

**THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.**—The Rev. Patrick Malone, P.P., Belmullet, writes as follows:—“By some timely aid our committee have received, many have been rescued from the jaws of death, for, for die of starvation they would, rather than consent to work-house incarceration, or waste, as useless drones, the remainder of their lives within the walls of that dungeon. There is one circumstance connected with the distress which calls for an observation. Sir James Donrain, it must be admitted has taken a most lively interest in this subject from the beginning, and has acknowledged through the public papers donations amounting to £130 or over to meet the distress. This sum if promptly applied to the exigencies of the occasion, would have been productive of much benefit to the people in distress; but hitherto the committee have not been able to see what amount of relief it has afforded. It is true that a cargo of meal entered the harbour at Broadhaven two days ago, which is sold at 10s. per cwt., and a small quantity of oats and potatoes, which were given as seed (rather late) on time and security for payment hereafter. This does not, by any means, meet the distress. Those who are in real want cannot purchase meal at 10s a cwt., and therefore it is sold to those who are not in distress at all, and to whom it makes only a difference of threepence in the cwt., the market price being only 10s 3d., here. Our committee, therefore, are obliged to extend gratuitous relief to the very district to which this cargo has been consigned; for, upon such relief, the lives and future prospects of hundreds depend. Whether the price at which this meal has been offered has influenced the market prices here or not, is a question I am not prepared to answer; but certain it is, that it is sold at a price amply remunerative to the consignee, without the aid of any donations for indemnifying purposes which would not render it advantageous to the committee to purchase of it, even if it had been offered to them, it being a distance of seven miles from their seat of action. At the time that this cargo had been first talked of, the committee thought they would be enabled to buy at considerably reduced prices, but they have been disappointed. Nevertheless, it is satisfactory to know that through them some hundreds have been upheld and enabled to continue in the possession of their little farms, but the great and important work is now to sustain these and hundreds of others (whose means are now completely exhausted) until the end of the month of July. What a melancholy reflection it is, that, despite our innate love of decency and good taste, he is coerced to appeal to the world for the preservation of his life, whilst those whose interest it should be to maintain a population in life and strength and prosperity look on with a coldness and indifference such as are not often found in a Pagan country, or in the hearts of a Pagan Government. A few days ago the members of the British House of Commons contributed £200 to reward a pugilist for his prowess in his savage and brutal profession, whilst they permit thousands of honest Christian people to sink under the pressure of famine without reaching a shilling to their relief. Not many days ago an appeal was made to the Castle for their relief, but His Excellency too, refused. To-day a proclamation appears from the same quarter, preventing people from “embarking for the purpose of entering the service of any foreign prince or potentate.”

**HOW TO EVADE THE LAW.**—Several esteemed clergymen have written to us (Nation) to say that numbers of their parishioners were applying to them for counsel, guidance and assistance in emigrating to the States of Pío Non, where there is no crowbar rule, no habeas, no “notice to quit,” no extermination, no exodus, no foreign Government. This is the natural and proper course for Irish emigrants to adopt. The first person consulted in such cases should be their spiritual guide, and their best and most faithful friend; and this, too, is the best and readiest way to obtain the information and guidance sought for with reference to Italy, for, although we may decline to answer individual applications of intending emigrants, we shall feel quite happy in placing whatever information we have been able to obtain at the disposal of any pastor for the advantage and use of his flock. In this way one letter from us will answer for an entire parish, whereas, otherwise, we should write probably a hundred letters to the same district. The best men among the Irish Constabulary—that splendid body of men, whom the London Government so vainly tried to tempt and coax into going out to the Crimea to get fished or killed—are resigning in dozens every day and proceeding to Rome. The authorities are distracted, for the men thus leaving are the elite of the force—the educated, intelligent, conscientious, and religious; the men who, though faithfully and strictly doing their duty, did more—the men who never put love of promotion above love of honesty and respect for conscience. We should not wonder if these men found, not only ready engagement, but marked and warm welcome in Rome, should they desire to enter the Pontifical police force, which, we beg to inform them, is perfectly legal for them to do. The laws against ‘foreign enlistment’ do not affect or apply to persons about to enter the police force or other civic employment of a foreign State. By way of affording the Government under which it is our happiness to live a pleasing proof of our reverence for, and desire to implicitly obey, its laws, all Irishmen desirous of emigrating to Italy should intend to enter the Pontifical police force—if, indeed, they must have any fixed intentions at all (which is not necessary) until they reach their new home, and ‘look about them’ for employment. At any rate, one thing we beg to impress upon them, viz, strict obedience to the law; that is, they may intend to join the Pontifical police, for that is legal and lawful to intend; but they must not intend to join the Pontifical army (unless after they shall have seen how things look in and about the latitude of Ancona) for to have any such intentions at this side of Dorset would be against the law, and, consequently, most reprehensible.

