

the artist. He wears a scarf, and bears a lily and a banner, on which the word 'Union' appears; but for all that it is no Union Jack. The cartoon is entitled, 'The Time to Unite,' and the following dialogue appears beneath:—'Johnston of the North to logue appears beneath.—'Don't you think friend, Member of the South.—'Don't you think friend, Member of the South should agree to resent this latest letter?—'Molloy.—'Aye; and all the rest, too.' The half-page pictures are well designed and well executed, and the letter press treats with wit, which, though often keenly satirical, is yet never ill-natured, though often keenly satirical, is yet never ill-natured, though often keenly satirical, is yet never ill-natured.

Lord Erne has sent to the representative body a contribution of 25,000 to the Sensionation Fund of the Irish Church, and promises an annual subscription amounting to two per cent, of his income. This is the largest offering yet made, with the exception of the donations of £12,000 each by Sir Arthur Guinness and his brother.

The Limerick Reporter calls attention to the 'Shylock' leases, by which the landlords are laying their plans to defeat the provisions of the Land Bill, and which would make one believe that the description given of Irish landlords, more than a century ago by the illustrious Protestant Bishop of Cloyne, viz.: 'Men of vulturine beaks, with bowels of iron, is as true to day, at least in some instances, as it was then when Berkeley wrote.

An important meeting of the Kanturk Laborers Club was held a few days ago to protest against the changes made in the Land Bill by the House of Lords. It was attended in large numbers by the members of the Farmers' Clubs of Munster. The Chairman opened the proceedings by a speech, in which he denounced the Land Bill as a 'course instead of a boon,' and said that indignation meetings should be held in Ireland, England and Scotland to frighten the House of Lords, and to compel the Government to introduce a Land Bill that, unlike the one now passing through Parliament, will really protect the farmer and benefit the laborer. Resolutions were unanimously passed, urging the necessity of building laborers' cottages, and calling upon the Government to take the matter in hand. But the most suggestive incident of the day's proceedings was the proposition of one speaker that the laborers of England and Ireland should combine against the present system of tyranny, fraud and misrepresentation.—Nation of July 29.

THE STRIKES IN THE SOUTH.—Rioting is no longer the order of the day in Cork, but it does not seem that the employees who 'struck' the week before last have, in all cases, come to terms with their employers; and, consequently, apprehensions are still entertained of a renewal of the disturbances of last week. Some employers have commenced to import hands to do the work which they were anxious should benefit the people of Cork. The agricultural laborers have caught the infection, and in several places in Cork and Kerry, they have commenced a movement against the employment of agricultural machinery. In Killarney a number of laborers seized some mowing machines belonging to a shop-keeper in the town who lets agricultural implements on hire, and a promise that the use of the machines would be discontinued after that day had to be given before they were given up. In Licarrol a similar movement was set on foot, and it is thought it will become pretty general throughout the South.

An accident of a most singular nature, says the 'Cork Examiner,' occurred on the afternoon of the 1st ult., on Albert Quay. A horse and gingle, driven rapidly in the direction of the Pass-gate Terrace, came in full collision with another horse drawing a Scotch car and moving with equal speed.—The results were as disastrous as they were unusual. A shaft of the gingle pierced the cart-horse through the chest to a considerable depth, a shaft of the common cart penetrating in like manner beneath the shoulder of the gingle-horse. Both animals stood transfixed for a moment and then fell, one of the shafts breaking and leaving its end in the wound. Both the poor animals died almost immediately, while the two vehicles were much damaged.

A Waterford correspondent, writing on the 6th ult., says:—At a meeting of the Waterford Guardians, held to-day, Major O'Gorman proposed, and Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse seconded the adoption of a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, praying for an inquiry into the management of the Royal Hibernian Military School, with a view of ascertaining whether proselytism exists there, and if so, praying such alterations in the charter, government, and staff of the school as will satisfy the Catholics of Ireland that the Catholic children of Catholic soldiers shall not be subject to a system of proselytism, which the guardians believe exists in the institution. The Protestant members present agreed, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

A branch office of the National Bank was opened in Scariff, county Clare on the 2nd ult., to the great gratification of the trades and members of the agricultural community of that district. The selection of suitable premises, and the opening arrangements, were carried out under the direction of Mr. E. Lloyd, the manager at Limerick.

