of your spirit of religion and devotion to the Chair of St. Peter, ss well as of the appreciation of the Vicar of Christ of the noble motives which inspired you to write this work, and of the zeal you continually display to propagate sound Catholic princi-The accompanying translaples in your journal. tion is quite literal:-Beloved Son-Bealth and Apostolic Benediction. Although hindered by the difficulty of the language, we are unable to read the History of Limerick composed by you; yet, as we have learned that in executing this work you have devoted yourself wholly to the restoration of the truth of the fac's and the vindication of the falth and conduct of the Catholics from the false charges of adversaries, and to the defence of the cause of our most holy religion, we congratulate you, and receiving the offered volume with a thankful mind we predict an auspicious result for yourself, and fully answering to your wishes. And as a presage of Divine favor, and a pledge of our paternal benevolence, we most affectionately impart to you the Apostolic benediction. Given at Rome, at St. Peters, on the 2nd day of June, in the year 1870. Plus, P.P. IX.

Of our Pontificate the Twenty-fourth. 'To our beloved Son, Maurice Lenihan, Limerick.' -Limerick Reporter.

The Limerick Chronicle' announces that Sir Peter Tait is about to revive the factory on Prospect Hill, having got some heavy contracts to execute.— This will prove a great boon to the city, as numbers of persons who had heretofore been employed at the factory are now walking about idle.

At a private meeting of the members of the Corporation, convened by circular, and held on Satur day in the City Hall, on the motion of Alderman day in the City Alan, on the motion of Alderman Manning, seconded by Mr. O'Rorke, Alderman Bulfig was unanimously put forward for nomination as Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year 1871.

Taus Herorem - Some building is in progress at Tullowbeg College, and an extraordinary accident occurred there but a few days since. Whilst a mason named William Davereux was at work upon a high wall he was placing a large stone of great weight in position when he felt it slipping from him just as an elderly woman was leaving the church He saw that if it fell she would be killed, and endenvoring with all his might to prevent her death even at the risk of bis own life be maintained his grasp aithough he knew the result was death to himself.-The poor fellow succeeded in his brave attempt, for he held the stone long enough to ensure her safety and saved br life by giving his own, for the momentum of the weight dragged him with it, and he was killed. He is much regretted, for his life, ever that of a religious and moral man, was ended by a characteristic act of devotion and humanity .- Leinster Independent.

There has not been in the memory of living men a more hopeful promise of an early and abundant bervest in the barony of Kilmaine than that which now gladdens the bearts of thousands of struggling Up to this nothing could be more propitious than the weather, which, alternating between welcome rain and ripening supshine, has brought crops and fruits of every kind to a forward and healthy condition This is enrely good news for the industrious peasantry, who owing to the very low prices of stock and corn last year, will require a more plentiful yield and smarter prices to enable them to meet the landlord, the guano-trader, the loan office, the tax-gatherers, and all the other calls that press so heavily upon them . - Mayo Examiner

A meeting of Conservative peers took place on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of the Duke of Richmond, to consider the Irish Land Bill. Upwards of one hundred peers attended, and the num bers would have been greater but for the attractions at Ascot. The Duke of Richmond explained at some length the course which be proposed to take and the amendments which he thought it necessary to propose, and his recommendations were adopted with complete unanimity. There is no doubt that, whilst not disposed to take the responsibility of rejecting the Bill, the Conservative Opposition will insist upon surb amendments as they may deem necessary to the defence of the rights of property and prudent legislation.

The Marchioness of Queensberry, writing to the Irishman, enclosing £20 for the families of the poli. tical prisoners, says :- I would that all Irishmen might see the wisdom of laying by their arms or any other hindrance to the cause of union, and that, other mindrance of brothers as Irishmen (Fenians, ere long they will come to understand that vasi united in one band of brothers as Irishmen (Fenians, ere long they will come to understand that vasi united in Protestants, Cath lies, every station, public benefit would ensue if they would manfull; rank, and opinion), they may join as with one voice and generously carry the conciliatory principle to express the will of the nation, even justice to Ireland, self-government, the restoration of her rights. If refused, we shall have obtained the great point of moin and consequent strength Ireland wents jus | insult and offence to their Catholic fellow-country tice, sympathy, love; she wants her sons released from the dungeous of England; she wants her rights —all else is bitter, cruel, mockery. But as that prayer, 'God savo Ireland,' which has gone forth from millions of hearts, is now being answered, may each true heart be careful not to hinder it, but strive to cheer their brother on in this one divine cause now before us, even union for the love of Ireland and her salvation.