The Limerick Chronicle, of the 19th ult., says:—“Several farmers in this county and the county of Clare have sustained severe losses within the last month by cattle dying of distemper.”

The Kiltuskenny Gazette says:—“Manus Hetherington, who stands accused of the murder of Pat Mahony, at Cappa, on the 3rd of April, was sent under escort to Bennis jail on Tuesday (22d ult.). His spirits appear even lighter since Kelly's evidence was taken. Decrees were in store for him on Saturday last, if he was to be discharged; but the circumstantial evidence in itself would have been sufficient to send the case to the assizes. So far, the bailiffs were disappointed. His wife, it is said, has sold out house and land, preparing for America.”

James Fisher sought to recover a sum of £1,015 at the present sessions for the division of Nonagh, a compensation for his lost office, fifty tons of hay, &c., maliciously burned in the parish of Kigh, some time since. After a lengthened investigation the claim was rejected.

The directors of the Ulster Railway Company have accepted the tender of Messrs. Edwards for constructing the line of railway from Monaghan to Lones, for which Sir John Macneill is the engineer. The works will be commenced at once, and will be completed by Autumn, 1861.

The Lord Lieutenant has conferred on the Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, one of his private chaplains, the vacant Denary of Derry, which, being a specially high morsel, was aspirated to by many candidates, and the discontent at the viceregal favoritism is immense. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners recommend severing the livings of Faughanvale and Clondernot from Denary; but its value will then even exceed £800 a year.

The commission of the peace has been conferred on William Warkie, Esq., in virtue of his office as chairman of the Coleraine Commissioners.

The Earl of Granard, K.P., Lieutenant for the County Leitrim, has appointed to the Leitrim Rifle Regiment of Militia, Edward Quinn, Esq., to be Esquire, vice Morehead, resigned.

The Freeman's Journal publishes the following letters from the south:—Limerick, June, 4.—This day, at 11 o'clock, the railway terminus presented a scene illustrative of the faithful devotion of the Catholic population of Limerick towards His Holiness the Pope and the religion of their forefathers, which will be long remembered in the city of the violated Treaty. It being known that a fourth batch of volunteers, numbering 62, were to take their departure by train for Rome, to join the army of the Pope, the largest assemblage of persons that ever before congregated for a ‘monster demonstration’ was that which witnessed this day. The passages leading to the station, the platform at both sides, and along the line in the vicinity to a distance of half a mile, were completely blocked up by thousands of persons, men and women, including numbers of the respectable classes, magistrates, &c., to whom personally those about leaving were totally unknown, but whose ardour in the cause carried them forward to countenance and encourage by their presence the national now daily going forward with such triumphant success throughout Ireland, whose sons are every ready and willing at any sacrifice to come forward in aid of the Head of the Church, should an emergency arise, as in the present instance, as regards interference with the temporal sovereignty of the Pontiff. The enthusiasm of the vast concourse was unbounded, and delight was visible in every countenance, while excitement beyond description was manifested in every quarter. When the volunteers arrived, accompanied by two Catholic clergymen of this city, the air resounded with vociferous cheers, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which lasted for several minutes; the gallant young fellows whose hearts beat high, were in the liveliest spirits, and in bidding farewell to their relatives and friends prayed for success to attend their mission, and ‘God defend the Pope!’ They are a respectable lot of religious, moral young men, and in appearance likely to prove creditable to the army they proceed to join. When the shrill whistle signalled the starting of the train, the shouts of acclamation were renewed, and they went off amid prayers for their prosperity. It is matter of remark to state that not a tear was shed by their nearest relatives; on the contrary smiles of affectionate esteem for their devotedness were the farewell recognition from parents, brothers, and sisters. Notwithstanding the vast concourse assembled, not a single accident occurred. I wish them God speed.

