DEATH OF THE REV. D. NOLAN, OF LEIGHLIN. This worthy priest died at his residence on the 29th ult. His declining health had prepared him and his friends for his departure, but yet the amount of his demise caused deep sorrow to the very large circle to whom he was justly endeared by the many virtues which adorned his character. Father Nolan participated in the fine qualities which distinguished the o'd and respected quantities of which he was a member. He was the youngest brother of the late Dr. Patrick Nolan-an sminent physician—and of the Most Rev. Edward Nolan,—the angelic prelate who ruled the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin in immediate succession to the great and illustrious Dr. Doyle. The bishop and upwards of forty priests assisted at the obsequies. A very large number of all classes in the parish and neighbourhood were present. This great attendance revealed the profound and affecionate respect in which the memory of Father Nolan is held. It is just it should be so—for "Let the priests that rule well be esteemed worthy of double labour, especially they who labour in word and doctrine. 2 — Carlow Post.

ATTACK UPON A POLICE BARRACES.—The police of Clare have this short time back been vainly on the alert in quest of some two recognized memhers of a large party of midnight rovers, who were daring enough to pay a hostile visit to a country police station, at a place called Currenrue, in the wilds of that county. The unmeaning reticence of the police renders it very hard to ascertain the exact facts; but the main outlines of this remarkable outrage have come to the knowledge of your correspondent, and may be regarded as strictly within the limits of the actual facts. The barracks is situate in the Burren barony, and is occupied by about half a dozen of the force; but, on the night in question, two or three of the party were on patrol. When these returned they were, as might be imagined, not a little surprised to hear from the orderly that a large mob had, in the interval of their temporary absence, besieged the barracks, which, in a few minutes, fell into their hands, and, having picked up all the arms and ammunition, they coerced a sub-constable named Egan, under threat of instant death, to abiure his allegiance to the crown, and forced him, on his knees, to swear that he would not give any information that might lead to their apprehension. Having put another man-named Ward-through the same ordeal, the rebel assailants quietly left with all the rifles they could find. Unfortunately, not more than one or two of the lawless band are known to the police, but it is hoped that the recognition of even one will afford a clue which may lead to the discovery of some more of the number. The information, which has been sworn to by the police, states that a young fellow from the vicinity of the barrack, named Williamson, took an active part in this, one of the most alarming raids that has occurred in the country since the Fenian rising. From what your correspondent can learn, he understands that Williamson has not only baffled every stratagem that has been yet resorted to for his arrest, but there is very little likelihood, indeed, that any artifice, no matter how cunningly conceived, will be of the smallest use, as the peasantry in the district show no disposition to give the least assistance to the authorities.—Nenagh Guardian.

An Orange Leader in Trouble.—On Monday Captain William Wolsey Madden, Grand Master of the Monaghan Orangemen, was brought before the Magistrates at Manchester, charged with a ferocious and unprovoked attack on two gentlemen, at the Queen's Hotel, in that city, on Saturday evening. It appears that Captain Madden has been staying at Manchester some time, and has been addressing Orange and Conservative meetings in that city and neighbourhood. On Saturday evening he was in the coffee-room of the Queen's Hotel. In the same room, sitting not far from him, were Mr. George Brown and Mr. J. R. Clark, of New York, two well-known American buyers of Manchester goods for large firms in the United States. Mr. Brown and Mr. descending with great force on the back of his it glanced off the skull, but laid open a frightful wound of the scalp, which was cut clean to the skull. Captain Madden then rushed upon Mr. Brown, aiming a blow at his forehead. Mr. Brown, however, by the dexterous use of a chair, intercepted the blow, which was broken, and took effect only on one side of the mouth, so as to cut one of his lips. Some men waiters interfered, and prevented the assault proceeding any further; but it required four people to hold the Captain, owing to his ungovernable excitement, until a policeman could be obtained. He was then taken to the lock-up, where two brother officers gave bail for his appearance. Yesterday, Mr. Clark, who narrowly escaped with his life, was not able to appear before the magistrates, but the case was partly heard, Mr. Brown and one of the waiters giving evidence to the above effect. The prisoner expressed his sorrow, but said it was not he but that thing itself, (the life-preserver,) which, being loaded, went off of itself. Mr. Headlam (chairman of the bench) said the prisoner did not appear to be in his right mind, and remanded the case for a week, in order that the prisoner's friends might be communicated with. directed that the surgeon to the jail should examine him as to his mental condition .- Nation.