We would direct the attention of those-if any there be-who fancy they can see a necessity for the late Special Commission for Meath to the simple fact that bills were sent up to the Grand Jury 'in only one case, and that the sole result of that Commission has been the conviction of two persons for the crime of firing at a Mr. Radeliff. Persons possessed of ordinary information as to the state of the country would say that to obtain such a result it was bardly fair to throw upon a county already taxed the heavy expenses of a Special Commission; especially when the assizes were within a few weeks of being held We object however, to the issue of Special Commissions not so much on the ground that the proceed ing involves needless expense, as that it is generally calculated to give a false impression of the state of the country. Special Commissions are not issued in England; and yet if they are required anywhere, they would seem to be absolutely necessary in that country on very many occasions. Last week there were returned for trial at the Quarterly Sessions of London 252 persons charged with the commission of crimes of various degrees of atrocity, and no Special Commission was thought necessary. In Meath only two persons were to be tried, and such a thing was deemed absolutely essential! We fail to see how, if a Special Commission was not thought necessary in the one case, it could possibly be thought so in the other. 'Sed dis aliter visum;' and we suppose we must not complain. - Nation.

On Sunday evening a large and respectable meeting was held in Daly's Hotel, Castlebar, for the purpose of forwarding the monument set on foot some short time since by Sir George C. O'Donnell, Bart., and others, to perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Mr. Moore, by having a national monument erected in his honeur. The chair was taken by the Venerable Archdencon Browne, P. P. Castlebar, and there was a very large number of other gentlemen from the town present. The Rev. Obsirman referred to the many good qualities of the deceased, and concluded by expressing a hope that all would vie with each other in promoting the good work in which they were engaged. As that was a percebial meeting, a local committee to forward the object ic view should be appointed. After some remarks from the Rev. Mr Ronayne, Mr. A Sheridan, Mr. Hickey, Mr. G'Connor, Mr. J. Sheridau, Mr. Tansey, Mr. M. Cormick, &c, resolutions in furtherance of the monument were adopted. It was then resolved that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to carry out the object of the meeting :---Venerable Archdeacon Browne, P.P., president; Dr. Jordan, Dr. Walsh, Mr. M. Sheridan, Miyo Examiner; in Substitute and eclipse the dark shadows of an unfortur- marriage having occurred 12 years before Jones's Was celebrated at an early hour on Tuesday morning succeed Motley at the Court of St. James. Caroline, Mr. P. M. Cormich, Mr. P. M. Cormich

and that all subscribers of £1 and upwards be appointed honorary members. The Rev. Mr. Ronayne, C.U.; Rev. Mr. O'Donohoe, C.O.; Rev. Mr. Waldron, C.O., and Mr Hickey, undertook to act as honorary secretaries, and Mr James Falkiner, T.C, as local tressurer. A sum of about £30 was collected in the room. - Correspondent of the Freeman.