On the 4th of June, long before the arrival of the 2 o'clock train at the railway station this afternoon, a crowd of persons had assembled in the expectation, promoted by a rumour circulated in town this morning, that a number of emigrants for Italy were to pass at the hour mentioned. When the train did arrive it was found that a special carriage was appropriated to 37 young men, who were en route for Italy via Waterford. They travelled third class, and, although cramped to suffocation in the carriage, they enjoyed themselves without restraint, indulging in laughing, smoking, and chatting with the bystanders. Several of our local clergy were present on the platform, and conversed with the emigrants. As the train left the crowd raised a cheer which was responded to from the carriage. I understand that the emigrants came from Limerick. They were a fine lot of fellows, the eldest being apparently not more than 25 years of age.

**PETITION FOR REPEAL OF THE UNION.**

[The following Petition for the REPEAL OF THE UNION was read, we are informed, on Sunday last at Youghal, by the Parish Priest, to a full congregation, and extensively signed by the people of that part of the county of Cork. It is, in fact, a ‘Petition of Right’ on the part of the Irish People, and ought perhaps technically to have been addressed to the Queen of England as the de facto Sovereign of Ireland as it is. It is a singularly able, well-considered, comprehensive, and clearly-written document; and for all those in Ireland who still see no objection to signing a document such as a Petition of this sort to the English House of Commons, this one appears to be, in almost every particular, a model for adoption. It is true that we go perhaps a little farther; but this Petition, as far as it goes, is one that we cannot but warmly approve, giving all credit to the intentions of those by whom it has been, and by whom all over Ireland, it will be adopted.]—Irishman.

**TO THE HONORABLE THE KNIGHTS, BURGESSES, AND CITIZENS IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.**

**THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF BOROUGH OF YOGGHAL.**

**HUMBLY SHEWETH**—That your Petitioners, being aware of the Prejudice which the subject of their petition will here to encounter in your honorable House, are all the more desirous to submit to your candid consideration the motives which have induced them to ask at your hands the RESTORATION OF THIS ANCIENT LEGISLATURE OF IRELAND.

And, first of all, they beg to assure your honorable House that on this vital question the convictions and the desires of the Irish People have undergone no change. Since the Parliament of Ireland was destroyed, no day has ever passed in which a large majority of our People did not ardently desire its Restoration. The authority of the Imperial Legislature was originally imposed on our country by force; and now, at the end of sixty years, without force its authority could not be maintained amongst us for a single day.

Seventeen years ago the People of Ireland, with unanimity seldom paralleled, demanded the Repeal of the Act of Union; and their peaceful demand was met by State Prosecutions and by the exhibition of overwhelming Military Force. The silence then imposed on them has since remained unbroken; but it has been the silence, not of contented submission but of expectation or despair.

We appeal to the course now pursued by the British Government in Ireland, as an admission on their part that the will of the Irish People would now, if an occasion offered, be declared as emphatically as it has ever been in favour of the principle of Self-Government.

All Europe is persuaded by a sense of insecurity and everywhere (save in Ireland) preparations are being urgently made to repel apprehended attacks. The island of Great Britain itself rears with the din of preparation, and bristles with arms. In this hour of acknowledged peril, why is Ireland alone left defenceless? Why are Irishmen even now prohibited by law from adopting those measures of self-defence which are elsewhere urged and encouraged? Is it not because their rulers are aware of their rooted discontent, and recoil from the memories associated with the name of ‘IRISH VOLUNTEERS’?

