discharge of his laboriou, duties, until the very day the doctor visited him the first week, that one would imagine he was fifteen or twenty years younger. By his death has been created, not only in the parish of which he has been pastor, but in the entire diocese of Kilmore, a void which shall long remain without being filled, if ever. Postulants crowded to him every day, not merely from the adjoining parishes of the diocese, but even from the discose of Meath, Ardagh, and Clogher, and, notwithstanding such a daily concourse, all were attended to by the good Father Mooney. Often and often was he known to devote eighteen hours of the day to the hearing of confessions - Month People.

The month's mind of the late Rev. John Fogarty, P.P., Ballybricken, was held on Tuesday, when, notwithstanding the very great anxiety at the present peried on the part of the farming classes to secure their erreal crops, so much damaged by the late inclement weather, the parishioners of the late lamented deceased manifested their deep respect for his memory, and observed the day as a strict holiday. They were present from an early hour to offer their prayers in union with those of the assembled clergy for his eternal repose. Solemn high mass was sung, the Very Rev. P. Heney, P.P., Emly, as deacon; and Rev. P. O'Connell, C.C., Emly, as sub-deacon; Rev. P. Ryan, C.C., Ballybricken, acted as master of the sacred ceremonies.

DEDICATION OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE DIOCESE OF ACHONRY. (1 HOW OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.) Ballaghaderi, en, Sunday Night. -- In a remote and comparatively barren district in the county Mayo the now stands, almost completed, a large and beautiful Gothic church, which, though erected in the poorest pa-1ish in Ireland, would grace the richest and most prosperous locality in the country. This is the cathedral church of B. llaghadereen, which was solemnly dedisated to the service of the Almighty, under the especial invocation and patronage of the Blessed Virgin, on this day, the feast of the patronage of the Blessed Mother of God. For several years the hely sacrifice of the mass was offered up in this pansh in a very old chapel, which had become so impured by years as to be unlit for the agered purpose to which it was applied. To the great energy and generosity of the venerated bushop of the discess of Acheury, the Most Rov. Dr. Durcan, assisted by the co-operation of his zeal-us clergy, and by the liberality of some of the most prominent laymen of the district, is due the merit of erecting the fine cathedral church, which now stands in the midst of his Grace's dioecse a lasting memorial of his picty and zeal. The sacred building, of which Mr. Goldso is the architect, is in the simple Gothic style. It consists of the usual component purts of a parochial church-mave, ables, and chancel, a ith side airles, forming chapels, perches, sacristy, &c. A western tower and spire, portions of the original plan, are yet to be erected. The building is one hundred and fifty feet long by tifty-nine feet wide, and its height from the floor of of the nave to the apex of the root is 67 feet. A very noble area le of eight anches on either hand forms the nave, carried on cylindrical shafts, with lofty bases and modded a spital, the arches and expitals being wrought in whit Scotch sandstone; the boses and shafts in the local time limestone. A charcel arch of lofty proportions, with shafted pambs and a moulded arch, opens into the chancel, which has a noble castern willow of six lights; smaller arches terminate the apples, and gives access to chapels which dank the chancel, into which they open by other arches. - The roofs are framed in open timbers. The high after for the changel has been executed in the workshops of Mr. Henry Lanc, Dublin. The altas and tabernacle are of Cacir stone and Irish marbles-the tabernacles rising to a considerable height in rich canopy work, crowned by a neh grit, cross set with crystab The door will be likewise righly gut and engraved. The reredos rises to a considerable height behind the alter. It is formed of Caso stone; encausted with enamelled tues of rich colours, and is in every re-pect a most chaste and elaborate piece of werkman-hip. The untiring exertions of his Grace and his elergy in raising this ane church have been to them a labour of love; but it should be here stated that his Grace is responsible for a debt of 1.1002, which is due on the church, and for the payment of which, remembering the very great poorness of the parish in which the church is situated-and, indeed, of the entire diocele-he can have no resource, except to the generouty and charity of the faithful generally who, we are confident, will feel it a privilege to be afforded an opportunity of aiding the good bishop and his clergy in sully completing the sacred ediffee. The ground on which the cathedral stands has most generously been granted free of rent by Lord Dillon. Where many have been colour in their efforts to assist the good loshop in building the church it might no consedered muchous to particularise any. The liberality of Mr. Charles Stirel I and, however, and the valuable cooperation which he has afforded to the bishop and the committee call for special mention. To him and to the other gentleries who have seconded the efforts of the Most Rm. In Durcan in erecting the cathedial it must be a source of dusp gratification to see the good work in which they have had the privilege of participating, approaching to entire completion. To show the state of dilapidation into which the old chapel stready alluded to had fallen, it may be stated that some two years since the venerated bishsp narrowly escaped being buried in the runs, in consequence of the falling in of a portion of the reef whilst he was offering up the hely sacrifice. Frequent as have been the dedication of new churches all over Ireland of late years, to few of such gravifying ceremonics has more interest been attached than to that of Saint Mary's Cathedral Church to day. Every arrangement had been made to reader the ceremeny as complete and effective as possible, and, with that object, the assistance of first rate musical talent was proceed from Dublin for the occasion. The solemn ecremonics commenced shortly after eleven o'clock, but long before that hour every portion of the specious chifice was I'lled with a congregation commising the Cathene gentry of the diocese and their families, and large numbers of the peasantry from every direction. Amongst there within the reserved space manediately outside the enretuary were, the O'Connor Don, M.P.; Lamence Waldron, Di., M.P.; Charles Strickland, J.P.; Thomas Strickland, Thomas M'Derinott, J.P.; John Wolfe Flanagen, D. L.; Dominick D'Arcy, J.P., Charles Erilson, J.P.; Charles J. Young, J P.D. L.; Charles J. M Dermott, John Bolungbroke, Oldcastle; Lieutenana Bolingbroke, do.; C. Costello, Kalfree; D O'Cennor, Clonalts; John Brett, Tubbercurry; Thomas Cooks, do; F. R. O'Grady, J.P.; Richard O'Grady, J. M'Donnell, Boyle; J. Conmer, Kungsland; M. O'Dono-1.0-, M.D., Yenchpark ; J M'Dennott, Solicitor, Boyle ; Francis Ellison, Andrew Dillon, M.D., Ballaghudereen; Edward O Fernall, Sligo Champion; Maurice Conry, Sligo, e.c. A procession which formed in the sacristy having made the cremt of the church externally, clause my the hymns and performing the ceremonies prescribe; by the muni, entered the church by the centre gatoway, and proceeded to the high nitar. The prelates and clergymen present were-The Most Rev. Dr. Durcan, Lord Bishop of Achenry; the Most Rev. Dr. Derry, Lord Bishop of Clonfert; the Most Rev. Dr. WEMP, Lord Babop of Galway; the Very Rev. M. Funn, Administrator: Venerable Archdeacon Coghlan; the Very Rev. Canon Tighe; Very Rev. Canon Mul-larcky; Very Rev. Dem Duncan; Rev. R. Brennan, P.P. Kilfree; Rev. Dr. Grady, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Hester, P.P., Costoball, Elphin; Rev. M. Reddy, P.P.; Rev. W. Higgir, P.P., Beliaghy, Rev. Mr. Ryan, P.P.; Rev. Mr. Cooke, C.C., Ballmaddin; Rev. Mr Killoren, C.C., Correy, Rev. Mr. Goodman, P.P.; Rev. M. Hewley, P.P., Currey; Rev. John Fun, Killasser; Mev. Mr. Tigue, Ballymote; Rev. Mr. Cosgrave, P.P.; Rev Mr. Hannon, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Gallagher, C.C., Kilrcovec. Rev. Mr. Darcy, C.C., Carricastle, &c. The reremonies usual on three soleing occusions having been performed, High Maes was celebrated by the Bishop of Lebrary; the Rev. Mr Howley and the Rev. John

