opinions, came into collision recently on the road netween Eden and Ivy Lodge, within a couple of miles of Newry. It would appear that three Protestants, named Thomas Bell, William M'Mion and Robert Hamilton, employes of Mr. George Gray, of Eden, were on their way home on the evening named, expressions were bandled about, stones were thrown and the three persons first named were severely iojared.

331.74.14

Saccking Murder in Ireland .- A young farmer, named McCartby, lived with his family in the neighbourhood of Clonskilty. On Saturday night he got into an altercation with his sister. It apppears that for the last eighteen months he has been of weak mind. The dispute raised his fury to the highest pitch, and while in this state he seized a hatchet to attack his sister. She rushed from the house and escaped, but McCarthy instantly fell upon his mother and with a single stroke of the weapon killed her In his blind rage he mangled the body with reperted blows, until at length, becoming partially sensible of the atrocity of the deed he had perpetrated, he ran out and attempted to drown himself. His neigh-bors however, seized and held him till the arrival of the police, into whose custody he was delivered.

The Northern Star, of Belfast, is crowded with reports of outrages committed with impunity by the Orangemen on their Catholic neighbors. The July anniversary was celebrated this year with more than the usual insolence, lawlessness, and folly, and in the judicial investigation that, the Star declar s it finds displayed 'the spirit which prompted the occurrences they are intended to repress Partizen-ship is glaring on the bench, and the 'j.' ges' have not hesitated to declare that they were bound by ties of brotherhood' to those who stood before them in the position of culprits. The aggressors have been overlooked, and the victims alone pounced upon' The Star is forced to declare further: 'We cannot resist the conviction that the government of the country and its officers are on one side.'

MELANOROLY AND FATAL OGGUBANCE. - When the regatta terminated in Carrick-on-suir, Mr. George Malcomson's beautiful yacht, on board of which were a numerous and fachionable party, hoisted anchor and proceeded to steam down the river During the day, and after the yacht had passed up, it appears a ship had come and dropped anchor at Fiddown, and her hawser extended for some distance under the water across the bridge. As the yacht when returning was going fast, the ships rope cut across her cut-water, slipped up and swept the deck npon which several ladies and gentlemen were seated, knocking them over and injuring them seriously. Before the impetous of the boat could be checked the hawser came in contact with the funnel, which fell, crushing Michael Roberts, Esq., of Waterford to instant death. Malcomson who had two of his ribs fractured, was knocked overboard, as were also two of the ladies who had been seated on deck One young lady escaped death by being thrown forward and down in the engine room. Fortunately when Mr. Malcomson and the ladies were swept into the water, there were some boats in immediate at tendance, and they were speedily rescued. It is needles to add that the melancholy occurance has cast quite a gloom over Waterford, where Mr. Roberts, we understand, was highly respected by the people, and warmly esteemed by very many personal friends. An inquest was held on the body this evening, but the verdict of the jury had not reached us up to the hour of going to press. We are glad to learn that the injuries sustained by the others of Mr. Malcomson's party were not of a dangerous character, and that to day all were progressing favorably to convalescence. - [Tipperary Free

THE MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT HEAR FIDDOWN .-Carric-on-Suir, Tuesday. - On this day an inquest was to have been held on the body of Michael Roberts, Eeq. who was killed on Monday when returning from the regatta here in Mr George Malcomson's steam pleasure yacht Coquet, by the funnel falling on him. The inquest was adjourned untill to-morrow, when the jury will view the body, after which it will be conveyed by special train to Waterford. A most searching investigation into the cause of the accident will take place.