We implore your honorable House to give to this unconquerable and enduring desire of the Irish people for LEGISLATIVE INDEPENDENCE the consideration and the weight to which the wishes of an entire People are at all times entitled, and to which they are especially entitled in such times as the present.

If your Petitioners were seeking to subvert the Constitution and the Throne, they might appeal to that principle of Popular Sovereignty which has recently obtained some remarkable triumphs through the patronage of the British Government and the advocacy of the British press. But we seek neither to discard the monarch nor to destroy the constitution. We merely pray that we may be allowed to live, in this our native country, under a Legislature which our forefathers for many generations enjoyed, and of which we have been deprived by means which no man at this day will venture to defend.

If we had no special complaint to make against the Imperial Legislature, we should not be the less entitled to reclaim the privilege of Self-Govern-

ment, which is the right of every people, and which we have never forfeited.

But how stands the case between the Irish Nation and the Imperial Legislature?

In former times when complaints were addressed to their rulers by our suffering people, they were answered with invectives against that turbulence and agitation to which all our calamities were ascribed. Well! ten years of uninterrupted repose, of undivided attention to industrial pursuits, have now passed over; and we present this day to the astonished world the spectacle of a laborious population perishing from hunger amidst the abundance which their own hands have created, or flying in sad despair from fertile and pleasant fields made barren for them by the operation of unjust laws.

The wealth and the aggrandisement of England have been, and are, the exclusive objects of a policy under whose influence our race is perishing and our country hastening to decay. Our population is disappearing so rapidly that the substitution of an Anglo-Saxon for a Celtic population in Ireland (a result of English policy which appears to be anticipated with some impatience) would seem inevitable, if our People do not speedily awaken to a consciousness of their danger and their strength.

For our part we declare that we are not willing that our inheritance should be handed over to strangers, and least of all to a people whom, of all peoples we have least cause to love.

Not to weary your honorable House, we shall state but a few of the grievances which we actually endure, which we have repeatedly and vainly besought the Imperial Parliament to remove, and from which we hope for no relief save through the agency of a DOMESTIC LEGISLATURE.

The substance and the homes of our people have been placed at the disposal of an aristocracy who, renouncing their legitimate functions, instead of asserting the rights of their country, and shielding and guiding the humble tillers of the soil, do on the contrary outrun the impatience of our enemies in urging forward the cruel work of extermination. The leading journal of England, no friend of our race, has with too much truth described the Irish Landlord as a man “who exercises his power with a hand of iron, and ignores his duties with a front of brass.” And such he has become, and such he remains, because a legislature not responsible to the Irish People has enabled him to despise the indignation excited by his misdeeds.

To the same fruitful source of wrong we owe the existence of that most absurd institution, that standing insult to our Catholic people, the Established Church.

When other nations have been impoverished by any of those evils to which all communities are subject, they economise their resources by abstaining from unnecessary expenditure, until their wealth returns and their blighted fields become green again. We have been impoverished by long persecution, directed against the intelligence of our people, and against our industry in all its branches. But to us no time has been allowed for recovery. The same power which has made us poor by persecution keeps us poor by intolerable burdens. A Revenue of Ten Millions sterling, annually withdrawn from our starved and struggling industry, is spent in paying interest on a debt which we never contracted, or in carrying on wars in which we have no concern, or in making defensive preparations against a people from whom we fear nothing, as we have given them no cause to hate us.

The rents of the Absentee Landlords, amounting as your Petitioners believe, to at least Five Millions sterling, swell the exhausting tribute annually extorted from our country.

The threatened destruction of our people excites less solicitude in the breasts of our rulers than does the slightest danger which threatens the remotest dependency of Great Britain. During those years of famine which carried off Two Millions of our population, the amount permanently contributed from the Imperial Revenue towards the relief of our starving people was about four millions sterling; and that famine had scarcely passed away when one hundred millions sterling were expended in a war whose object (if any it had) was to prevent the growth of a possible rival to England for the dominion of the East.