A FORTY-SIXLING FAREWELL.—During the last fortnight the mail-bags received in Galway have been laden with anonymous letters of a most acceptable character. Each cover was addressed to some free burgess of the immaculate old town, and contained two-ponnd notes neatly folded in a blank sheet of paper. Some hundreds of such missives have been circulated through her Majesty's post-office, and the recipient, in most instances, is an elector of the borough, who, at the last election gave his valuable support to the Government candidates.—Glasgow Express.

The 'Munster News' says:—On Saturday, (July 2), the mortal remains of Michael Cahill, a pensioner from the East Indian Company's Service, were removed from the East Union Workhouse where he died, to their final resting place at Dysert, within a few miles of the town of Ennis. About seven months ago he was received into the Workhouse Hospital, when he at once surrendered to the Guardians a deposit receipt for £900, with £15 in cash. He then sent for the Rev. Robert Fitzgerald, O. C., and expressed a wish to arrange his temporal affairs, which was accordingly done with the aid of a solicitor. He left the residue of his means, after making some charitable bequests, to his next of kin, not naming any. Cahill never married and was about 88 years of age, 'Sic transit gloria mundi.'

IRELAND 130 YEARS AGO.—Under date of August 6, 1740, the Dublin 'News Letter' gives an account of Brennan's band of Kellymount freebooters, who infested Carlow and Tipperary Counties, to the number of twenty-five resolute men. In the month of July Brennan and his gang took away two valuable horses belonging to Mr. Patterson, who, with a number of his neighbours, well armed, rode off in pursuit, and came up with the captain and eight of his rascals at the Devil's Bit. Here, rather appropriately, Brennan and his men were seated at dinner, round some beef from a cow they had killed and cooked at a great turf fire, with enormous appetites, not having eaten anything to signify for three days. When they saw the pursuers, one of whom had a red coat, they separated, four galloping off with the captain, and making for the Shannon. This ruse they crossed in a boat, and found themselves in Galway. But the pursuers, guided by a number of Tipperary gentlemen, crossed also, and found the four bandits entrenched in a sand-pit, girdled with rocks and bushes, and in a condition to take steady aim at their assailants. A pause and a few random shots followed, and then Corporal O'way, of a militia regiment, a powerful fellow, six feet high, ran forward and hallooed to Brennan, daring him to come out and show himself. Brennan did so; shots were rapidly exchanged, and one of the robbers creeping out shot O'way through the head; when he fell, Brennan ran to seize his powder flask, but as he did so, got two bullets, one in the stomach, and

the other in the shoulder, which brought him to the ground. When night fell the pursuers ventured forward and took him prisoner. The three others fled in the darkness but were next day surrounded and taken in Mr. Annesley's demesne. Brennan was seized in Tipperary and confined in Clonmel jail, where he died of his wounds on the 28th of August. Ned Darcy was another of these Irish guerrillas who kept the gentry of the middle counties in hot water and in fear of their lives. A letter in the 'News Letter,' of the above year, says:—'Mr. Bushe, who came from Carlow three days ago, had 100 men to guard him, and Mr. Gore the same from Waterford, so by this you may see in what fear we travel this country.' At the Assizes at Waterford, nine men were left for execution at Kilkenny, half a dozen were hanged in September; and at Carlow, Darcy, one of the Kellymount gang, was tried, and found to be the man, and in ten minutes was taken from the dock and hanged, and his head fixed on the court house.

Mr. James Cassidy, horse dealer, Dublin, accidentally met his death on Saturday, whilst attending on professional business at the fair of Danboyne. It appears that the deceased gentleman was interested in the purchase of a well bred young horse, and while in the act of examining him as to age, soundness, etc., the animal got suddenly restive and reared and kicked, unfortunately striking Mr. Cassidy on the crown of the head, instantly prostrating him. The unfortunate man was immediately conveyed to a neighbouring house, and medical assistance procured. He remained in an unconscious state for a short time, but after the lapse of a few hours he died from the effects of the injuries received.