- It is a deplorable symptom of the state of public feeling on the most vitally important matlers, at the present day, that no party leader, either in the Lords or in the Commons, was found capable of seeing-or, if he saw, had the courage to proclaim—the evident connection between agrarian outrages and Government education. Ever since the day when the late Lord Derby passed the educational measures still in force in Ireland, the whole weight of Government influence and of the national purse has been steadfastly directed to lessen, as far as possible, the power of religion over the people. The foundation of the Godless Colleges, and the introduction of the secular system into every corner of the island, have given notice to Irishmen of all classes that the belief of the British Legislature in their Almighty Creator is not sufficiently definite to cause them to make that belief an integral portion of the only teaching supported by State aid. The eminent statesmen who have, from time to time, held sway over the destinies of our Empire, must all have known that religion is the only sure foundation of social order. They have all constantly admitted that the pacification of Ireland was England's great difficulty. A very cursory enquiry would have sufficed to show them-if Iteland are mainly indebted for prolonged securily to the humanizing, and restraining, and unrily to the humanizing, and restraining, and unrily to the humanizing, and restraining, and unrily to the humanizing and restraining and r indeed, any one of them was ever ignorant of the

ceasingly beneficial influence of the Catholic of lawlessness and violence. Judging, however, priesthood over their flocks. Yet these very by the character of the people, by the patience statesmen-enlightened and judicious upon every and long suffering which have marked the greater point where their judgment is not biassed by their number under circumstances calculated to awaken Protestant prejudices - have set themselves, as it despair and rage, recollecting their freedom from were of malice aforethought, to lessen the Catholic | miscellaneous atrocities which distinguishes them clergy in the sight of their parishioners, and to from their neighbours, we feel abundant confidence as far as Government money could be made to solitary stain upon the good fame of Ireland will affect education, without God in the world. As have been wired out.—Cork Examiner. men sow they must also reap; and the best lesson which Mr. Disraeli's most solemn tones could be employed to teach to members of Parliament, | County Cork. is that, if Ireland is to be made at last a happy country and a joy and pride to England, they must give to the Irish, in addition to a good Land