If Irish Taxes were administered by an Irish Parliament, would their application have been the same?

The Catholic People of Ireland enjoy no right which they have not purchased by protracted and exhausting effort. They exist in a condition of constant vigilance and painful apprehension. In every boon that is offered to them they suspect a snare, and they are seldom disappointed. If individuals from amongst them are promoted to high offices, it is that they may be seduced from the service of their country. If funds are granted for the Education of their children, it is that the noble sentiment of Religion and Patriotism may be extinguished in their souls. Even Irish Catholic papers must be relieved under conditions prescribed by English Protestant officials. And, in fine, a Catholic People are condemned to behold with unavailing indignation, the Government which represents them before Europe assailing the Head of the Church with undeserved reproaches, and actively favoring every project for his overthrow.

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT depending (whatever be its form) on the loyalty and attachment of its people, respects their convictions, sympathises with their wants, and reflects their character. Happy are the people who enjoy that inestimable blessing! They alone are free; they alone have a country; they alone can understand the worth of loyal obedience; they alone can taste the sweets of security and repose.

Giving to your honorable House full credit for the desire so often expressed to render justice to the people of Ireland, we all the more confidently appeal to the present misery and discontent of that People to prove the truth of that wise and pregnant saying, “there is no misfortune so great for a people as to be ruled by another people.”

May it, therefore, please your honorable House to take such steps as may be necessary for THE SPEEDY RESTORATION TO IRELAND OF A SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT LEGISLATURE.

And Your Petitioners, will pray

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**THE DOMINICAN FRIARS AT NEWCASTLE.**—About an absence of 300 years the celebrated Order of Dominican Friars is about to return to Newcastle, to assume for a lengthened period the St. Andrew's mission, and to found a church and monastery in that parish. A history of an order which has played a prominent part in history, and a narrative of the ancient connection of that fraternity with Newcastle, cannot but be interesting to the majority of our readers, and we have therefore given at great length a report of a most eloquent address, delivered last night by Father Suffield, who is about to join the order.—Newcastle Daily Chronicle.

The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Church of St. Joseph, at St. Joseph's Retreat, Highgate-hill, London took place Tuesday, 29th May, at 3 p.m. The attendance was numerous and influential both of Catholics and Protestants. The ceremonial and general arrangements were such as gave entire satisfaction; and the sermon, which was delivered by the Rev. W. H. Anderson, M.A. of the Catholic University, Dublin, was well suited to the occasion, and delighted all who had the happiness of being present. We shall give a detailed account of the proceedings in our next number.

Mr. Bright has addressed large audiences at Manchester and Birmingham. The irritation against the Lords, for their rejection of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill, has by no means subsided. Reform meetings have also been held in several other towns.

**CONVERSION.**—A correspondent requests us to announce the conversion of Mrs. J. T. Wand, of Brompton, London, who was received into the Church at the Oratory, Brompton, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Father Gloag. Our correspondent adds that this is the 13th conversion which has taken place in the same family during the last 4 years.—Weekly Register.

**LORD ST. GERMAIN.**—It has been determined, in order to give greater eclat and importance to the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, that his Royal Highness shall not only be attended by a Secretary of State, as representing the Crown, but by her Majesty's first great officer of the household, and one who has been a Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, to a certain extent, representing the Queen herself. The presence of these important State functionaries with the young Prince will give such a constitutional sanction to all the public acts of his Royal Highness as will almost endow them with the same importance as if performed by the Sovereign in person.—Court Journal.