THE ORANGE AGITATION.—A meeting, at which 50,000 persons of both sexes attended was held on the Twelfth, on Oldpark Hill, near Lieburn, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of the Borne. A procession, headed by Mr. William Johnston, M. P., and extending some eight miles in length, arrived from Belfast shortly after two o'clock, when the chair was taken by Mr. Johnston, who, in an opening address deprecated the new 'Procession Bill' recently introduced by Mr. O'Connell, and which he urged, calling on the assembly to disregard its provisions should it ever be carried into law. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Cromelin Irwin, J. P., Mr. Thomas Reid, the Rev. T. Cosgrave, Mr. John Guy Ferguson, Governor of the Apprentice Boys of Derry (who promised that, notwithstanding the passing of the new act—should such occur—they would raise the crimson flag on the walls of Derry on the 12th of August next). Numerous other meetings of a similar character, and the aggregate attendance at which was enormous, were held throughout the North.—Nowhere was there any disturbance.—Express

THE AUTHORITIES IN BELFAST have taken the utmost precautions to preserve the peace. Up to the present everything is quiet, but the streets in the disturbed districts are crowded to excess with people. Some excitement, but generally good feeling, prevails.—Mounted police are patrolling the streets, and the constabulary are posted at every corner. The local magistrates are almost all out assisting in preserving order. It is expected everything will pass over quietly, but much depends on the events of the next hour. The only disturbance which occurred was a slight attempt at stone-throwing and a few simple assaults.

EXCITEMENT IN BELFAST.—BELFAST, Wednesday.—Great excitement prevailed here this evening. Crowds, numbering thousands, assembled in disturbed districts, and were with difficulty kept asunder by the police. At two points stones were thrown, and there was imminent danger of serious rioting, but the police succeeded in quelling any tendency to disturbance. Patrols of mounted constabulary out, and police posted at all corners where riot would be likely to ensue.—Crowds running about chattering and shouting, but up to this time no serious collision. It is thought the excitement will soon subside. The mayor and magistrates, with Town Commissioner Bailey, are out on duty.—Freeman.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT ENNYVALE—A MAN SHOT.—MONAGHAN, Wednesday Morning.—There was serious rioting yesterday evening at Ennyvale. The Orangemen were met by an adverse party, and some shots were exchanged, one of which took effect on the Orange party, one of whom, named M'Mahon, was shot through the breast. The wound is mortal; but he was not dead when my informant left. There are several parties arrested, more with the view of obtaining information, I believe, than from any complicity of theirs in the affair.—When these facts became known here last night, the excitement was intense. Thousands of conflicting rumors were afloat, and no one knew what to believe. Even now there are several versions of the affair current here, but I forbear giving them at present until I am properly acquainted with the whole details.—Correspondent of the Northern Star.

The Ulster Observer states that the authorities of Banbridge—the Town Commissioners—have shown a laudable desire to allay party feeling, and to that end have caused the insulting badge of a party to be removed from the statue of the great Arctic explorer, Captain Ouzier. Such conduct is worthy of imitation by other authorities boasting of a more divine mission than Town Commissioners, and it is to be hoped will not only be praised but practiced.

DRUMALOEON AGAIN—SEIZURE OF ARMS.—On Saturday last we informed our readers that an extensive seizure of arms—illegally held under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act—was effected, at Nabillah, the residence of John Copeland Jones, Esq., by Sub-Inspector Hayes, and a party of men from Butlersbridge station. We this day publish a letter from a respected correspondent, in which he informs us that no investigation has, as yet, taken place regarding the possession of so large a store of arms. A game license would not entirely warrant a holder to establish an armory, and we cannot understand why a different course of procedure from that adopted in the southern counties should be pursued by the authorities in this case. Drumaloeon is already notorious to be treated with special leniency by the Government, and we shall therefore expect, in common with the public, that if a breach of the law has been committed—which is pretty evident—the offenders should be visited with the penalty attachable to their offence.—Anglo Celt

GREAT BRITAIN.