The House of Lords renamed the discussion upon the second reading of the Irish Land Bill on Friday week. Lord Lurgan spoke in favor of the measure, and was followed on the same side by Lord Greville and Lord Lichfield; while Lord Dunsany and the Earl of Leitrim declared as strongly against it .-Lord Clancarty condemned the Bill, Lord Powerscourt approved it, and Lord Portarlington preared to besitate between the clauses which he liked and those which he disliked. The Marquis of Lansdowne regarded the recognition of the Ulater custom as an inevitable necessity; but at the same time he looked upon the provision of compensation for disturbance as the most important and essential part of the measure and he assured their lordships that inquiries conducted upon his own estates had satisfied him that it he were to evict any of his tenants a simple payment for their improvements would by no means compensate them for the loss which they would sustain. Looking to the future he did not expect that this measure would work a sudden revolution.-What he anticipated was that it would act gradually and beneficially; and among other advantages which it would produce would be to increase the self reliance and self-respect of the tenants of land in Ireland. The Earl of Carnaryon expressed his willingness to vote for the second reading of the Bill, on the ground that it was necessary to pacify Ireland, and to stop agitation; but he could not re gard it as other than a retrograde measure; and following in the footsteps of Lord Cairns, he raised a variety of objections to many of its most important provisions. The Lord Obancellor dealt with all the important objections which had been urged against the provisions of the measure. The noble and learned lord took shame to bimself that he had. while a member of the House of Commons, turned a deaf ear to the warnings and proposals of the late hr. Sharman Crawford; and -t the close of his speech warned their lordships that, while by passing this measure substantially as it stood they would satisfy the tecants of Ireland, and confer inestimable benefits upon that country, they would, if they attempted to alter it in a landford sense, provoke consequences which he trembled to contemplate. The Dake of Rutland said a few words against the Bill; and then it was read a second time without a division, and their lordships adjourned.

The Attorney-General and Solicitor General will recommend the Lord Lieutsmant to grant Messrs Gnun, of Graf on-street, a patent for establishing a new theatre in Dublin There is a large class of people in this city who desire what neither the Theatre Royal nor the Queen's Theatre affords - light musical and dramatic representations at moderate charges The Attorney-General, in giving judgment expressed his belief that if the proposed theatre succeeded in spreading a taste for theatrical per formances of a legitimate kind, it would not injure, but rather benefit the existing theatres. - Irishman. A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. - A Belfast

newspaper, in publishing a brief account of the proceedings which took place at a recent meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Armagh, has given to the Glosson, and Baron Kildare, eldest son of the Duke public one line which we read with feelings of deep of Leusser. His lordship received the warm consatisfaction. It tells us that 'The Lodge adopted a strong resolution against the practice of drumming through towns and villages.' Trivial a matter as this may appear at first sight, we regard it as one of | noble and learned lord were the crimson and ermine large importance. It is emphatically a step in the right direction, a promise of peace, a sign of good sense, which all true friends of Iroland will be glad to see. For certain it is that those irritating public displays of the Orange Society are at present the great stumbling block in the way of union among frishmen. Those fifing and drumming excursions are practically nothing less than offences to the Catholic inhabitants of the districts in which they take place; a- such they are regarded by both parties. and as such they are frequently resented by one .-Their discontinuance would be a blessing to the country, and would tend immensely to the promotion of good will and fliendship between Irishmen of different creeds and different political parties .-Orangemen having once begun to see that the practice of fifing and drumming about the country may well be dispensed with, there is reason to hope that somewhat further, and abandon, for Ireland's sake, those annual public celebrations which create so much heart burning in the North of Ireland and give men all through the island. There can be no doubt whatever that social peace Coristian charity, and national strength would be much advanced by so parriotic a course of action. Those party displays intensify secturian animosities, perpetuate strife, and frequently lead to bloodshed and loss of life .-Orangemen say they keep alive the memory of great events; but there are many great events in the world's history that are not annually celebrated by public meetings with bands and banners, and that yet are not likely to be forgotten; they further say that they are intended to check the advance of Popery but no human being is able to show that they have any effect of that kind They give the Pape no trouble. They do not affect in the faintest degree the life or action of the Catholic Church, and they do not tend to weaken the religious feelings of Irish Cathelics in any part of the country. What resistance do they offer to 'Popery?' How or where do they check, restrict, or namper it in any way? They are not theological arguments to affect the minds of Catholics; they are not physical coercion, aiming at the suppression of Catholic practices. Surely they do not win Irish Catholics to Protestantism - they ere not seductive enough for that purpose; neither do they frighten them into Protestantism - they are not terrible enough for that. But they produce bate and bitterness of spirit between men of different creeds; they lead to street rows, to bad language, to cursing and swearing, to occasional volleys of paving stones, sometimes to stabbing affrays, and not unfrequently to some shots from rusty guns and pistols. Where, then, is the utility of those displays? We know that Orangemen would never give them up in obedience to legal compulsion; but we hope it is possible that what they would not yield to English Acts of Parliament they may yield of their own free will, at the call of patriotism, to the interests of their country-Nation.