In the House of Commons on the 4th Mr Gladstone stated that another vote of 500,000 pounds on account of China would be taken in addition to 550,000 pounds already granted, and that the Secretary of war would shortly give full details of the requirements. After some obstructive proceedings on the part of the Opposition the Reform Bill was debated in Committee. Lord John Russell in the course of his remarks said there was no truth in the rumor that Government intended to postpone the measure until next session. He thought it of great importance that the Reform Bill for England should be at once proceeded with, but said it would be impossible to proceed with the Irish and Scotch measures this session. Disraeli defended the course of the Conservatives. He thought if Government proceeded with the bill now, it would be without the slightest necessity, and in opposition to its own convictions. Mr. McKinnon moved that the bill be postponed until after the result of the approaching census is ascertained, and after some debate the matter was postponed till 7th inst. On the 5th, Lord Palmerston stated in reply to Mr. Wyld, that the Admiralty intended to furnish ships for surveying the Northern Seas, in connection with a project for laying down a telegraph cable between England and America by way of Iceland.

We regret to hear that there are symptoms of a disposition on the part of the builder's workmen again to strike. Whatever their grievances, we should have thought they had suffered sufficiently during the past winter. Politically, such a course must be deplored, as it cannot but strengthen the arguments of those who oppose an extension of the suffrage.

On the 29th ult. orders were received at Chatham garrison from the Horse Guards for 21 officers and 950 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd battalion of 1st Royals, 1st battalion of the 3rd Buffs 31st, 44th, 67th, and 99th Regiments, to be held in readiness to embark for China to reinforce the service companies of those regiments. Of the above draughts 11 officers and 548 men of 1st Royals, 31st, and 44th Regiments will embark at Gravesend, and 10 officers and 401 men of the 3d Buffs, 67th, and 99th Regiments at Cork.

**THE GREAT EASTERN.**—In consequence of the late tempestuous weather having much retarded the completion of the upper deck fittings and rigging of this vessel, her departure for New York has been postponed. The start now is not likely to take place before the 20th inst., though it will certainly not be delayed beyond the 23d, as longer detention would again lose the high tides over the bar at New York. The delay is, perhaps, on whole not so unfortunate as it appears, inasmuch as we believe that advantage will be taken of it prior to starting, to give a brief, though most thorough, trial of the engines by a run down Channel and back to Southampton.—London Times, June 5.

**THE WIRTHWORTH GUN.**—Experiments were tried in the Nur on Saturday with Wirthworth's eighty-pounder upon wrought iron plates, 1/4 inches thick. The first shot went clean through, and passed about eleven inches into the oak, and then glanced against a massive bolt, which turned it up at right angles to its former course, where it remained buried in the framing between the plates in the inside of the ship. The second shot not only went through the iron, but passed through the wooden side of the ribs of the ship, sheering off and smashing the iron knee, and covering the main deck with splinters of wood and iron. The shot when found was so hot that no one could touch it. It scarcely showed any sign of damage beyond being compressed to about an inch shorter, and increased in its diameter at the head by about one-half of an inch. The other shots produced similar effects. It was noticed that at the instant concussion between this shot and the vessel's side a broad sheet of intensely bright flame was emitted almost as if a gun had been fired from the Trusty in reply.

Every part of the country appears to have been visited by a heavy gale on Sunday and Monday.—The damage to crops is very great. Large timber trees were blown down. Snow fell in some districts. At Scarborough one person was killed by the fall of a stack of chimneys.

**MEN REQUIRED FOR THE NAVY.**—A return is made to-day of the number of men which would be required to provide the established or estimated complements for the whole of the steam vessels afloat, building and converting. For our 59 ships of the line, we should require in all 50,620 men; for 43 frigates 20,055, for nine blockships 5,735, for 4 iron-cast ships 1,900, for 21 corvettes 5,690, for 95 sloops 12,545, for 27 smaller vessels 1,987, for 193 gunboats 8,068, for 8 floating batteries 1,680, for 61 transports tenders, &c. 2,804, and for 4 mortar vessel 810. In all the total number of men required would be 112,742, or 95,513 officers and seamen and 16,229 marines.

Infanticide has long been known to be fearfully prevalent in London, and now it seems the crime is shockingly on the increase. Mr. Wakley, the Coroner, an inquest held on a murdered child a day or two since, said that he had held three similar inquests on the same day at Paddington, and three at Islington, and had notice on another case in one of those parishes. He attributes this crime in part to the refusal to admit children, except under certain circumstances, to the Foundling Hospital. A sad testimony indeed, to the awful state of morality of this “enlightened age.”