James Forrest, John Fielding, John Pemberton, and Isaac Livesey, were charged on Wednesday with unlawfully causing a disturbance at St. Ann's Chapel, Blackburn, during divine service on Sunday last. The Rev. J. V. Meany said that last Sunday morning, during the half-past nine o'clock service, which was attended by a large number of his scholars and other friends, the four defendants came into the porch of the church, made a very great noise; interrupted the service; a great many of the congregation turned round, and were very much annoyed.—Robert Cook, the doorkeeper ran after the whole four of them and caught Forrest, who gave a wrong name and address to him, and to the constable who was called in. He had received a great deal of annoyance, and the doorkeeper a great deal of insult, from different parties in the town. He was sorry to take that painful step, but he did it as a caution to other boys, so that their places of worship might not be interrupted. Pemberton had given a truthful statement, and was wished him to be leniently dealt with.—Robert Cook, doorkeeper at St. Ann's, said about 9.40 on Sunday morning the defendants came into the porch and made a loud scream. The con-

gregation turned round. He chased the defendants along Paradise street, and caught Forrest.—The defendant Pemberton said that they were passing St. Ann's Catholic Chapel, on Sunday morning, when they heard the congregation singing. They stopped at the side of the door to listen, when Forrest and Fielding went into the porch and made a noise.—They all set off running, and Forrest was caught. He then went back to get Forrest off, and gave his name.—The Mayor said they must put a stop to that sort of thing, as Mr. Meany had been annoyed before. Forrest was fined 5s., and costs, Fielding and Livesey 2s. 6d., and Pemberton was let off with a caution.

The Bishopric of Southwark, in connection with the Roman Catholic Church, which became vacant some weeks since by the death of Dr. Grant, has not been filled up, but it is stated in quarters likely to be well informed that Dr. Grant's successor will be either Monsignor Capel or Dr. Herbert Vaughan. Both are the personal friends of Archbishop Manning.—Observer.

Owing to the death of the Marquis of Lathom, on Monday last, another Catholic Peer will be added to those who have seats in the House of Lords. The deceased Marquis is succeeded by his brother, Lord Schomberg Kerr, who became a Catholic some years ago.—Weekly Register.

CORPORATE LIBERALITY.—Some time ago we had the pleasure of notifying a gift of £3,000 from the Town Council of Manchester towards the funds of a projected Catholic Reformatory for that City. We are happy now to be able to chronicle a similar graceful act on the part of the Liverpool Corporation. It is intended to obtain on lease for 999 years six acres of land from Mr. Weld Blundell, of Ince Blundell, with sufficient land for agricultural purposes for 21 years. The buildings are to cost £4,500, and towards this sum the Liverpool Council are willing to grant five hundred pounds. We hope such examples as these set, in these matters, by the Corporations of Manchester and Liverpool, will find imitation elsewhere. We are doubt full, however, as to the wisdom of the choice of site for the Liverpool Reformatory. Liverpool boys cannot be easily converted into agricultural laborers. For this reason we should have preferred the locality of Bryn Moss, on Sir Robert Gerald's estate, where two iron works are about to be carried on, and where; consequently juvenile labour would have been in demand.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN.—We regret to have to record the premature decease of a nobleman who was closely connected with some of our principal Catholic families though not himself a Catholic. The Marquis of Lothian died on Monday, after a long period of ill health. He was born in 1822, and was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he took a very high degree in 1854. He leaves no issue, and is succeeded in his honours and estates by his brother, Lord Schomberg Kerr.