The Westport Town Commissioners have very appropriately recognised the munificent gift of Lord Sligo to the town of Westport, of a town clock which. we are informed, cost tis lordship £150. They also congratulated Lord Sligo on the successful issue of his efforts to secure the extension of the railway to the port of Westport. We are not slow to fied fault with men of position, fortune, and inflaence when they appear to disadvantage; but we must not hesitate to recognise with the Town Commissioners a generous disposition where it is shown, especially in the times through which our country is passing. It is not our business or our wish to sow the apple of discord. far from it. We should be but too proud to see Lord Sliga give his greatest aid in restoring Westport and its curroundings to prosperity, freedon, and happiness We should like to see a large, free, and affinent po pulation, heralding his munificence and proclaiming his praise. We should like to see Lord Sligo and the people of Westport conciliating past estrangement and misunderstanding in a confidence that would repel the repressive advice of the foe or the stranger -- a mutual confidence that should preinduce Jordan, Dr. Walsh, Mr M. Sheridan, Mayo Examiner; a spushing to cheer and brighten their path in the

pregnant beginning of the much desired and. - Mayo

GREAT BRITAIN.

We (Standard) are informed that the Rev. H. Wilson, one or the curates of the Rev. W. J. E. Beanett, of Frome, has been formally received into the Church of Rome.

Lord Arthur Clinton, against whom a warrant for felony has been issued, is reported to have died on Saturday at Christchurch. A memorandum, intended to have been signed by him, has been published, denying the offence impated to him.

On Tuesday a man was found lying on the pavement in one of the streets of Bury St. Edmund's in a helpless condition. He was placed in a cart and carried to the hospital, but died before he could be removed from the cart. On a nost mortem examination being made, it was found that he had died from congestion of the brain, brought on by excessive heat of the sun.

A well-known agricultural authority, Mr. Thomas C. Scott of Knaphill Farm, in a letter published in the Times on Harvest Prospects, says that we are sure now of a good crop of wheat, a light crop of our, and a still lighter one of barley. Winter beans are represented as very poor, and the bay crop, it is said, will be the lightest within memory, owing to the continued want of rain, Mangold-wurzel will be a heavy crop, and potatoes, though light, are of superior quality. Lean cattle and sheep will be cheap for a time, because there is no feed for them; but beef and mutton must be dear in winter, because the grazing stock will have to be fattened with ex cessive quantities of oilcake and other expensive artificial food, to make up for the want of grase.

BARON O'HAGAN - The Lord Chancellor of Ireland. who was recently raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, is the first Roman Catholic who has filled the office of Chancellor in the sister kingdom. The grant of a peerage, which invariably accompanies the appointment to the woolsack in Rogland, is an unusual occurrence as regarding the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Lord Plankett obtained the bonour in 1827, but both the present Lord St. Leonards and the late Lord Campbell were called to the Upper House for reas us apart from the fact that they had respectively held the Irish Chancellorship. Sir Joseph Napier and Sir Maziore Brady, who formerly discharged the duties of the post, each received a baronetcy on his retirement. The present holder of that distinguished office was introduced both to political and official life in the second Administration of Lord Palmerston and was raised to the Bench in the Irish Common Pleas, on the death of Mr. Justice Ball, in January. 1865. He was promoted to the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland in December, 1868, when Mr. Gladstone formed his Administration. Attached to the office is a salary of £8,000 a year, and the retiring pension of £4 000 - Civil Service Gazette.