SIR JOHN GRAY AND THE ELECTORS OF KILERNNY .-We perceive by our valued cotemporary, the Kilkenny Journal, that the good men and true of that ancient city are already making preparations to secure the triumphant return of Sir John Gray at the coming general election. It is cheering to find the leading citizens engaged in this work earnestly and unitedly, and that with them are associated the venerated bishop and clergy—all having the same end in view-to secure the service of one of the ablest representatives Irelan! has sent to the House of Commons for many years. It is quite unnecessary to mention here the importance to the country of hav ing Sir John Gray in Parliament; he has by personal exertion and at great expense placed the question in a position which it was deemed impossible it could occupy for years to come, and to the energy and perseverance he exhibited during its progress through the house may be attributed the success it has acquired. But the battle must be fought over again in the new Parliament, when the cause of religious equality will, as vigorously as before, be maintained by the member for Kilkenny. There were some rumous of an opposition to Sir John Gray; but they become valueless, indeed, when it is known that he is ardently supported by the bishop, the clergy, the Corporation, the first cit'zens, and the patriotic people of the City of the Confederation .- [Tipperary

At the Cork Assizes on Tuesday one of the most extraordinary decisions we have ever heard of was arrived at, through the intervention of an ultra-loyal judge and a complaisant jury. Mr Dillon, an extensive agent and bill-poster, well known in Dublin, brought an action for breach of contract under the following circumstances:-Mr. Dillon made ar rangements with Mr. George Francis Train, by which that gentleman was to ideliver a couple of lectures in the city of Cork, and, for the purposes of Mr. Train's lectures, he engaged the Protestant Hall from Captain Tooker, the secretary of the hall. He paid the price demanded for two nights' use of the hall, received a receipt for the amount from Captain Tooker, and expended a considerable sum of money in announcing Mr. Train's lectures. This was on the 6th of May. On the next day Captain Tooker learned that it was Mr. Train who was to lecture in the hall. The Captain is a magistrate-a Tory of the bluest hue-and it may be naturally supposed that he is not over-partial to the doctrines enunciated by Mr. Train. But he made no objection. He allowed Mr. Dillon to go on increasing his expenses until the 11th of May-five days after the taking of the ball, and one day prior to that announced for Mr. Train's first lecture—when he coolly wrote to Mr. Dillon, telling him, for the first time, that he could not have the hall, and without offering to recoup him for the expenses he had incurred. One would think that Mr. Dillon should not suffer by Captain Tucker's culpable negligence-in the first place in making a contract without inquiring who was to lecture in the hall, and in the next place in not objecting as soon as he discovered that Mr Train was to be the lecturer. There is not a shadow of defence, legal or moral, for Captain Tooker's conduct, and Mr. Dillon should have recovered substantial damages. But both judge and jury treated these considerations with sublime contempt. Captain Tooker's defence to the action was that Mr. Train's lectures in other places were 'seditious,' and that, therefore he could not, consistently with his duty tet him have the ball. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, before | from the tactics of mr. District is and not waste their st which last, notwithstanding of Kensington Palace. Fifty years ago, that is, we hopeless undertaking N. Y. Tablet. Whom the case was tried, went out of his way to at-

from this country'—that he was 'an unscrupu'ous and vote that black is white, that odd is even, that his lectures were 'seditious,' and right is wrong. It has been whirled out of its wits drinciples of the 'Alliance' I need not delate: what 'weak, unconnected, trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the second trasby not say one word relative to Captain Tooker's breach of contract or Mr. Dillon's pecuniary loss in consewhen they met a number of persons of the Roman quence of it—a not very seemly charge, considering Catholic faith, among the latter being John Torley that Mr. Train has an action pending against his and John Magee. Some angry words passed, party lordship's brothers. The charge, however did its expressions were bandied about, stones were thrown work. The jury unhesitatingly returned a verdict for the defendant-a verdict which, as the 'Oork Examiner' says, is 'calculated to introduce a dangerous element of uncertainty into law, by leaving it free to a man to make a contract to-day, break it in week, suffer the other party to lose by it, and in so doing to obtain the sulogiums of a solemn beach of justice.' For the future, the defendant in a civil action need only accuse his opponent of 'sedition' to secure the sympathy of a judge and the verdict of a jury. One significant fact was elicited during the hearing of the action. A reporter, named Thompson, deposed to having taken notes of Mr. Train's Dublin lectures and also of the trial of Meesrs. Pigott and Sullivan, although not engaged on the staff of any paper. At first, he vehemently denied that be had been employed by the authorities to take notes of the lectures, but he subsequently confessed that a 'Mr.' Hill had engaged bim. This 'Mr.' Hill is the worthy individual who brought such credit on an honourable profession, and acquired such envisble notoristy for himself, in connection with the prosecution of those who took part in the Dublin procession in honor of the Manchester martyrs. Mr. Thompson awore that he did not 'know' that 'Mr.' Hill was a Government reporter, and that he 'did not think he was; but he finally admitted that Mr. Hill was reporting Government cases' at the time he em ployed him! Mr Thompson is worthy of 'Mr.' Hill. May they be happy together, and usef it to the Castle. But it is evident that much as the Government affect to despise Mr. Train, they kept a en ro watch on his movements, and engaged special reporters to report his lectures.