Bill, the still greater blessing of good Catholic education.—Tablet. THE STATE OF IRELAND.—The state of Ireland is very far from being consoling to those who take a deep interest in her honour or her welfare. No recent outrage has filled us with disgust or amazement; but as if to keep alive the sensitions which outrage causes threatening letters are published now and then, each of which is in itself a grave offence not only against the law but against morality. The effect is very damaging to the repute of the country, and a certain portion of its enemies both in England and in Ireland are busy making the worst possible use of the weapon thus afforded them. It is pretended that the nature of the people is something peculiar. The tendency to violence is alleged to be quite independent of any rational cause. Agrarian grievances, it is alleged, have nothing to do with what are classed as agrarian crimes, and the deeds which make men shrink are the products of a lawless spirit which cannot be allayed by remedial measures. If these things were true we should despair of the land we love. But they are utterly false. They are either the excuse of those English who wish to relieve England from any responsibility for the state of things existing in Ireland, or they are the plea of the class whose misuse of power has been the immediate producer of evil, and who now fear a curtailment of that power. While we have condemned the actual offences we have never confessed that they strang out of the natural disposition of the people. We contended, on the contrary, that the very fact that a people in other respects virtuous and moral, to a degree that perhaps no other country could equal, plunged into serious crime, was a proof that there was something rotten in the state of society which produced it. When English journals were reading us their pharisacial lecture upon the misdeeds of our countrymen, we ventured to say that a corresponding state of circumstances in England would produce worse crimes than those which made them ift up their hands and thank God that Englishmen were not like those wretched Publicans who were away across the channel. Sheffield had the honour of proving our words. The grievances of trades are certainly not equal to those under which the peasantry suffer. Yet no agricultural combination ever produced a more frightful system of murder and outrage than prevailed amongst the trades unions of Sheffield. Murder was subscribed for and paid as an ordinary transaction. It was negotiated by a regular broker in assassination. This was not matter of guess or speculation. One at least of the assassins, and the central manager of assassination were examined. The latter made an exhibition of himself, and made money too by it, after having proclaimed to the world his infamy. The effect caused by these revelations had almost died out when the name of Sheffield came the other day briskly into the public ear, and again connected with lawlessness and violence, if not absolute murder. This time it is a colliery business, not a saw-grinders' affair, but it is in principle nearly the same, proceeding from the determination of a band of unionists to intimidate those who do not belong to their body. The following summary of their doings, which appears in the leader of the Times on the subject, will give a pretty fair idea of the extent to which riot and lawlessness reached: The attack on the houses Clark were at tea, and no words passed between of the non-unionist workmen was, beyond any them and Captain Madden. Mr. Brown was doubt, planned and preconcerted. The rioters reading a letter to his friend over which they reading a letter to his friend, over which they came from a distance, and they came from differ-chatted and laughed a good deal. Whilst so ent quarters. It was not principally the Unionengaged Captain Madden left his seat, and is ists of Thorncliffe itself who did the work; many supposed to have gone to a private room. In a of these appear to have merely looked on while supposed to have gone to a private to have short time he returned, armed with a heavily-leaded life-preserver, and, going up behind Mr. Clark, aimed a blow at him, the life-preserver their arrival so as to make a simultaneous a tack. They were armed with pistols, bludgeons and skull. Fortunately the blow was so directed that other weapons. Many had their faces blackened, and others were masks. One body of 300 or 400 attacked the police with stones, so that they had to take refuge in the police station. The rioters made for the houses, broke windows and doors, smashed the furniture, and forced the inmates to seek safety on the upper floors. They took the clothes and bedding from the houses, made piles of them and burnt them. It is hardly necessary to say they stole everything they found. The victims were left in many cases without an article of clothing, or food to eat. Charitable persons sent them supplies during the day; but their state was, and must be still, pitiable, for many of them have lost nearly all they possessed. We are afraid there can be no moral doubt that it was, in fact, a Trades' Union outrage on a larger scale than those of the Sheffield grinders and the Manchester brickmakers." Now suppose this intelligence had come from Tipperary instead of Thorncliffe, how would it have been received? Why the stock market would be affected, the London people would go about shaking their he ds and asking each other if they had heard this dreadful news from Ireland, and the newspapers would afflict us with didactic leaders proving distinctly how bad we were, how very good England was, and what a difficulty there was for our excellent elder sister in knowing what on earth to do with such a spoiled child. But this affair at Thorncliffe is taken coolly. It has occurred amongst that conspicuously " lawabiding people," the English, and therefore it does not, singular to say, cause any surprise or panic. There are strong apprehensions that the offences already committed may be repeated with far worse atrocities, and yet there appears to be no particular consternation. The explanation may be found in the fact that the misdeeds spring from a set of circumstances which are at least known, if not very easily dealt with. The exaggeration of terror which prevail about every abnormal occurrence in Ireland arises from the fact that so many of those who write and speak about this country have persistently dealt with it as if it were inhabited by a race who differed from ordinary mankind in their motives, feelings and passions. A great change for the better has indeed taken place in the way in which this country is regarded and is to be legislated for. Before long we hope to see the Irish people assured that neither violence nor outrage is

necessary to secure the humble in the right to live upon the soil he has made fruitful. When that

day shall have come-and it is near at hand-all

pretence or shadow of excuse for agrarian violence

shall have ceased, and with it we fondly and firmly

hope the violence itself will disappear. If it did not, then we should regard the best land bill that