The Right Hon. Baron O'Hagan Lord Chancellor of Ireland, took the cath and his seat in the House of Lords this afternoon (June 14th). The noble and learned lord was introduced by Lord Howard, of gratulations of the peers, and subsequently of a number of the members of the House of Commons, who attended to witness his introduction. The

robes of a peer over a court suit - Freeman. Union Among Catholics. - We are glad to note that at the important meeting of influential Catholies at Norfolk House on Monday, the first step was taken towards the organisation of the Catholia body in England Lord Howard showed the pressing need for united action and the difficulties we are sure to experience in obtaining respect for our views on the education question and other similar subjects .-A committee has been appointed with a view of promoting diocesan organisations by which funds can be raised and dispensed where aid is needed, for the acquirement of sites and the establishment of schools The whole feeling of the meeting was, that we were most disadvantageous v placed as compared with our fellow-subjects, and that the Education, Bill would only increase our bardships. Everyone present, however, seemed well inclined to share in the hard and upbill work. Une of the speakers, Loid obliged to refer He said there was a feeling that such meetings of the laity are looked upon by the clergy with a cort of jealousy. We think the feeling in question mast have very little foundation in fact and we look to our clergy to take an active part in the important matters affecting us, now before the nation. We hope to see them at their usual and be coming posts as guides in every good undertaking With Lord Howard we think the Catholics of England have been too religing, and too much disposed to leave to good natured Protestants the task of protecting our interests. This state of things must be put an end to, and we look on the proceedings at the Duke of Norfolk's as a move in the right direc-

tion .- Catholic Times. To speak ill of the absent is usually considered opposed to the ideas of John Bull. The Anglican jurnal of that name, however, seems to be of a different opinion. As it was well known the Marquis of Bute was travelling in Spain, it thought a favorable opportunity was afforded to publish, in that nobleman's absence, an exploded rumor, taken from a French paper of April last, that he intended to return' to the Anglican communion. Knowing that the report would be discredited almost as soon as heard, the 'John Bull' was at pains to exulain that its authority was most reliable. It is strange that so reliable an authority spoke of Lord Bute's return to Augicanism,' when it ought to have known that he never was a member of the Establiened Church. When the original report was first published and brought under the notice of the young marquis, he rightly judged that it was not worth formal contradiction. We hope, for the credit of our contemporary's reputation for veracity, that the next story of 'reversion' the 'John Bull' gets hold of may be better founded than that obtained from so 'reliable' an anthority. - Catholic Times.

Dr. Newman Dr. Posey, and Canon Payne Smith have declined to join 'the companies' for the revision of the Anglican version of the Scriptures. Of the reasons which influenced the two last-named gentlemen we know nothing; with respect to Dr Pusey we should imagine that they might probably be connected with the colleagues with whom he would have bad to act. The refusal of Dr. Newman we of course anticipated. Without pretending to any knowledge of the grounds upon which he has besed it, we may safely say that a revision which tokes the Protestant 'authorized version' as its basis, and which is to be conducted by persons so widely se parated in belief from the Church's teaching is not one in which a Catholic priest could possibly hear a part. The Church, moreover, holds and teaches that she alone is the guardian and interpreter of Holy Scripture; and to her alone it belongs to order and to direct its translation when necessary .- Tablet.

During the past few days a number of letters have been received from various parts of the country in reference to the previous history of John Jones alias Owen, alias Jenkins, atias Reynolds, the man now in Aylesbury Gaol charged with the perpetration of the late murders at Denham A story has been current that Mrs. Marshall's name was Jones, and that Jones was her illegitimate son born before she was married The statement is without foundation, Mrs. Marshall's name having been Smith, and her

much to be forgiven. We must await events, but and after marriage. Superintendent Dunham has in Poet's corner, Westminster Abbey, with as much a man named John Owen, a journeyman blacksmith, resided there and was convicted of felony in 1855. Another letter states that a man named John Owen, a native of Byfield, left that place 20 years ago with a very bad reputation. He went to Birmingham, and has recently been tramping the country as a blacksmith. Other letters evidently refer to Owen under his alias of Jenkins. Photographs of the prisoner are to be sent to the writers of the letters, and there can be little doubt that his previous history will soon be known. Several persons who have seen the photograph aver that they have at various times seen him at Denham, when, they believe, he occasionally worked for Marshall.