Cuptain Dorrien, of the 10th Hussars, followed the 9th Lancers' pack, in the neighborhood of Ballincollig, on the 21st of last March. In the enjoyment of his sport the captain dashed over a crop of young vetches belonging to a farmer named Murphy, quite disregarding the warnings and remonstrances of the owner. The sturdy peasant, however, seized the captains horse, and, bring him to a stand still, complained of the treepass, to which Captain Dorrien gallantly replied 'You and your vetches be damned!' Murphy, persisting in his insolent interference, the captain first strove to ride 5im down, and failing in that, beat him severely over the head with the butt end of his whip until the man was com-pelled to relinquish his hold, whereupon Capt Dorrien triumphantly resumed the chase. For this gross assault, as well as for the trespass, the gallant officer refused to make any compensation whatever, and even in court maintained, through his counsel, that while it was his pleasure to hunt, the peasantry were bound to submit to any amount of rough riding. Happily a judge and jury though: otherwise, and the captain was compelled to pay £170 damages for the exciting pastime of killing a for and half killing a peasant .- Cork Examiner.

At the meeting of the Cork Corporation Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan moved a resolution, de laring that the time has now come for the extension of Royal clemency to the various prisoners incarcerated for political offences in this country. An almost unanimous expression of opinion in favor of the motion was elicited but there not being a sufficient number of members present to form a quorum, it could not be entertained. Mr. O'Sullivan has given notice of his intention to bring forward the motion at the next meeting .- Ibid.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 21. - A train of cars from Holyhead containing passengers and mails from Ireland, which was proceeding toward Liverpool at the usual rate of speed, met with a sad accident to-day, at the little town of Abergile, in the county of Denbigh. A long train of loaded petroleum trucks had just been switched off on the siding to make way for the Irish mail, but the switchman had neglected to replace the switch, and a dreadful collision was the consequence. Seven persons, all passengers in the Irish mail train. were killed outright, and many others hadly injured.
The care in both trains were reduced to a shapeless mass. The concussion produced an explosion of the petroleum, which enveloped both trains in flames. Before the flames could be subdued, eighteen persons had been literally burnt to astes

The three new Judges to be appointed under the Bribery Prevention Act will, it is stated, be Sir W Brett Solicitor General; Mr Pickering, Q C; and Mr. Huddleston, Q C.

It is proposed in England to consecrate a bishop of the army instead of a chaplain general. He would have episcopal power wherever the army might be stationed where there is no bishop.

During the second quarter of the present year the population of the United Kingdom increased by 125.228, but this number should be diminished by 53,136, the number of emigrants during that period.

The London Times of the 10th of August reports a list of defaulters in the payment of poor rates, as a qualification of Parliamentary voting under the Reform act, has been made up for Glasgow, and, although non-official, the returns are believed on the whole to be quite accurate. From this list it appears that in the four parishes into which the city is divided for the administration of the Poor law there are in all 23,245 householders who have not paid their poor rates up to August 1. the last day allowed under the act. Of this number nearly 5,000 have been exempted from payment on the ground of poverty, so that something over 18,000 are schal defaulters. It was expected that the new constitu ency would have amounted to about 70 000 but this number is now reduced, beyond remedy this election. to nearly 47,000, and may be reduced still further by householders under £10 who have changed their residences within the past twelve months failing to notify to the civil assessor the locality of their dwallings previous to Whit Sunday last, and persons having left the city altogether. It is worthy of notice that within the past two or three weeks not forty persons in all Glasgow have voluntarily paid their arrears of poor rates so as to entitle them to a vote.

