Venerable James Croft, M.A., Canon and Archdeacon of Canterbury, Rector of Cliffe at Ho and Saltwood-cum-Eythe, had married, we are told, a daughter of Archbishop Sutton. To this marriage we may assume the best of his church appointments were due. The rectory of Saltwood, which is valued at £784 per annum, is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and so also is that of Cliffe, valued at £1,297 per annum. The deceased gentleman had held the first of these benefices thirteen years, and the second seven years, when in 1825 he was made Archdeacon of Canterbury, with a canonry annexed valued at £1,000 a year, and he held all these preferments until his recent decease. The earthly rewards he received for his services to the Church may be thus stated:—

Table with 3 columns: Benefice, Value, and Total. Saltwood .. 56 x 714 .. £43,954; Cliffe .. 50 x 1,297 .. 64,850; Canonry .. 43 x 1,000 .. 43,000; Total £151,854.

We should be extremely sorry to affirm that this gentleman's services to the Church were overpaid by the foregoing sums, but if he did not get too much, it is certain that many men who are doing good work in the public eye are getting too little. Supposing that the Archdeacon could have made shift with £1,000 a year from the time that he accepted Saltwood, his earliest benefice, the surplus of £95,754 would have been available in his lifetime for rewarding other merits than his own.—Daily News.

UNITED STATES.

Rev. Father Bapst, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, has been appointed the first Provincial of the Jesuit Province of New York, which has just been formed.

Father De Smet, the venerable Indian Missionary, has returned to St. Louis, and occupies his old apartments at the College. He appears somewhat worn with the voyage, and the heat affects him very much, the charge from the cool air of Belgium, which place he left about a month ago, to our hot climate being sensitively appreciated. He complains also of a sore throat, but a few days rest may tend to recuperate his health and restore his wonted spirits. On the eve of his departure for this country, he accepted a special invitation to visit King Leopold at Brussels, and a pleasant interview was the result. Leopold is much interested in American affairs, inquiring particularly about the red men, and accepted a box of Indian curiosities.

On last Sunday, before an immense congregation, his Grace Archbishop McCloskey preached his valedictory sermon, prior to his departure for Europe, whither he sails on Saturday, for the purpose of being present at the Ecumenical Council, in Rome.—[Irish American.]

Died, in Springfield, Ill., on the 18th ult., the Rev. John O'Sullivan, pastor of that place, after a short illness. In the death of Father O'Sullivan, this society has lost its best member and most salutary adviser; the congregation, a pious, energetic, faithful pastor, ever laboring for the interests of his flock; religion, a pure and devoted minister; Ireland, a loving earnest patriot, and society, a genial, high-toned gentleman. The funeral, which took place on the 20th, was one of the largest ever seen in Springfield, and was one of the strongest evidences of the estimation in which Father O'Sullivan was held by his people.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross, are about to establish a convent of their order at the Hallowell school building, on Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Va., within a week or two. The Sisters will take charge of St. Mary's Academy.

A Party of seven Sisters of Charity came passengers from France, in the steamship Ville de Paris. They are said to be the first instalment of a hundred or more who have been sent for to aid the Catholic Missions in their now rapidly extending work along the line of the Pacific Railroad.

The Catholics of Louisville are educating not fewer than three thousand five hundred boys.

A Manchester, N. H., clergyman lately stated that the 7,000 Catholics in that city have for three years raised more money for religious purposes than the 20,000 Protestants that their church property was worth twice as much as that of the Protestants and their church attendance as large.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—On the afternoon of July 27th, Mrs. Rose Whelan, a lady of 100 years of age, died suddenly at 229 Sullivan street. It is believed that debility, consequent upon her unusually long life was the cause of death. She was a native of Ireland.

Seven sisters work their father's farm in Wright County, Minnesota. They raised and sold last year 1600 bushels of grain.

Marshal Barlow of New York seized eight gunboats sitting out at the dock-yards of Delaware and Co. They were intended for the Spanish service. Twenty two others at Greenpoint, L. I., and Myatic, Conn., were indicated as preparing to violate the neutrality laws and deputies were sent to seize them.

It is said that the negroes at the South are not pleased at the prospect of a great importation of Chinese laborers into the Southern States.

The New Englanders did not burn down any public building as the New Yorkers did, in publicly rejecting a telegraphic communication with Europe but the affair of the French cable was not without a startling incident. At the Roxbury celebration a Mr. Allen a prominent Massachusetts lawyer suddenly went crazy stabbed the officer who took charge of him and had to be sent to the insane Asylum. What makes the occurrence more remarkable is, that Allen is a citizen of Boston and has therefore survived many extraordinary performances including the late Peace Jubilee.

The Springfield Republican says the workmen at the east end of the Hoosac Tunnel have unexpectedly struck a vein of soft rock of the mica slat order, which is quiet easily dried and picked off without blasting. If this sort of rock extends for any considerable distance, the contractors the Messrs. Stanley, will be saved a great deal of money.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—Mr. J. S. Letford, of Carter County, Minn., while engaged in clearing up his farm in that county discovered in the centre of a maple tree he was cutting down, a pistol which must have been there at least one hundred years. The stock was gone, but he put the barrel of the weapon into a brush heap in order to burn the rust off, when it exploded into atoms, showing that it was loaded.