New military stations are about to be established at Ballaghadereen, County Sligo, and Kanturk,

A demonstration of sympathy with Mr. John Midden was made on Wednesday night, at Lurgan, under the auspices of the local Protestant Defence Association. It assumed the form of a quiet tea party, at which 1.000 persons assembled. The Duke of Manchester was not present, but was represented by a letter of a pology. Mr. Johnstone, M.P., and Mr. Stewart Blacker also communicated their feelings through the post. The secretary read an address expressing the indignation of the society at the 'barah and unconstitutional proceedings of the Irish Executive,' and expressed a hope that before long he would be called upon to take his place in the councils of the nation. Mr. Madden, in reply, stated that the conduct of the Government in dismissing him would shortly become a subject of inquiry in Parliament. and they would hold their ground against all opponents. A number of other speakers addressed the meeting.-Times.

INFORMERS. - Spies are at present moving about the country under varous guises sceing to turn a penny on the passing excitement of the times. Those merciless bloodbounds, who have long feasted on mighthe adversities of poor Ireland and her children, are pen. always ready to earn the wages of sin regardless of truth, honour and virtue. May we live to see the day when our people, just emerging from the effects of modern slavery and tyranzy, will so longer be considered fair game for he apy and the informer. May Erin's emerald surface soon bear the fruits of the operations of commerce and industry instead of being as it has too long been, the field for espionage and corruption, and the parade ground for manœuver-ing military forces and police, directed by overpaid, pompous foreign officers .- Mayo Examiner.

An investigation into the circumstances of the death of Mr Auchinlech at Derrigiland, who is supposed to have been murdered near Euniskillen, has been made by Captain Butler, resident magistrate. The son of the deceased gentleman, who had been arrested on suspicion, has been discharged from custody. The body of deceased presents no marks of violences

In reference to a recent case of four Catholic children whom the watchful zeal of the Arran clergy had snatched from the hands of cunning prosely-tisers, it is our welcome duty to record this week a generous and well timed act of charity on the part of his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam. On hearing of the case itself, and of the intention to raise a fund which might enable the mother, who came from America to save her children, to return to the States with them, his Grace sent a donation of ten pounds from Rome, ' to aid,' he said, ' in saving the poor children from as cruel persecution as ever was carried on, even in Ireland, for the unballowed purpose of proselytism.' To say that the act is worthy of the doer, and the words of him who wrote them, is to leave no possible praise ungiven.

We confess that we are sorely disappointed by the measures introduced by Mr. Gladatone. We were led to believe that he was resolved to attend to the wishes of Ireland in framing his measure. But instead of doing that he has altogether ignored the wishes of her people, and dealt with the question as if he had never heard their voice demanding a complete reform in the land code. He never noticed the unanimous voice of the National Conference. He forgot or disdained to mention the claim of fixity of tenure and fair rents. It is evident that Ireland will reject this bill unless it is amended so as to secure to the people fixity of tenure and valuation of rents. -Dundalk Democrat.

SUICIDE OF A MAGISTRATE. - On Friday evening last the entire village of Fennagh, Lumclone, and the adjoining districts were thrown into a state of the ut-most consternation by the intelligence of the deliberate suicide of Samuel Henry Watson, Esq. J.P., of Lumcione. The deceased, who was for some time in a desponding state, was in Carlow on Friday, where be consigned a valuable colt to the stationmaster, and returned to his residence after having transacted some other business. He left his house about six o'clock, pm., and on one of his servants going in search for him for dinner he was found in his own lawn on one knee, his hand under his chin, and a revolver underneath, one chamber having been discharged, the contents lodging in the forehead of the deceased. He was owner of the local police barrack, but refusing to make some alterations the men left it on Friday. Deceased leaves a large and afflicted family to mourn his unfortunate demise. - Dundalk Democrat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Williams, of Caarphilly, has bequeathed a large fortune-a quarter of a million, it is said-to the Marquis of Bute, of whom he was no relative or connexion.