CATHOLIC NAVAL CHAPLAINS.—The Hampshire Telegraph of Wednesday, the 22nd June, informs us that the Admiralty contemplate reducing the number of Protestant chaplains at Portsmouth and Devonport to two at each port. We find from the Navy List that there are nine chaplains at present employed at Portsmouth and Gosport, as follows: viz.—In the Dock-Yard—One receiving special pay [see Navy Estimates, page 42], besides half pay, in addition with other allowances, and a Scripture-reader to assist him, to whom it is presumed Government gives an allowance; in the Royal Naval College—One with special pay and allowances. On board Ships in Harbour—"Duke of Wellington," "Asia," "Excellent," and "St. Vincent"—One each, and a Scripture-reader to assist, to whom it is presumed Government grants an allowance. In the Royal Marine Artillery, Royal Marine Division, and Haslar Hospital—One for each establishment, on full pay, and being of the Royal Navy entitled to half pay in addition and other allowances, and in each case a Scripture-reader to assist at a salary of £200 per annum. Thus there are in all nine chaplains appointed to watch over the spiritual welfare of the seamen of the Established Church, enjoying salaries amounting in all to at least 22,000 per annum. When we contrast with this liberal scale of remuneration that of the single Catholic priest, who has only £120 per annum, out of which he has to provide himself board, lodging, and every other necessary, and with no prospect of a retiring allowance or pension in the event of ill health or after long service, we are not struck by the equity of the arrangement. Let it be considered, in addition, that the priest ministers to the whole of the Catholic portion of the Navy as far as he is allowed to do so; for he is remembered he is not allowed to go on board any commissioned ship to seek any of his flock, unless he is specially requested so to do by the flock itself. He is not a commissioned officer, and is therefore recognized by no one in authority. He is merely tolerated to say Mass on Sundays on board a bulk in the harbour, whereas even the Scripture-readers have every facility allowed them to visit ships, and in some even to push themselves into the messes of seamen not belonging to the Established Church, to read and expound the Bible whether the men wish it or not. Is there no hope that Mr. Childers and the Board of Admiralty can be induced to look with a more favourable eye upon the status of the Catholic chaplain, and give him the position of a commissioned officer, increase his pay to the scale of the Protestant chaplain, and a retiring allowance in event of sickness or long service? Out of the amount saved by the announced reduction of the six Protestant chaplains, funds might easily be found for these essential reforms.—Tablet.

LONDON, July 21st.—A terrible explosion occurred in a colliery at Slansmeith, Wales, yesterday.—Nineteen persons were killed and many injured.

MR. SERJEANT KINGLAKE.—The 'Observer' announces the death of Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, the member for Rochester, which occurred on Saturday morning. By his death there occurs a vacancy in the recordship of Bristol, one of the most valuable of the provincial recordships.

EMBEZZLEMENT AT A CASHIER.—Thomas Brockett, a young man, cashier with the well-known and extensive ironmasters Messrs. Bell Brothers, was committed for trial by the Middleborough magistrates on Saturday, charged with embezzling £2,500, the moneys of his employers. The prisoner is of respectable connections in Gateshead. Without the knowledge of his employers he had been extensively engaged in betting transactions, and he had decamped to London, where he was apprehended.

JOE WELLS ON FIRE.—On the 14th July a fire was discovered in the extensive ice wells of Messrs. Layton, Brothers, confectioners to Her Majesty, whose premises are situated at the entrance of the Windsor terminus of the Great Western Railway. The straw which covers the ice had by some means become ignited, and, as serious consequences were feared, the services of the Windsor Volunteer Fire Brigade were sought. Within a few minutes the engine was on the spot, and water poured upon the burning mass. As a consequence, the vaults were soon filled with a dense smoke, and the suffocating atmosphere soon made itself felt upon those who had ventured into the place. A butcher first succumbed to the suffocating fumes, and was followed by Mr. Cantrell, jun. These were extinguished and revived, when immediately afterwards Mr. Snowden, a grocer, and member of the brigade, fell into the arms of Mr. Copeland, another volunteer. He was at once lifted out of the vault, but in an insensible condition. He was, however, recovered.

months' wages. His Honor gave her a verdict in full, as he held that the kitchen was not the proper place for dogs, and a servant had a perfect right to require all unclean animals to be removed.