SAD ACCIDENT AT NEWARK.—The congregation of St. Joseph's Church of Newark made an excursion to Lorian Beach Grove on the steamer Sleepy Hollow on Wednesday last week under the auspices of the Emerald Guard. Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening the boat arrived at Nichol's dock near the Centre street depot. There was a great rush over the narrow gang plank. Several persons attempted to assist the passengers including William P. McGee. One woman in passing the latter, stumbled and fell into the water. Endeavoring to save herself she grasped Mr. McGee and he also fell. They were both drowned. The woman was Mrs. Mary Southern. Both bodies have been recovered.

THE INCREASING PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH.—The prospects ahead are bright for the South, and especially for New Orleans. From all quarters come words of good cheer, and it seems certain that the glad earth will yield a plentiful harvest. Men throughout the South are looking hopefully into the future, and seeing in the prospective harvest salvation from the clouds that have hung above them since the demon of war swept from them all save their hands. In many cases where the negro labour proved unreliable, the planters and their sons have performed all the manual labour, and have established the fact that they are dependent upon none but themselves. Generally, however, the negroes have evinced a disposition to work. It is now believed that inside of three weeks the first bale of cotton will be received at this port, and from all accounts the shipments will steadily increase from that time. Occasionally we hear a faint whisper of the worm, but no serious damage has yet occurred and we have cause to indulge the hope that this year it will not come to leave desolation and ruin in its path. Corn gives promise of a fine yield, most of our planters having learned wisdom by that thorough teacher, experience have planted more than a sufficiency for home consumption, beside raising all the meat they will require. Thus the South is pursuing steadily the path to prosperity.—New Orleans Picayune.

There was an exciting scene in Newark, New Jersey, on Saturday, the particulars of which are briefly as follows:—The young daughter of a wealthy but miserly French gentleman named Sedille had formed an attachment for a young man named Conover on Friday evening he called upon her as usual, and the conversation between them having apparently not been of the most lively description they both fell asleep in the same room. Early on Saturday morning Sedille was stirring and awakened both the young people. Miss had always been severely treated by her father, and justly fearing that he would suspect evil, directed her lover to go up stairs and hide himself in her room. The father, finding his daughter dressed and evidently just awake, accused her of criminality, and going up stairs found the young man. He then went down again and dragged his daughter up to her room, where he attacked both her and her lover with a dirk. Conover was strong and defended himself as well that Sedille was driven from the room. The latter returned with a loaded rifle, aimed at Conover and pulled the trigger, but the rifle misfired. Conover's father came in opportunely and secured Sedille, while the young pair escaped from the house. When her father had become somewhat calm, the girl returned to persuade him of her innocence. He attacked her with a razor, and she was only rescued by the fortunate arrival of the neighbours. On Sunday Sedille sent for his daughter and in her presence destroyed his will in which he had provided for the payment of \$20,000 to her upon his death. He has since attempted to take his own life, but was again prevented. He is said to be undoubtedly insane, the derangement having been caused by the injudicious sale of some property in New York for \$50,000 which afterwards rose rapidly in value.

WATERSPOUT ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—At about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, a waterspout formed on the lake between Racine and Kenosha, in the track taken by vessels bound Chicagoward. It made its appearance very suddenly and in a moment was lost to view. While it lasted the air was full of tremendous rushing, roaring noises dreadful to have to experience. The sight was gradually terrific. The bark Bulcher Boy was caught in it and narrowly escaped destruction, with her crew. Her being 'swoot out of her track' was all that saved her. As it was, she was shaken from stem to stern, and those on board being entirely unprepared by the suddenness of the occurrence were terrified beyond description. The foretopmast and topgallant mast of the bark, together with all her head-stays and jibs, were carried away in a twinkling. Her foremast head was also twisted off. A tug was sent to her assistance, and she was brought to Chicago.

TRAM HORSEM.—One of the most heroic deeds on record was performed on Saturday last by the firemen on the westward bound mail train over the Odgensburg and L. O. Railroad. As the train, under full headway, was approaching a crossing about a mile east of Malone, N. Y., the engineer discovered a child about two years old on the track. He at once sounded the whistle for 'down brakes' and reversed his engine. The mother of the child, on hearing the whistle, ran screaming towards the track to save it, but the fireman, W. Lavanway, seeing that she would be late, leaped from the locomotive, and running ahead of the train snatched the little one from the track just as the wheels were about to crush it. When the mother saw that her child was safe, she uttered one loud cry of joy and sank fainting to the ground.

The farms along the entire breadth of the valleys of the Colorado, Brazos and Gaudaloupe Rivers, in Texas, have been in trely swept away by the recent floods. The estimated damage on the Colorado alone is \$3,000,000.