> THE SUFFOLK MUEDER. -- It will be remembered that at the last Suffolk Assizes a poacher named Rutterford was convicted of the murder of a gamekeeper on the estate of the Maharnjah Dhuleep Singb, near Mildenhall, but was respited on account of a malformation in his neck. He was ultimately sentenced to penal servitude for life, and he has now been removed to Pentonville prison.

> A horrible case of baby-farming was brought before the Lambeth Magistrate. Mrs. Oliver, of Grove Place, Brixton, had advertised for children to adopt, charge £5, and a suspicious policeman foilowed up one case of 'adoption,' and with the grandfather of the child demanded to see it. He found it found ten children in the house, five in the front kitchen utterly neglected, dirty, and half-starved, and two of them dying. The woman admitted that she had in four years' adopted' forty children, all illegitimate, but could not explain where they were: The police records show an extraordinary number of dead children found about in the district, in fact, the suspicion would seem to be that children are adopted by 'farmers' in heaps, and starved to death, and flung away, - a state of affirs which almost makes one long for Foundling Hospitals, bad as their moral effect always is.

After the long and almost unprecedented drought with which this country has been visited it was with a feeling of relief that the residents in London and the neighborhood listened to the heavy rain which fell on Thursday night Heavy showers, with thunder and lightning, continued at intervals throughout the night, and though it is to be feared that we shall bear of no small amount of injury having been done by the electric fluid, we can have no doubt that the rain will be hailed with the utmost joy by the farm ers and other dwellers in the country, where the drought had begun to produce serious effects, which we hope these timely showers will remedy to a large extent. - Tablet, June 18.

A shocking attempt to murder has just been made at Derby. A few minutes before five o'clock on Saturday morning a man named James Allen, aged 21, went to the police station at Derby, and said he had been into a bedroom at Whitecross street, that he had struck a woman on the head with a hammer, and he believed he had killed her. He added that he had done it because he wanted to be sent off' Allen was tree locked up, and Inspector Fearn and Green proceeded to Whitecross street, to the house of Mrs. Ann Eabury, who was about to leave Eugland to join her husband in St Petersburg, where he is employed. They then found that Alleu had broken into the house through the back kitchen window, I population... had rushed up stairs with a large hammer in his band, and struck the unfortunate woman, who was in bed, violently on the head. She struggled, got out of bed on the opposite side to which he stand, screamed out 'Murder' several times, and knocked on the wall to arouse a pext door neighbor Allen then loft the room, walked down stairs, unlocked the frost door, and went away, but Mrs. Eabury thought he might return, and she got to the bedroom door and held it until she was found in a large pool of blood Mr. Copestake, surgeon, was promptly in attendance, examined the wounds which were on the right temple, and bandaged them up. were very severe. Before Inspector Fearn and Green arrived at the house Police-constable Colling, who was on night duty in the neighborhood, heard of the occurrence, and on searching the bedroom found a large bammer smeared with blood. Alleu's family, who are very respectable, knew Mrs. Enbury, and on Friday evening his mother went to her house and made her some presents to take with her to Russia. The prisoner was brought up at the Derby Borough Police-court on Saturday morning. Inspector Green said that two years ago prisoner came to the police-Denbigh, made a remark to which we feel ourselves latation to give himself up, as he had been embezzling moneys, belonging to Mr Cooper gardener, and spent the money by going with a special train. The statement he made proved correct Mr Cooper declined to prosecute. Prisoner was crippled in one arm, and had not done work for four or five months. Mr George Holmesaid Mrs. Esbury's husband was in his employ at St. Petersburg, and he had paid £35 for the passage of his wife and six children to Russis in a vessel that was to leave Hull that day The prisoner was remanded until Wednesday next.