Superstition in Aberduenshire. - Some excitment was caused a short time ago among the most credulous of the people of the village of Grantown, Aberdeenshire, by the preaching and prophesying of a local celebrity, who declared that Friday the 17th July was to be Grantown's last day, and that all its inhabitants were then to be nierly destroyed, with the single exception of the prophet himself, who was to live for ever. Several old females, as well as many young people, went through the town weeping and wailing for the doom that was so speedily to overtake them. The prophet was going amongst the crowd comforting them and telling them that they had no sins. The short space of two hours was the time givne when the destruction would begin, and not a single individual was to escape the universal doom. A mob collected at the prophet's door and surrounded the hence, but the police succeed in dispersing it without doing any harm to the seer's person or property. Eventually, when the seer saw that his predictions were not fulfilled at the appointed time, he stated to the excited multitude that he had prayed for their safety, and in consequence their anihilation was postponed till a future period-[Inverness Courier.

The revolt of what is respectable in conservatism

A number of persons, of conflicting religious tack Mr. Train, saying that he only wished he was man has been educated out of its natural perceptions; all the praise bestowed upon it, is very frothy and burnt the same amount of light from them, as we forced to go through, and scarcely knows whether it stands on its head or its heels. But even Mr. Disraeli's arts of mystification are not endless; and a time of office at 7, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, for the year eyes of the voluntarily blind; the glamour will lose its power; the illusion will cause. There are in the conservative party a few men of sense, sobriety and honor, who have viewed the strange practices of their tituler teacher with anger, and the credulous faith of his followers with pity and shame, Of course they have shared the fate which a small minority of sane men might expect in a world of lunatics. They have been set down as beside themselves, as devoured by envy and personal pique and as deserving only political outlawry. The few who will not join the conservative perty in its triumphal march over the brink of a precipice are regarded with contemptuous aversion by the heroes who, with banners fiving and trumpets blowing, are rushing on to self-annihilation The nobler beasts of the field, obediently following the leadership of the fox in an expedition against henroosts, would form as close a parallel as can be suggested to the docile support given by respectable peers and country gentlemen to Mr. Disraeli's assault aron the places of the whigs. The speeches of Lord Salisbury Lord Carnarvon and General Peel have given expression to the moral disgust which the conduct of the conservative leaders has excited among men who are not able at the word of command to brow aside the hereditary principles of their party, their Individual convictions and their personal selfrespect.-[London News, August 11.

> A CLERGYMAN'S FROPHECY OF CIVIL WAR -During the recent Itish Church discussion at Ossett, in which the Rev. C Williams of Southampton, advocated the expediency of disestablishment, and the Rev. W. R. Bowditch, of Wakefield opposed him, the latter is reported to have said that if the property were stolen from the church, there were authorities who believed there would be civil war. Talking recently with a friend in London, he had been told that if ever that m a ure should take place, a civil war was as cer tain as that he and his informant were talking together. Other people's information agreed with this. When Mr. Williams rose to reply, he said that in the same of the English common wealth, in the name of English liberty, as a subject of our beloved Queen, he denounced the shameful disloyalty of English churchmen. Had it come to this, that those who were connected with and interested in the Irish establishment could be loyal only so long as they held in their hand the b-ibe? Out upon such lovalty! Nonconformists had learnt another lessson in another school. The forefathers had been harassed; their ancestors had been driver from the land. They had been under proscription; deprived for years of taking part in any corporation, and kept out of Parliament but they had been loyal through it all. Yet here were churchmen who were not to be deprived of their corporate privileges; who were still to be members of Parliament, her Majesty's Ministers, and the judges of the land, - who, when they simply talked of their church being made a voluntary church, spoke of civil war. He did feel indignant that men who had fed at the Queen's table could talk of rebellion. Every sentence of this reply was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