THE THORNOLIFFE RIOTERS. - The following threatening letter has been addressed to Mr. Chambers. one of the owners of the colliery :- Prepare to meet thy God, as I insist on thee being a dead man if thou meanest to let us clam and starve. We mean to have it out of thee, as thy days are numbered. Prepare to meet thy God .- Yours truly, 'ONE WED WISHES TOU HELL FIRE '

Mr Chamber a member of the Imperial Partiament has again obtained leave to bring in a Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and the Bill was subsequently introduced and read a first time.

Tha London Daily News says that it is practically certain that the ballot will be the law of England before the present parliamentary session is over. It speaks of the liberal majority in the House of Com mons as not only in favor of it but determined on it. and declares that a considerable number of the conservatives will only nominally oppose it.

ANCIENT OPHIR. - Messrs. Nachtigal and Mersneki of the Berlin Mission in South Africa, recently dis covered extensive ruins not fir from the gold fields that are now attracting attention, and situated in about latitude 20 deg. 50 min south, and longtitude 32 deg. east. There were solid structures of masonry and cut stone and one block like a tower. The rains are called Bunyoni. The facts that they are on the banks of the river Sabia (Sheba), and that an old book of Dutch travels calls this region Ufar (Ophir), are reasons for supposing this to be the ancient Ophir. These buildings were in all probability built by a different race from the Bassutos and Kafirs now inhabiting the region.

A Successor to Calcrayt .- The increasing age of Calcraft renders it desirable that a successor to his post should be provided. The fact that there was likely to be a vacancy in this department of public service baving become generally known, as many as 134 candidates applied for the office, one of them being a stalwart laborer in the Devonport Dockyard named Toll, who resides with his wife at Wilton street, Stoke, and has been employed in the dockvard

'her Majesty's commission.' Toll has no family, and and incense as heretofore. He is also declaring followed that avocation before entering the dock. yard. - Western Morning News.

The following good story is told of a zealous Engclergy in the sight of their parishioners, and to from their neighbours, we feel abundant confidence lish reporter, who nearly got himself into serious cause the children of all Ireland to be brought up, that once the stimulus to passion is removed, the trouble by his efforts to get a beat on a rival sheet: -He lived a mile or so out of town, and on the side of the road, for a considerable part of the way, was a thick grove. As he was returning home, late one night, after having seen the paper to press he ob served that one of the trees near the roadside had an unusual appearance. Going within the fence, he discovered that the bidy of a man was suspended from one of the branches. Hurriedly cutting it down, he drew the body into a part of the grove where the undergrowth was thick, intending to conceal it. This done, he went home. Next morning he was taken into custody, on a charge of wilful murder, and brought before a magistrate. A game keeper going through the woods at early daylight, had discovered the body in its place of concealment and some other person remembered that about midnight, he had seen the reporter issue from the grove. The case was suspicious—until a constable, searching the pockets of the dead man, discovered a written statement, containing his name and place of abode, and declaring that domestic misfortune had made life so unbearable that he had resolved to commit He exhorted Protesiants to be true to themselves, suicide Of course the reporter was discharged .-His explanation was to the effect that, finding such a fine bit of 'local' as this too late for his own paper, he had concealed the corpse in order that the rival journal, which was to appear on the next day, should not profit by the news. But for the suicide's confession, a pretty strong case of circumstantial evidence to be deciphered. This, from the extremely disjointed might have been made out against the knight of the