**ALLEGED INTERCEPTION OF ROYAL LETTERS.**—A curious question is disturbing and entertaining the readers of the German newspapers. It is said that copies of the private correspondence of the Prince Regent of Prussia with the Prince Consort of England have been stolen, and that the Emperor Napoleon has come into possession of them. In one or more of these letters, so runs the story, the Emperor is spoken of in a manner not quite so respectful as that publicly employed. Further, it is said that the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, on the part of his master, has demanded explanations from the Prussian Minister; that Baron de Schleinitz has replied that he can speak for the government as a constitutional minister, but that he knows nothing of the private correspondence of high personages. He declined to institute an inquiry. The French ambassador is represented to have said that, “as there was such a discrepancy between the private statement of the Prince Regent and the public statement of the government, no other way remained to convince the Emperor of the genuineness of the sentiments of the Prussian Cabinet than a personal interview between the Emperor Napoleon III, and the Prince Regent.”—Spectator.

A number of Liverpool grocers were recently fined each in 25s and costs for selling pepper adulterated with husks of mustard and capsicum seeds.

**FINDING A DISH OF SILVER.**—A cottager at Chorlton, was digging in his little plot of land to the front of his house, and close by the main road, when he turned up an old earthenware jar, the mouth of which was covered with a stone. Two neighbors, with arms akimbo, leaning on the paling, were watching his proceedings. “Hello! said one of them, what hast a got there?” “Hello! said one of them, you can take it with you if you like.” He handed the worthless looking “old pot” to his friends, who carried it to a neighboring public house where, on examination, it was found to be full of silver crown and half-crown pieces, all of the reign of Elizabeth, to the total value of £31. They returned to the finder of the jar, and the spoils were divided into three equal parts, so that each became the possessor of £17.—Sandford Weekly News.

**A BROTHER IN THE DRAGOONS.**—A correspondent at Woolwich, on whom we can rely, gives us the following:—A private soldier of the name of Waites, now serving in the Military Train at Woolwich, has, within the last few days, received the handsome present of £10,000 from a brother in Australia, who emigrated some years ago, a very poor working man, but is now possessed of £150,000 He has sent £20,000 home to be equally divided between two brothers, one of whom is the above-named soldier.—John O'Grat Journal.

**NEW MODE OF WATERING STREETS.**—A curious experiment of watering public promenade is being tried at Lyons, and hitherto with success. A chemist of the city accidentally spilling some hydrochloric acid on a terrace, found the spot hardened and maintained in a state of permanent moisture. This induced him to think it might be applied to macadamized roads, with the view of allaying the dust. Experiments have resulted in a carriage-way being now several months free from dust. During the hottest part of the day, the ground, although dry and gravelly, has the appearance of having been recently damped. At evening the moisture becomes more and more perceptible. Every morning the ground is still and more comfortable to walk on. This acid, in fact, decomposes the gravel or stone, and forms one or several deliquescent salts, which therefore attract the moisture of the air. The only question is, whether roads thus damped will endure under such a process as long as they ought.—London paper.

**UNITED STATES.**

**MORE CONVERSIONS.**—We learn from the N. York Daily News that nine persons joined Protestantism and were received into the Catholic Church by the Paulist Fathers, 50th street, on Sunday. From every part of the country the work of conversion is rapidly progressing.

A new religious sect, styled the “Soul sleepers,” has recently made its appearance at Fairfield, Iowa, where four men and a woman, apostles of the sect, have been staying for a short time. They are opposed to churches, deny the divinity of our Saviour, teach that the soul is a material substance, and that it sleeps with the body until the resurrection.

In Washington County, Va., last week, William Woodson, who is worth upwards of \$100,000, was convicted of hog stealing and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Pench crop in Western New York is represented to be more promising than for several years past.