A Missing Ship .- Yesterday morning considerable interest and curiosity were created at Lloyd's by news of the arrival of the steamer Denia, at Falmouth towing into the barbour as a derelict the long-lost Norwegian bark Svalen. The Svalen, a vessel of about 800 tons, was abandoned at sea by her crew on the 19th of October, 1869, a few days after sailing from Montreal for London with a cargo of timber. The crew were picked up and landed at Felmouth on the 7th of November following. But the most curious circumstance in connexion with the loss of the ship is that the vessel, after rolling about on the broad Atlantic, and, perhaps, in other seas, for nearly nine months, should be accidentally lighted on by s passing steamer near the British shores with her cargo safe and in good condition, the ship itself being so far seaworthy as to float; and her cabin furniture and her other fittings in a good state of preservation. Insurances had been effected, it appears, on the Svalen at Lloyd's by her foreign owners, and the question that now arose on the re covery of the ship was as to salvage rights. The underwriters, who have long since paid the amount insured, will, of course, recoup themselves by the possession of the valuable derelict that has so singularly been found; but the amount of salvage due to the captain and crew of the steamer Denia, who discovered the missing ship, will have to be deducted from the underwriters' claims. Still, the valuable cargo of timber in the Svalen will help greatly to compensate for the loss incurred by underwriting her

On Monday morning, 20th ult., an excursion train left Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and York for London, timed within the day for the up and down journey. It consisted of 23 carriages, carrying between them 389 passengers, and it arrived duly in town at 8,30 a.m., and was despatched duly on its return at 9 20 p.m. Safely and swiftly did it run to within a short distance of Newark, when it met a goods train. At the very instant when these two trains were approaching each other on their respective lines the axle of a goods waggon suddenly suapped, and that waggon was thrown off the up and on to the down line, dragging with it all the waggons behind it. Into this mass, thus instantaneously piled up in front of it, the excursion train dashed at full speed, and with results horribly destructive. The ponderone engine was tossed clear of both rails by the the shock, while the carriages immediatly following it were thrown one upon another, the three foremost being shattered to pieces. The driver was killed on the spot; his fireman survived but a very short time. Fourteen passengers also perished on the instant; of the wounded it is yet almost too early to speak. Such, in a few words, is the history of this unexampled accident. -Times.

we should be glad to hope that the proceedings received a letter from Shipston on Stour stating that privacy as could have been secured for it in any little which we publish in our columns to day may be the a man named John Owen, a journeyman blacksmith, village church in Kent, or even in Wales or Convillage church in Kent, or even in Wales or Cornwall. A grave had been dug during the night, and we believe that we are right in asserting that, besides the Dean and Canons, hardly a member of the cathedral body on Monday evening was aware of the intended arrangement. It appears that some days ago the Dean sent a communication to the family of Mr. Dickens to the effect that, if it was desired by themselves or by the public that be should be buried in the Abbey, he would do all in his power to facilitate the arrangement; and also that on Monday, suggesting that the Abbey was the fitting restingplace for such a man, he repeated the offer in terms more distinct. Most fortunately, it was found, upon opening Mr. Dickens's will, that although his instructions were explicit in forbidding all pomp and show, and that 'mockery of woe' which undertakers are at such pains to provide, he had named no place of burial; and therefore his executors felt that it was open to them to concur with the national wish, if they could only insure secrecy as to place and time. This was arranged satisfactorily on Monday, and at an early hour on Tuesday morning the body was conveyed, almost before any one was stirring, in a heares from Gad's hill to one of the rialway stations of the London, Chatham, and Dover line, whence it was forwarded to London by a special trian, which reached the Charing-cross station punctually at nine o'clock. In a few minutes more the hearse, which dreadfully emaciated, and apparently dying. He was plainness itself was on its way down Whitehall to the Abbey, followed by the mourning coaches, and we believe that not a single person of the many scores who must have met the gloomy cavalcade as it slowly passed along was aware that that bearse was conveying to its last resting-place all that was mortal of Charles Dickens. The coffin was of plain but solid oak and it bore the plain and simple inscription- 'Charles Dickens, born February 7, 1812; died June 9, 1870.' His grave, which is only between five and six feet deed, is situated about a yard or a yard and a half, from the southern wall of Poet's corner; the spot was selected by the Dean from among the few vacant spaces in that transept; and our readers will bear with interest that all of Charles Dickens that is mortal lies at the feet of Handel and the head of Sheridan, with Richard Cum, berland reating on his right and Mecaulay on his left. His grave is near the foot of Addison's statue; and Thackeray's bust looks calmly down upon the grave of his old friend; Dr Johnson and Garrick lie within a few yards of him; and the busts of Sh-kapeare, Milton, and a host of other worthing, each of them the glory of English literature in their day, are but a little further off .- Times