> Ladis Blanc on John Brieht .- In the Temps of Saturday last, M. Louis Blanc writes :- Who would ever have thought of seeing Mr. Bright paling at a reform considered to be necessary? He is in despair at baving to climb, with the load of Ireland on his back to the top of a hill which appears to become steeper and steeper the nearer one approaches it. He procisims in a pathetic tone, the impossibility of driving six omnibuses abreast through Temple Bar. Mr Bright is, at the moment I write to you, the type of a timorous statesman, the incarnation of a minister pickled in prudence. The responsibility of his position not only moves him, but it frightens him; it seems to overwhelm him. It goes so far that in him the apostleship of the tribune is now but an apostleship of patience ()hl exercise of power such are some of thy works! The exercise of power seems to have had on Mr. Bright the same effect that a file has on iron. It may seem surprising at first, but it is explicable. Mr. Bright has never belonged to that class of democrats who aim only at destruction with a view to reconstruction. His policy was always a negative one. His role was far less to stretch out his band to the unhappy people below him, than to show his fist to those above him. How many measures demanded by the people to save them from the tyranny of poverty have been combated by Mr. Bright-the reduction of the hours of labour for in stance, the employment of children in factories? Mr. Bright has chiefly attacked the aristocracy from the double point of view of a Quaker revolted at the existence of hereditary political privileges, and of a manufacturer indignant at being looked down upon by people who for the most part are not self-made. ls John Bright capable of nobles effort? That is what the present session must show us.

> THE TIMES ON EMIGRATION. -- If, as some advocates of Emigration desire or imagine, the Colonies would gladly aid in the importation of ablebodied workmen from the teeming labour-markets of the Old World, will they give practical proof of their good intentions by supplying the necessary funds for the expenses of the outward voyage? The state of opinion in the Australian Colonies does not, for the present, at all events, encourage us to hope so much. On the other hand, when we turn to the British settlements in North America, we find special reasons why the Government of the Dominion of Canada should be disinclined to spend money on such an enterprise. The Maritime Provinces of the Dominion and the Province of Quebec offer no inviting prospects to the emigrant, -perhaps it would be more precise to say that they cannot be compared as a market for ordinary unskilled labour with the Western States of the Union. As a matter of fact, the proportion of settlers in those provinces is by no means commensurate with the proportion of emigrants from Europe, for the cheapu wiid Quedec idquces a com stant flow of traffic through the Lower Provinces of Canada to the United States. So disastrous has the competition of the active communities on the south side of the frontier appeared to the Canadians themselves, that in 1868 a Committee of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec was appointed to inquire, inter alta, 'into the deplorable Emigration that is taking place of the inhabitants of this country to the United States, and into the best means to arrest this evil before it acquires larger proportions.' In this investigation it was made clear that not only was it habitual with the emigrants from Europe to move to the South-West after a very brief experience of the cli-mate and prospects of Canada, but that even the French Canadians, the least adventurous of men, had become infected with the same migratory spirit and were steadily turning away from their old homes and habits of life. If these things be trueand the evidence is not open to question-the Governments of the Lower Provinces of the Canadian Dominion are not likely to spend money in furthering the progress of emigrants from England to the United States. The Province of Ontario is in a different position - embracing large tracts of very fertile land and not too far removed from the markets of the United States; but, as Mr. Herman Merivale has remarked, in a recent and highly instructive contribution to the literature of this question, the Province is 'more than half surrounded by five or six States of the Union;' as the prices of labour and commodities rice and fall there is a continual ebb and flow of population between the British and non-B-itish districts, and the permanence of any imported settlers under the British flag is a contingency too doubtful to be calculated upon by practical statesmen. It is scarcely probable, then, that Ontario, any more than Quebec or the Maritime Provinces, will undertake the charges of conveying emigrants from these shores to our North American settlements. Mr. Gladstone is sympathetically tender with the petitioners in this country; but the Royal Speech is ominously silent. A FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND .- Mr. Whalley has