REPEAL OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES' ACT.—In the reports of Parliamentary business in the Lords on Tuesday, almost buried in a heap of local Acts and the like, might be read the announcement that the Bill for the Repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles' Act of obnoxious memory was read a third time and passed. Thus quietly, and almost unobserved, does a great nation retreat from a position long felt to have been taken up in error and to be unavailing. The fact is gratifying, but as it is not a triumph over any person or party so neither does it lay Catholics under any obligations of gratitude to anybody. The simple fact is that to sweep away this relic of the causeless aggression of a past age is unavailing for many reasons, of which one may suffice.—The clocks striking the hour of 12 p. m. on the 31st of next December will sound the knell of the Irish Protestant Church Establishment, which will then have ceased, as such, to exist. Its prelates consequently will then become all that Cardinal Wiseman and his suffragans were called in 1851 mere intruders and interlopers; they might even be called by some persons in Ireland "the emissaries of a foreign Court" subject to the penalties of the Act if they continued to assume the territorial titles of their Sees. No doubt they would not be at the mercy of any common informer. It is not in the power of anyone except her Majesty's Attorney-General to set in motion the grim machinery of the Act. But in Ireland it falls within the limits of possibility that the Attorney-General might be a Catholic. We do not say that even were he so he would dream of troubling the repose of the disestablished Bishops. But the Act must be repealed if the mere contingency of so curious an instance of poetical justice is to be avoided. The Bill will pass the Commons as a matter of course; and it is, we should hope, no less a matter of course that the offensive words in the preamble, against which the Duke of Norfolk has so properly protested, will be struck out.—Tablet.

GREAT THUNDERSTORM IN LANCASHIRE.—On Saturday 5th ult., the northern and eastern divisions of Lancashire were visited with a most violent thunderstorm accompanied with a frightful fall of rain in the neighbourhood of Lancaster and Morecombe. The storm was very furious; but the most serious visitation was to the eastern section of the county, between Haslingden and Burnley. The guard of a train passing through the district when the storm was raging supplies the following particulars:—After leaving Accrington at 2.42 in the afternoon by the train for Sowerby-bridge rain began to fall and came down in torrents till we reached Towley, and on arriving there the road was inundated, and the water reached the foot-boards of the carriages. Between Towley and Portsmouth the adjoining fields were about two yards deep with water, and nearly every house in the immediate district was flooded. The valley from Portsmouth to Tomdrom was inundated, and it is feared that a bridge belonging to the line below the latter station will fall. The line was blocked in several places, and the traffic was suspended for several hours.

The Commons considered the Irish Land Bill as amended by the Lords. Mr. Disraeli invited Mr. Gladstone to state the view taken by the Government of the alterations made in the Upper House.—Thereupon the Premier said they could not assent to the change in the scale of damages for eviction, or in the terms of the lease by which the operation of this scale might be avoided. They reluctantly assented to the change in the clause relating to the building of laborers' cottages; but they dissented from the provision permitting the registration of improvements, and from the amendment to the clause which prescribed, what should be regarded as disturbance by the act of the landlord. Mr. Fortescue proposed to restore the original scale—maximum of compensation for the holdings up to £10 at seven years' rent. Mr. Disraeli took the sense of the House upon the subject, and that sense was immediately expressed in favor of Mr. Fortescue's motion by a majority of 91 (146 to 53). The proviso to enable a tenant to claim under a lower branch of the scale was restored, and the proposal that cottages should only be erected with the consent of the landlord, though warmly opposed by several Irish Members, was sanctioned. The proposed reduction of the term of lease, which should bear a claim under the scale of damages, from 31 to 21 years, was thrown out and the original term of 31 years was restored to the Bill. Several less important amendments were agreed to. Mr. Pim complained of the unsatisfactory state of the telegraphic communication between England and Ireland, and the Marquis of Hartington promised amendment for the future. Mr. Fortescue moved the rejection of Mr. W. Johnston's Party Processions Bill (Ireland), and at the same time announced, amid pretty general cheers, that the Government intend to withdraw their own Bill on the subject. Colonel Knox treated the impatient house to a short selection from Honneur, and the motion of the Chief Secretary was carried by 75 (121 to 46). The Clerical Disabilities Bill was passed and the other amendments to the Irish Land Bill were agreed to.