It may probably be thought the duty of the whole buman race on the continent of Europe to express lively satisfaction at the speech which the Emperor Napoleon has made to the Mayor of Troyes. The 'Moniteur' publishes it, it has been or will be copied into every newspaper in Europe, it will be discussed at legations, in clubs, in cates and each man will call his neighbour's attention to the 'prace ful declaration of the great sovereign. That France, tranquil and dignified, should condescend to abstain from an enslaught on her neighbors is locked upon by a large class of Frenchmen as an act of forbearance which it is the duty of foreigners reverently to appreciate. This feeling in the French people and the seeming acquiescence of continental Europe in it is of bad augury for the world, since it shows that the sense of right is not strong enough to control the policy of these great military powers. It still remains part of the received code of political morals that war is a legitimate policy for a State and that a sovereign may fairly choose between a warlike and a peaceful career according as the one or the other is more edvantegeous to b more congenial to the theories which he has established in his own mind. In fact the public opinion seems to allow to the Emperor Napoleon a greater latitude than he bimself claims. So far as we can learn from his own declaration and from his public acts he has no wish to engage in aggressive war. It is nine years since he went to Italy, and though during this long period a determination to find auother enemy has been attributed to him, he has as yet kept the peace in Europe. The European public, however, almost encourage a different policy By treating a war between France and Prussia as a very likely thing and, indeed as the inevitable result of the proximity of two such full charged thunderclouds, they do their best to realize their own suspicions and to verify their own predictions. We all know that such a war would be without any real provocation on the part of Germany and the result only of national jealousy in France Let us, then, rather assume that the intention to make war is not to be attributed to any enlightened prince or to any high minded people. Let us take the speech at Troyes, reproduced officially as it has been in the Moniteur,' as an authoritative reply to warlike rumors, and then say that it is what we have right to expect from the responsible ruler of a great nation. - [Times, Aug 13.

NEW PROCESS FOR SAVING SEWAGE. - Mr. G. Sillar is reported to have discovered a process which will make the sewage of towns invaluable as manare .-He or his partner Mr. Wigner, an analytical chemist, bad been studying Leviticus, and came to the conclusion that the ashes of a heifer - i.e., animal charcoal-and blood poured out upon the ground-ie. blood and clay all mixed together with some ingredients not specified — would make an admirable purifier. The experiment was tried at Tottenham, where 36 000 gallone of sewage were purified in twenty minutes and the solid residuum was found to be worth twice the cost of the experiment. From another experiment at Leicester it is calculated that the sewage of that town would yield £160 a day, at an outlay of £17 3s. If Mr. Sillar succeeds, he will have turned his Biblical researches to the public benefit at last. If we mistake not, his last deduction from Leviticus was that paying or receiving interest was sinful, -an opinion which the success of a great patent tends rapidly to modify.

## To the Editor of The Times.

Sir,-The 'Protestant Alliance' made some little noise in the world in its day, but one hears very little respecting it now. Perhaps we may say of it as of many other things - Ichabod, its glory has Whether the tangible results produced by the 'Alliance,' fully warranted the noise which it made is matter of opinion. I have never heard that the 'Alliance,' has founded and still maintains any charitable institution whatever. It does not feed the hungary or clothe the naked, or minister to the sick, or cherish and protect orphans. It does not-so far, at least as I can learn -employ its income to diminish the equalid wretchedness and the vice which we see everywhere around us. All this is palpable work which one coult appreciate. We could bring the ' Alliance' at once to book, and test. its value by its results if its work was of the kind which I have described. But you cannot test the worth of a society which in return for your money from the tactics of Mr. Disraeli is only a question of gives you tracts and platform talk, and even 'impas-