Mozart's Grand Moss No. 12 was moss effectively rendered by the choir, comprising Mirs Tracey, Mrs. Dodd, Mr. J. T. Lynch, under the direction of Mr. J. F. Fan-

ning, who presided at the harmonium

Funn being deacen and subdeacen

At the termination of the high mass his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, who was conducted to a platform, which was creeted between the sanctuary and the nave, delivered a most impressive sermon. His Grace tool, his text from Genesis, 28th chap, 17th verse. " How terrible is this place; this is no other but the House of God and gate of Heaven." These words, he said, now so familiar to all Christians, were first spoken by the Prophet Jacob on waking from a dream, in which he was favoured with an extraordinary isson l'eti, und with a laborious journey, he Ly down towards the evening with a stone for his pallow, and during his sleep he saw a ladder reaching to the thy and angels according and descending on the atéps with continual messages between earth and Hearen. Struck with surprise, he started from his sleep, and tremblingly he exclaimed, " How terrible is this place, this is no other but the house of God and gate of Heaven." These words were well calculated to impress them with a cense of the terrors that surround Gods unctuary-of the veneration with which it should be approached, of the humble and subdued bearing of all its worshippers. They were the very first words that were read by the priest after ascending to the altar on the festival of the dedication of all the churches in Ireland, and from the epistle that was read on the same occasion they read a corresponding passage :-- "I saw the whole city coming down from God out of Heaven, look unto the new Jerus .lom, and I heard a voice saying, "This is my coven not with my people," Thise two passages were not casually brought together by the church; they were introduced and joined together by the church for the visest purposes. They well reminded no that we are but strangers and sojourners here belowthat we have no permanent resting place on earth, and that we are to look forward to that new Jerusalem coming down from Beaven, of which our temples are the embleme and the likeness. It was then no wonder that the church should have bestowed considerable anxiety on theorection and dedication of temples to God the immentity of whose majesty Solomon himself could