**FIREIGHT ACCIDENT.**—On Monday morning, May, 21, the scaffolding on the rear part of Trinity Church now in course of erection, on the corner of Eleventh street and Washington avenue, fell with a crash, burying ten men in the ruins. At the time of the accident, there were five masons and three laborers on the upper, and two carpenters on the lower scaffold. The names of the sufferers are, P. and M. McLoughlin, brothers, Thomas Glynn, Thomas Hill, Wm. Crowley, Denis Dowey, Elias Markatt, John Norton, and Joseph Shannon. Shannon and Norton are not expected to live.—St. Louis Balm.

A serious accident occurred at Tokin on Thursday by the falling of the balcony of West's Hotel, with a large number of persons who were witnessing the Firemen's Tournament. A number were injured, partially and others seriously.—Baltimore Standard.

**TORNADO IN PENNSYLVANIA.**—About noon last Wednesday, 20th ult., a tremendous tornado, carrying destruction with it, swept along the line of Armstrong and Clanton counties, Pa., causing heavy losses of life and property. The dwelling of Charles Stewart was entirely carried away, his wife killed, and six children severely injured; besides, his barn was burnt to the ground. The house and barn of Mr. Shoemaker were torn to pieces, and one of his legs broken; the house and barn of Thomas Dougherty were destroyed, and his daughter killed; the dwelling of McCullion Henry was blown down, and his wife severely injured; the barn of Joseph Smith was completely wrecked; the town of Nathan Hare was destroyed, and his daughter killed; the barns of Jacob Hartzel, John and Samuel Slick, and the residence of John Mahoney, were all destroyed, whose wife is believed to be killed; in Hestonville, several brick, frame and log dwellings, a large grist-mill, and a substantial bridge, crossing Red Bank Creek, were swept off, and four lives lost. In fact, in a radius of ten or twelve miles, heard from, thirty or forty houses and barns were torn down, and six or eight lives lost, but the amount of the damage done has not been estimated.—Philadelphia Ledger, June 4.

**AN AWFUL WARNING.**—The Baltimore Clipper of June 1, has the following:—“We heard yesterday, from an entirely satisfactory source, the particulars of an occurrence which can only be looked upon as an instance of Divine retribution for taking the name of the Almighty in justification of a falsehood. We refrain from mentioning names through consideration of the parties, who are respectable persons, residing in the southwestern section of the city. It appears that a few days since the aunt of a young girl, about eighteen years of age, accused her of having been guilty of some misconduct, which she denied, and on being again accused, she called upon God to strike her blind if she was not telling the truth. In a moment after, according to her own statement, a film seemed to pass before her eyes, and in the course of five minutes, she was totally blind, and has continued sightless ever since. The afflicted victim of her own impleity confessed that she had called upon her Maker to justify her in what was a falsehood.”

**THE STARVING CASE AT CHATHAM.**—The Barnstable Patriot, referring to the death of Mr. Esiggn Eldridge, of Chatham, Mass., says:—“The deceased was evidently so melancholy as to be insane, and persisted, so long as he knew anything, to refuse food. He lived thus seventy-eight days, except that during the last week of his life his friends gave him a teaspoonful of rice water once an hour. His case has been watched with great anxiety by his relatives, and they feel entirely certain that at no time, either by night or by day, did he receive any nourishment, except as above stated; and excepting also the taking of a single teaspoonful of nourishment in two or three instances. It is stated that for the first twenty-five days, his flesh fell away but little; but finally he became a mere skeleton, lost his mental faculties entirely, became perfectly blind, and was so utterly exhausted that he was unable to move himself at all.”

**A GENTLEMAN'S DIARY OF HIS WIFE'S TEMPER.**—Monday: A thick fog; no seeing through it. Tuesday: Gloomy and very chilly, unreasonable weather. Wednesday: Frosty; at times rather sharp. Thursday: Bitter cold in the morning, red sunset, with flying clouds, prolonging hard weather.—Friday: Storm in the morning, with peals of thunder, air clear afterwards. Saturday: Gleams of sunshine, with partial thaw; frost again at night. Sunday: A light southwest in the morning, calm and pleasant at dinner times, hurricane and earthquake at night.