tention of the public, and even of the subscribers, to the 'Alliance,' to the balance sheet issued from the awakening will arrive. The scales will fall from the ending the 30th of April, 1867. Thave stated that in my opinion the balance sheets of the society for the Due Observance of the Lord's Day, and of the Protestant Association, are not satisfactory; but of the 'Alliance' appears to me to be less so. The income derived during the year was as follows:-Subscriptions, £860. 10s. 7d; donations, £68 123.; sale of publication, £14 43. 11d.; contributions from alliances, £74. 17s. 5d.; and special contributions, £195. 53; thus making a total of 1. £213 93 11d. On the other hand, let us view the stems of the actual 'working expenses,' as distinct from any grants or gifts bestowed by the, 'Alliance.' They are as follows: -Salaries to 'secretaries.' £362. 103.; clerks, £119. 16s.; the bousekeeper and rent, £62 office expenses coals, &c., £14 123, 10d.; news papers and advertisements, £60. 14:; postage home, colonial, and foreign £241.6s. 5d.; books and Parliamentry papers. £11 8s. 2d,; stationary, £7 53 81. (judying by this last item, the actual correspondence must be very limited); travelling secretary's expenses, &c., £21 17s.; collector's poundage, £2.1s. 1d. thus making a total of £903 11s. 2d. on actual working expenses, being no less than 74 per cent, on the income mused. but we may fairly campare this sum total for working expenses with the tangible grants, gifts &c , whether of tracts, books, or otherwise bestowed by the 'Alliance.' I shall suppose the sum paid to the printer to be so much given away to the public in the form of publications ; this was 2451. 13s. 61. ; the 'Protestant prizes' to Cheltenham (whatever these may mean) amounting to 1501. (Cheltenbam seems to be peculiarly favoured); transfered to the 'Martyr's Memoria account' 851. These are all the grants of the society which I can discover, and they mount to 490l. 13s. 6d. as compared with 903l. 11s. 2d 'working expenses.' The rest of what the subscribers received for their money must I supose have been addresses or lectures, or, as we say, 'talk.' As the stationery cost only 71 53- 8d. not much correspondence could have been given, It is very startling to oberve that the postage, home, colonial, and foreign, cast nearly as much as the whole of the printing, the former being 2411. 63. 5d, as I conclude from the wording of the balance sheet, the latter, 3451 13s 5d. As to the necessity or otherwise of the existence of a Protestant alliance I say nothing, but I do assert that its balance-sheet needs explanation; this expenditure to be defended. I observe that the auditor whose signature is attached to the balancesheet is a member of the managing committee, and does not appear to be an independent professional accountant who is paid for his services I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

> PS. -Since reading the second letter of the treasurer of the Society for the due Observance of the Lord's Day I have divided the amount of the printer's bill-viz, £149. 19s 6d.-by the number of publications given away by that society-viz., 33,000—and find that each publication cost little more than one penny.

It is difficult to understand how it can be believed that the existence of the Irish Establishment is anything but a source of weakness to the English Church Let us weigh a fact in history which is not without its bearing. The Episcopal Church was established in England, and Charles I. resolved upon establishing it in Scotland also. What was the consequence It was overthrown in both countries. Had Charles been content to respect the religious convictions of his own countrymen, had be neutralized the Scotch, be might have overcome the English Presbyterians and Independents, and saved the Church and his throne. He weighted the English Church with a Scotch Retablishment, and sunk both Again, if we could conceive—happily it is almost inconceivable that an Episcopal Church was established in Scotland now, is it not plain that the Scotch members would be polled to a man against Establishments. instead of being, as now, divided upon the subject? Upon the lowest grounds of strategy the friends of the English Church ought to free their cause from its perilous alliance with the Irish Establishment. We need not, however, put the issue on such low grounds. Mr. Forster, though trained in another school, is zealous in defence of the English Church. It is, he urges, a great engine of good — It brings home to the people in every part of the country the consolations et religion. The alien Establishment in Ireland has failed entirely to recommend itself to the Irish nation, and to bind the English and Irish Churches together is to bind the living to the dead. It is impossible to depy that the Irish Church is an hindrance to Protestantism. Ireland is the only Catholic country in Europe, except Spain, where the Ultramontane party is supreme. The establishment lo Ireland makes conversion to it appear desertion from the weaker side, and thus arrays the sentiment which is especially strong in the Irish against any disposition to admit Protestant Ideas. If we turn to America, we find a constant complaint from the priests that the Irishman in the second or third generation ceases to be a Catholic, and we are driven to the conclusion that the Irish Establishment, through the antagonism it generates, has hindered rather than assisted Protestantism. It is, indeed, a mockery to those who understand that the essence of Protestantism is the independence of religious belief to believe that it can be propagated by an institution founded and maintained on compulsion. We have dwelt upon Mr. Forster's argument upon the Irish Establishment because this is the question of the hour, and to it alone prominence ought to be given. It will be a great mistake in the campaign if the simple issue be obscured by extraneous topics. The victory will be easy if those broad principles which appeal to the intelligence of the people be constantly kept in sight. The views of a candidate upon the Irish Church not only furnish the test between a Liberal and a Conservative but the way in which they are enunciated and developed is the best mode of distinguishing between rival Liberals Mr. Forster discoursed upon economy, upon education, and upon the completion of the work of Reform, but they are merely subsidiary to the main question. In fact, the man whose views on the Irish Church are thoroughly sound gives a pledge of economy, for the Irish Establishment is a smbol of wasted power; he approves himself a friend of sound educational progress, for the Irish Establishment is the embodiment of the errors which infect our edu cational system and retard its development; and he is a courageous Reformer, for he does not healtste to assist in destroying an anomalous institution however long-established or deep-rooted.