INFANT FARMING AT GREENWICH.—On Saturday, July 8th, Mr. O. J. Carttar, coroner, held a lengthy inquest at the Union public-house, East Greenwich, respecting the death of Annie Maria Reeve, an infant 18 days old. It appeared that the mother of the child, a widow, had been attended in her confinement by Mrs. Stevens, a midwife, and that on the day of the birth she sent for a woman named Harnett, who took the child away without seeing or knowing who the mother was, the agreement being that she was to be paid five shillings weekly for its keep. Three of these weekly payments had been made, and the child being taken ill on the previous Monday evening, a Poor Law Medical order was obtained, and the deceased was seen by Dr. Forsyth, who deposed to finding it much emaciated, the woman Harnett having been feeding it with milk and water, the milk being sour, and arrowroot and corn flour, the latter being altogether unsuitable. The deceased died on Thursday night. The mother of the child said she did not know the father, who had engaged a lodging at her house and left in a few days; and the woman Harnett, in answer to the coroner, admitted that she had before received a child in a similar manner from the midwife Stevens, and had succeeded in bringing it up. Dr. Forsyth said the result of the 'post mortem' examination showed that death arose from want of proper nourishment and care. The coroner, in his summing up to the jury, said he had made a strict inquiry into the present case because it had been represented that there was a system of baby farming carried on similar to that in the adjoining county of Surrey.—He did not think it right that Mrs. Stevens should combine with the duties of midwife those of providing wet or dry nurses for infants of mothers so confined, and had she been present at the inquiry he should have felt it his duty to censure her for such practices. There did not, however, in the present case, appear to be any blame attached to Harnett, who had sought medical aid as soon as the child was ill; but he would caution her against such a system of receiving charge of children at the birth without knowing something of the parents. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.—Times.

PARLIAMENT.—There are symptoms already that the session of Parliament is drawing to its close, in the accumulation of Bills, notices of questions, amendments, and orders of the day; also in the doubtful answer of Ministers, when asked to fix a day for some particular discussion. These things point to that annual 'massacre of the innocents' which has almost become an institution. What the particular victim may be it is not easy to say with certainty, but amongst those whose chance seems of the poorest we may name Lord Shaftesbury's Ecclesiastical Courts Bill; the Game Laws Amendment Bill; the Processions (Ireland) Bill; the Parliamentary Elections Bill; Sir O. Dike's motion for the abolition of the 'sinecure office of Lord Privy Seal'; a motion as to the Rochester gate of Richmond Park, and Mr. A. Johnston's measure for the cure of habitual drunkards.—Tablet.

TERRESTRIAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR CARLISLE.—Carlisle, July 8.—About 1 o'clock this morning a terrible accident happened to the midnight mail from Carlisle to the south. The train, one minute behind time, left Carlisle Citadel station at 12.48 a. m., consisting of an engine, tender, and 13 carriages. At St. Nicholas, about a third of a mile south of the station, there is a signal-box, placed near a point at which several lines of rail converge. Close to the signal-box, and on its south side, the main line of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway is crossed by a branch of the North-Eastern Railway, running from the Carlisle Canal station of the North British Railway to Hurray-bill, the goods station on the North-Eastern Railway. This branch line crosses the main line of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway from the north west to the south-east, at an angle of about 30 degrees. The south mail, having just left Carlisle station, was running at a speed of about ten or fifteen miles an hour. Just as half of the train had passed the crossing a goods train, consisting of 26 waggons, travelling from the Canal station at a rate of about ten miles an hour, ran into it with a fearful crash. Five persons were killed, and a large number more or less seriously injured. Five persons were killed, and a large number more or less seriously injured. Seven carriages of the passenger train were broken. The most serious damage was to a third class carriage in the middle of the mail train. It was completely destroyed, being dashed against a massive stone abutment at the end of a siding; it was broken into a thousand fragments, and five of the persons in it were killed. Mr. Lynch, an inspector of the Roman Catholic Schools in Glasgow, was thrown over the abutment and found dead. By his side was his wife, with her jaw broken, and their child, seven or eight years old, who was not much hurt. It was a most heart-rending scene. Mrs. Lynch was calling for water, before she could be brought to realize the sad truth. Near this group was Mr. Little, of Trevor square, London, lying with a severe scalp wound. Close behind him, his son, a lad whom he had been bringing home from school in Scotland, lay dead, unknown to his father. Beneath fragments of the roof of this third class carriage, upon the stone abutment, was found a heap of three dead bodies huddled together; they were all dressed in mourning. There was one gentleman and two ladies, apparently relatives. In the pocket of the gentleman was found a card with the name 'Mr. Patrick Watt, Paisley.' It is supposed to have been a commercial traveller. The ladies, who had neither money nor tickets in their pockets, were travelling with him. The five dead bodies were removed to the Citadel station and 22 of the wounded, taken to the County Hotel, Carlisle.