become an advocate of the separation of the Church of England from the State, a circumstance which, in the minds of some persons, will recall Mr Newdegate's charge that the member for Peterborough is in the pay of Rome. The Holy Father has not much money to spare, and why should he spend his money on a task which Mr. Whalley is well per-forming without any remuneration? The following paragraph from Mr. Whalley's letter to an ultra-Evangelical clergyman, of Cheltenham, will explain itself, and shows the lengths to which he is prepared to go: - Earl Russell has since declared that the treachery f Bishops and ministers of our own Ohurch constituted the strength and the hope of the Boman aggression on our country; and I am now convinced that there is no more important or orgent question than the abolition of that Church.' Reresenting, as Mr Whalley does, a Cathedral city, he ought to know Protestant bishops as well as any one-as well, certainly, as Lord Russell. But it is street, Stoke, and has been employed in the dockyard one—as well, Certainly, as Lord Russell. But it is for many years, earning now 15s per week. Seven somewhat singular that this cry for a Fice Church of the volunteers were selected, from whom the final of England is not confined to the section which Mr. whalley esponses; the Ritualists are even louder in onoice was to be made, and the Development was their demands. One of them who was recently before the dockyard on Thursday that he had been success-

is now working in the boat house as a laborer. He lustily for the severance of the Church from the State, is popularly known as a 'clever pig killer,' having In fact the present condition of the National Church In fact the present condition of the National Church is as deplorable as anything can be. The fends amongst its members, and their opposing views, are rapidly tearing it to pieces. The feeling to which we refer was seen in active operation when the Archbishop of Syra paid a visit to the Archbishop of York, on which occasion the English Church Union of the old city presented an address to the foreign ecclesiastic-an act which gave great offence in various quarters, followed by the charge that the Eastern Archbishop pronounced the Benediction in the old Minster. It is 'on the cards' that the glorious old piles in York, Peterborough, and elsewhere, which Protestantism cannot turn to account, may revert, sooner than some of us contemplate, to their origina use .- Northern Press.

> A most important discovery has been made in the land of Moab. It recently came to the ears of Captain Warren, the agent of the Palestine Exploration Fund at Jerusalem, that there existed a stone covered with writing at Dhiba, the ancient Dibon, on the east cost of the Dead Sea, in the heart of the country of Moab. The stone was at that time perfect, and about 3ft 5in high and lft. 9in. wide, but directly the Arabs heard that the Franks were inquiring about it they broke it into fragments which they concealed in the granaries of the neighbouring villages. By the exercise of great tact and perceverance Captain Warren and M. Ganneau, of the French Consulate, succeeded in re-covering the whole of the scattered pieces, two only of which are in the possession of Captain Warren; the rest falling to the share of M Ganneau. Meauwhile, tracings of our two pieces have arrived and have been sent to Mr. Deutsch, of the British Museum, nature of the rubbings, is no easy matter; but Mr. Deutsch tells us, in a letter published in the Times of Thursday, that the inscription opens with the words, 'I, Meshs, son of Oh . . 'If this should, on further investigation, turn out to be the Mesha. King of Moab, of whom mention is made in the 3rd chapter of the 2nd (4th) Book of Kings, the discovery. of this stone is of atmost importance both from an historical as well as a linguistic point of view. Mr. Deutsch evidently thinks that when he shall have obtained rubbings of the entire inscription this will turn out to be the case. The character of the writing would quite agree with the age at which the Biblical Mesha lived, while several cities named in the document as having been built by the writer are known as having been, about that time, either situated in Moab, or in parts temporarily held by Moab -