THE LAST HALF CENTURY. - The London Speciator says; -It is in three momentons matters of light. locomotion, and communication that the progress effected in this generation contrasts most surprisingly with the aggregate of the progress effected in all previous generations put together since the earliest dawn of authentic history. The lamps and torches which illuminated Balshazzar's feast were probably just as brilliant, and framed out of nearly the same materials as those which shown upon the splaudid fetes of Versailles when Marie Antoinette presided over them, or those of the Tuileries during the Imperial magnificence of the First Napoleon. Pine wood, oil, and perhaps war, lighted the banquet halls of the wealthiest nobles alike in the 18th ceutury before Christ and in the 18th century after Obrist There was little difference, except in finish of workmanship and elegance of design-little, if any, advance, we mean, in the illuminating power, or in the source whence that power was drawn-between the

did 5,000 years ago. Now, we use gas, of which each burner is equal to 15 or 20 candles; and when we wish for more can have recourse to the electric light or analogous inventions, which are 50 fold more brilliant and far reaching than even the best gas The streets of cities, which from the days of Pharoah to three of Voltaire were dim and gloomy, even where not wholly unlighted, now blaze everywhere (except in London) with something of the brillancy of moonlight. In a word all the advance that has been made in these respects has been made since many of us were children. We remember light as it was in the days of Solomon, we see it as Drummond and Faraday have made it. The same thing may be said ef locomotion. Nimrod and Noah travelled just in the same way, and just at the same rate, as Thomas Assheton Smith and Mr Coke of Norfolk. The chariots of the Olympic games went just as fast as the chariots that conveyed our nobles to the Derby, in our bot youth, when George III, was King.' When Abraham wanted to send a messenger to Lot he despatched a man on horseback, who galloped 12 miles an hour. When our fathers wanted to send a message to their nephews they could do no better and go no quicker. When we were young if we wished to travel from London to Edinburgh we thought ourselves lucky if we could average eight miles an hour just as Robert Bruce might have done. Now, in eur old age, we feel ourselves aggrieved it we do not average 40 miles. Everything that has been done in this line since the world began-everything, perhaps, that the capacities of matter and the conditions of the human frame will ever allow to be done-has been done since we were boys. The same at sea-Probably when the wind was favourable, Ulysses, who was a bold and skilful navigator, sailed as fast as a Dutch merchantman of the year 1800 nearly as fast at times as an American yachtor clipper of our father's day. Now, we steam 12 and 15 miles an hour with wonderful regularity, whether wind and tide be favourable or not - nor is it likely we shall ever be able to go much faster. But the progress in the means of communication is the most remarkable of all. In this respect Mr. Pitt was no better off than Pericles or Agamemnon. If Ruth had wished to write to Naomi, or David to send a word of love to Jonathan when he was a hundred miles away, they could not possibly have done it under 12 hours. Nor could we to our friends 30 years ago. In 1867 the humblest citizen of Great Britain can send such a message, not 100 miles, but 1,000 in 12 minutes.