THE CROPS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—From Darlington we hear the rains that have fallen during the last fortnight in the north of England have much recovered the grain crops from the parching they got during the dry weather in the early part of June. Wheat is now in bloom and looking well, having everything in its favor as to weather; but all that cannot make thin crops into thick. Taking the crop generally, it is at present something like 25 per cent below crop average. Barley and oats have shot up in straw since the rain; previous to that they threatened to be extremely short in straw, which would have been a serious matter for the keepers of store cattle. New land hay, except on the west coast, has cut off the lightest crop we have had for years. So with the early-growing old land. Late-growing land may keep up a little. Peas and beans are very fair for the season. Potatoes are not to be complained of, although we cannot say more than that pastures on the west coast have been good all summer, having had abundant rain, but towards the east coast they are quite the contrary—grass extremely short and dry up to the time of late rains, since which they have improved; still, cattle have done fairly all along. The want of fat lambs shows they have received a short supply of milk during the dry weather. The clip of wool did not turn out quite as well as was expected. The worst feature of all is the turnip crop, which at present does not promise more than a quarter of a crop. Everything has been against the turnip; first, the dryness of the ground prevented the seed germinating with anything like regularity, and what did appear in the first instance were eaten by the fly, and had to be sown over again, and again shared the same fate.—Many instances are to be found of their being sown a third time, and coming up now, but not in one case in a thousand do turnips only coming up at this late period ever arrive at anything like a crop in the north of England, and they being the foundation of winter feeding, and only having half of the usual stock of new hay, and the old much exhausted, is not a cheering aspect for our cattle to commence next winter with.—Chamber of Agriculture Journal.

UNITED STATES.

On Sunday, July 17th, Rev. James H. O'Brien was ordained Deacon by Rt. Rev. Bishop Burgess, of Detroit, at the University of Notre Dame, Ind. On Monday he received the holy order of Priesthood from Rt. Rev. Bishop Luers, of Fort Wayne. Over forty priests were present and imposed hands on the young clergyman. The new priest will leave for Peru in a few days, and we heartily wish him success on the mission.

It is said the new census will show that Philadelphia has nearly quite a million of people.

Generals Sheridan and Forsyth sailed in the Scotia on Wednesday, 27th ult., for Europe, to observe the French and Prussian military operations.

Four hundred and two babies have been found in the basket crib of the New York Foundling Institution since its establishment, which is under the charge of the good Sisters of Charity. Twenty children have been taken in during one week. On one afternoon, about four o'clock, three mothers with babies in their arms arrived simultaneously at the Foundling House door. It was a touching spectacle to witness their tears and last embraces of the little unconscious sleepers, as they deposited them one after the other in the basket.—Pilot.

A man went into the railroad depot at Iowa city on Saturday night with revolver in hand, and, in the presence of five or six employees of the Company, broke open a trunk, took from it a quantity of valuable clothing, which he packed in a valise of his own, sat down, waited till daylight, and then went on his way. The witnesses were afraid of his revolver.—Two murders were committed in Boston, on Sunday night, 10th ult. An Italian named Luigi Gherardini, a print seller at the corner of Clark and North streets, was set upon by several other men of the same nationality, and pounded and shot till he was dead. The second victim was killed by a single blow of a man's fist. He was an Irish laborer named Carron William Langhlin, who lived at No. 26 Travers street, near Friend. About 9 o'clock he went out into the street and passed around the corner into Friend and crossed that street. There he was met by 4 or 5 men, with one of whom, Thomas O'Connor, he had been having some difficulty. A fist, backed by a powerful arm, struck Langhlin in the left cheek. It must have been a terrible blow for Langhlin was knocked over upon the pavement backwards, and there he lay dead, for his neck was broken by the fall.—Pilot.