Emigration is now proceeding at such a rate tha it must have an effect on the labour market. The British and Colonial Emigration Fund Committee have just sen out 700 more emigrants to Canada. which makes up about 4000 sent out by them. Meanwhile, others organizatious are at work the same object: the Government is sending out dis charged dockyard man, and private emigraton oro ceeds at its usua rate. All this must not only directly relieve the labor market at home, but it will benefit us by crating in the colonies new customers for our manufactures, and multiply their ties of attachment to the home country. Emigration is in this like merny, that it is twice blessed; it blesseth alike the giver and the receiver of our surplus

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday 15th ult., Mr. Gladstone made two curious statements. First, he asserted that the representation of minorities was opposed to the principles of the English Constitution and immediately afterwards that minorities were actually, if not directly, rep esented in Parliamont. The Times joined issue with the Premier on both questions and ribily so! As that journal well where are the representatives of the two millions of Eoglish and Scotch Catholics? The House of Commons also, by its vote, declared that the representation of minorities is, and must continue to be, a portion of the Constitution of England. This will be some consolation to the Catholics of many of our large towns in Liverpool, for instance, they number a third of the whole body of inhabitants -They are, therefore, as things go, entitled to be represented by one of the three members for the town. We hope to see them in possession of that privilege before many years; and we are firmly convinced that they have only to pull together and use their forces to the best advantage, in order to expedite very much the coming of that desirable time,- Catholic Times.

UNITED STATES.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. P. T. O'Reilly, of Worcester, has been elevated to the new Biehopric of Springfield, Mass. A hetter selection could not have been made by the Holy Sec. Father O'Reilly is a young man of about forty years of age is zealous and active, and greatly beloved, not only by the Rev. Clergy, but by the 'aity. He was for some time paster of the new parish of St. Joseph, in this city, and afterwards succeeded the late lamented Father Boyce, in St. John's Worcester. We congratulate the Rev. gentleman on his appointment to the very responsible position of a Bishop in God's Church .- Boston Pilot.

The handsome new church of the Immaculate Conception recently erected by the Roman Catholics of Princeton, N. J., was solemnly dedicated on Thursday, June 23, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Becker. of Wilmington, Del., assisted by a large number of Clergymen. The new church is a nest and chaste specimen of the pure English style of Gothic Architecture peculiar to the 13th Century. It is 95 feet by 45 in the clear, with magnificent stained glass windows, executed by the firm of Slack and Book, of Newark, N. J. The windows bear the names of the donors, at whose expense this important portion of the edifice was erected The altar is an imitation of marble, and in point of design and construction, is a perfect gem of architectural beauty. - Tablet.

The Legislature of Masschusetts, before its adjournment, gave ten thousand dollars to the House of the Good Shapherd.

The town of Oroville, Cal., was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday. The buildings were wood, and burned so rapidly that the inmates had difficulty in escaping.

The crops throughout Kansas, instead of being destroyed by the drought and by grass-hoppers, as reported, are represented to be in splendid condition, with the promise of a larger yield than usual.

Gen. Robert E Lee has refused on behalf of Mrs. Lee, to accept the anousty of \$3,000 settled upon her by the Trustees of Washington College. The Board, however, has, as delicately as possible, intimated to him that they must adhere to their original

A young lady of New York has hair of rather a red cast, and has been in the habit for a year past of using hair dye. A short time since her arms, hands and part of her body were paralyzed. Her physician found her scalp one black crust of sores. The poison in the dye had miceled with her blood. She is recovering, but will lose the use of her right arm and hard.

New York, July 6 .- A Washington special to the Tribune' says: It is rumoured to night and credited in official circles that Secretary Fish has tendered his resignation. He has been urging the President to accept his resignation as he deserves to retire from official life in this country. The President has said that he would not permit him to retire if he could possibly keep him in the State Department, as he fregarded his staying there as a personal favour The funeral of Charles Dickens, the great novelist to himself. It is generally understood that Fish will