THE MURPHY RIOTS AT ASHTON UNDER-LYNE (LANS CASHIRD) .- On Saturday last, at the sitting of the Crown Court at the Manchester assizes, before Mr. Justice Hannen, the whole of the prisioners, both English and Irish, found guilty of being concerned in the riots at Ashton, were placed at the bar to receive

The following is a correct list of prisoners:-- Irish -J Flynn, Daniel Flannagan Edward Kelly, Robert Duff, Thos. Harley, Lawrence Delaney, Patrick Carney, Wm. Cusick James M'Dermott, Thomas Walsh, John Curtis, Martin Moran, John Welsh, jun., Michael Bentley, and Joseph Stewart. English-Benjamin Gee, Thomas Bennett, William Smith. Thomas Wm Webb. Benjamin Gee, Wm. Clayton, John Chadwick, John Statham and Rupert Wilcock.

Mr. Cottingham (counsel for the English prisoners) said he begged to be allowed to remind his lordship that the whole of the prisoners had already been three months in prison.

Mr. Justice Hannen then said-I have directed that you should all be brought up for judgment together, in order to impress upon your minds and the minds of those who were engaged with you in these riots at Ashton that the law cannot picely discriminate between the degrees of the guilt of persons banded together in such a transaction as this Some of you were found guilty of having been present when there were acts of violence committed, and some of you of having belonged to what was called English party, and others to the Irish party; but the substance of the offence of all of you is the sameviz., that you were disturbers of the public peace. It is very probable-indeed, it is certain-that there were infinite varieties of guilt which could be assigned if one could do so; but an Umpiscient Judge alone could discriminate so nicely as that. Healone could tell the guilt of the leaders and the lesser guilt of their followers.

## UNITED STATES.

Right Rev. Joseph Praejectus Machbeuf was consecrated on Sunday, 16th of August, in St. Peter's Cathedral, Cincinnati, by the most Rev. Archbishop Purcell; the Right Rev. Dr. Rappe, of Cleveland, and Right Rev. Dr. DeGosbriand, of Burlington, Vermont, being prelates assistant. The Right Rev. Dr. Rosecrats, Bishop of Columbus, preached on the occasion an elequent, instructive, and appropriate discourse.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20th.-Information has been received at the Post-Office Department, warranting belief that the British Post-Office Department, will assent to the proposed modifications of the new postal convention between the two countries, by which among other things postage on small pamphlets will be reduced. The convention is an improvement in various paticulars over the one now in force. Postal negotiations are now pending between the United States and France for a more liberal exchange of mail.

Washington, August 21.-The examination of coloured Zouaves for rioting a week ago while a company of them from Georgetown were on their way to the Capital to relive guard over the remains of Thadeus Stevens has been concluded. Three were fixed for disorderly conduct, and sixteen others required to give from \$300 to \$500 bail for a future earing at the court.

Sr. Louis, August 20.-A party of 80 Cheyennes drove off 110 mules yesterday from within a mile of Fort Hays. The Indians are now retreating towards the Arkansas river, with the military and volunteers in hot pursuit. Several children that had been stolen by the Indians have been abandoned and found in the woods. Nine women have been carried into captivity by the savages. The hostile tribes are the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes.

MARY ANN SMITH. - We understand that this girl, whose case has acquired considerable notoriety in the public prints, owing to the attempt, on the part of a Methodist minister in Newsck, to remove her from a place where her father had placed her, and who unfortunately, by her conduct and language in the court, did all she could to assist him in his attempt, has, since she was remanded to the House of the Good Shepherd, regretted her conduct, and now desires to do what is right in every respect. She as sisted at the Retreat which was given in that institution on July 1st, and approached the Holy Sacrement. She has since written to her Methodist friends to cesse all proceedings in the matter, that she is a Catholic, and wishes to remain one.—They, however have paid no heed to her request, and are putting her parents and friends to additional trouble by further litigation. The other they day went so far as to make a collection, at the Camp Meeting in Sing Sing to pay the legal expenses. Have they no young girls of their own going astray that require attention, that they must needs try to steal a lamb from the Uatholio fold? If Mary Ann Smith is now let alone, and ceases to be the object of notoriety which she has been, and which has had a dangerous influence upon her, and remains for a while longer with the excellent Sisters of the Good Shepherd, there is a good chance of her turning out's prudent and well behaved girl. She is learning a trade and is happy and contented. Under these circumstances, we think the Methodists might as well draw lamps used in the days of the Coliseum, and the days off their forces, and not waste their strength in a