> OFR IRONCLAD SHIPS. - There are few subjects on which a popular book, written by a master hand, was more wanted than that of ironclad ships of war, Englishmen are justly proud of their ships, and are, perhaps, prepared to spend more money upon them than on any other national object that could be named; yet it is marvellous how little is really known about them, or even about their cost. Mr. Reed's book is doubly welcome - first, because it is full of interesting popular intelligence as to what our ironclads are actually and comparatively, and, secondly, because he shows plainly enough how small a proportion of the Naval Estimates is really devoted to the building of these new wonders of the world. The Monarch, our latest launched great warship, when in fighting order burdens the ocean with a ponderous bulk weighing more than 8 500 tons. Her armour-plates are ten inches thick on the turrets, seven inches and six inches thick on her sides. Her guns weigh 25 tons each. They throw shot weighing 600lb,, with an initial velocity of 1,212ft, per second, and any one of them strikes a blow the energy of which, at 1,000 yards from the muzzle, if otherwise employed, would be sufficient to raise & weight of 5,165 tons (considerably more than half the weight of the whole ship, armament and all) to the height of one foot. This tremendous structure has been driven through the sea at the rate of nearly 17 English miles per hour. But as far as strength is concerned the Monarch will be left far behind by the ships now building in British dockya:ds, for the Devastation and Thunderer turret ships are to carry 15, 12 and 10in. srmour-plates, in front of guns weighing 35 tons each, and the Rupert and Hotspur specially designed as rame, are almost as strong .-Nor is this at all the limit of possibility. Mr Reed long ago designed a ship to carry 15in. armour-plates on her sides, 18in. on her turrets, and he speaks in bis introduction of guns being superseded as a means of attack by ships capable of striking in various directions. The cost of ironclad shipbuilding in England during the past ter numbers, 10 millions, while the total Naval Estimates during the same period bave amounted to nearly £117,000,000. The number of ironclade built or being built amounts to 47.

UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia has a claim to consideration in the divorce business, 330 couples having been disposed of the past year.

A Boston paper mentions au individual there who clasps his hands so fervently in prayer that he cannot open them when the contribution-box comes round.

The New York Express gives this rule for testing Christian: 'Set him to putting up old mis metched stove-pipe, and keep bim at it an hour. If he don't swear, he's seasoned.'

Father Young, a Catholic priest of New York, preached last Sunday against the licentious illustrated publications of the day. He asked those of his audience who would assist him in putting down this vile literature to rise, and the whole congregation of 2000 stood up.

WASHINGTON, Feb 25th .- Every day that passes, trengthens the belief that a new basis for the settlement of the Alabama claims has been suggested The subject has not been very generally broached, but the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is understood to have the matter in hand, and when opportunity offers, will promulgate it in all its entirety. A prominent member of the Committee has openly declared that a new basis of settlement is on foot with which the public is entirely unacquainted, and which will fall like a bomb shell when the proper moment acrives. A cash basis of settlement is understood to be the one alluded to

EFFECT OF THE 'LEGAL TENDER' DECISION .- TWO claims have just been received at the Third Auditor's office, Washington, from Boston merchants, amounting to \$71,000, the difference to the value of legal tender notes and gold at the time of the settlement of a claim for use of the steam vescels Undannted, Merrimac, and Mississippi. The claim is filed under the recent decision of Chief Justice Chase. It appears the amount to be paid was \$150,000, and that the sum now claimed is the depreciated value of the legal tenders at the time the settlement was made. and this claim will undoubtedly be made a test case. It is stated that there are a number of claims involving the same question pending before the Auditors of the Treasury Department, and that either additional legislation or Congressional appropriations will be required to meet the emergency.

New YORK Feb. 28--Patrick J. Meehan, editor of the Irish American, was shot to night by James Reenan on Broadway. Both were members of the O'Neill Branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, and had been attending a Fenian meeting at head quarters Gen. O'Neil was also at the meeting, which was very stormy. The Senate of the Fenial Brotherhood and Gen. O Neill have come to an open rupture. Keenan is a warm adherent of O'Neill, and was dismised tonight by the Senate from his position of Secretary to the organization Mechan was, it is said, the head and front of the oppositon to Gen. O'Neill, and for-