not adequately express. The Christians also felt their

entire installity to give sufficient damensions to a church

destined for the God of Heaven. Impresesd with the words of St. Paul, that they were " fellow-labourers and fellow-citizens of the Saints and domestics of God," they justly concluded that no building was too grand-no ornament too rich, and no furniture too valuable for the decoration of that house which God himself had chosen for His resisénce, and which reminded them in their brief passage through life of the eternal tabernacle for which they were intended. Therefore, when religion held a high rank amongst the nations, was it found that, no matter how elegant might be the mansions of the rich, or how sumptuous the palaces of the great, they were all overshadowed by the temples of the God of Heaven. They looked upon God's temples as the figure of the new Jerusalem which they saw coming down from Heaven, and they bestowed every ornament in their power as a proof of their affection and devotion. In aid of the exertions of the people, animated as they were by ardent faith, miraculous interpositions frequently took place. Travelling through Judea at every step was to be met some vast memorial of piety and religion, every monument being a memento of God's power, and every river and every mountain a record of that singular interposition which He manifested towards His people; and in the same way it might be said that every portion of the surface of Ireland was redolent of the ancient piety of its people. The title deeds to its ancient picty were not dependent upon fiction or on the flattery of its own writers. No; they were written in its history, and could not be controverted without changing at the same time those ancient names of places so expressive of the existence of churches which showed that the churches of Ireland were far more numerous than those of any other country. Having alluded to several of the most effebrated Saints of Iscland, especially St. Columbkille and St. Columbanus, hie Grace referred to the vicissitudes of the church in Iroland arising from intestine contests, aggravated by all the horrors of foreign invasion, when the shores of Ireland , are insulted by Northern barbarians, leaving blood and main in their track, venting their fury against the colleges and religious houses, and fleeding the fields and the rivers in their vicinity with the blood of the martyrs. Yet religiou, he said, did not perish. As soon as the tempest passed over, the religious houses arose again with restored vigour. These trials, however, appeared to have been only a novitiate in the art of suffering, for, to quote the expression of an eminent Protestant, who had waded through the bloody page of Irish history, there was nothing in the ten persecutions by which religion was assailed to the time of the primitive church equal to the atrocities inflicted during a period of 600 years on the inhabitants of Ireland. He alluded to this in connection with the ceremony of that day, and also in connection with the diocess in which the beautiful edifice in which they were assembled was erected. He alluded to it became, amongst the great men whom God raises up to fight the battles of the church, one of the e singular men appeared in Iroland at the time, who brought large contributions of learning to that great council as embled in Trent to instruct and sustain that council, and to protect all the nations of Europe against the shock of religious revolution. During that period this great man shone as a brilliant light in the church, and after returning from the council his bie was protracted during forty years of that reign which the clearest and most dispassionate judgment compared to that of the worst monarch that ever wore a crown. This sainted man shone like a morning star in the midst of a cloud, shedding a light not only on this diocese but in every direction far and wide, and leaving the legacy of his name to sustain those who came after him. But though the predecessors of the present venerable prelate of the diocese had inboured with all the real and energy which circumstances would permit, to him had fallen the consoling lot of first projecting and then executing the ardnous task of erecting the Catholic church of the diocase should be a source of poy and consolution to all the children of his diocese. In undertaking this heavy task what were the resources on which their Bishop hoped to draw for its accomplishment, and what were the resources on which he still relied for the completion of that magnificent temple and all its abundant fittings and decorations? He had no liberal treasury at his command-no toyal timber was felled for his use, nor did the public excheques enable him to line the highway with cart loads of massive stones from the neighbouring mountains. And yet he attempted a work of great labout and of vast extent. And he was right in doing so, for he depended on the liberality and charity or Josh Catholics, and the result would prove that he had not relied on them in vain. What need he then impress any cogent reasons for enabling their Bishop to halsh the work so auspicionally commenced—so zealously pro-secuted? Nor was it necessary for him to detain them by pointing out that in sustaining the cause of religion they were forwarding their own interests; for, no matter to what class of society they belonged, they could not promote their own interests in this would better than by a continuous solicitude for the beauty of the house of God. He would only address this to them on the subject of mutual charity, which was generally the object of great pariso, if they believed the world; that if they wished to retain and perpetuate the virtue of charity they would not fail to sustain the temples of true religion; for as well might they expect that all the loveliness of form which animated the union of the son! and body would remain when the soul left the lifeless clay, as to think that the beauty could remain in the lifeless body of charity as soon as the spirit of the true faith deserted its tabernacle He might pursue this line of illustration in reference to other virtues, but he would content binself with saying-when he heard the philosophical people of these times finding fault with some of the institutions of the Catholic Church, that if he got such fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, such children, and such officers and soldiers as the Catholic religion required, he would have a state of society the conal of which has never yet appeared on the There were some persons of the present day who seemed to imagine that man was nothing but a blind brutal monster, and that soldiers were mere irresponsible machines. Oh! such was not the courage that once strong the num of the Maccabees when fighting for their exced and their nation-such was not the blind brutal courage of those Christian soldiers, when, warned by the voice of religion, they went forth to rescue the Holy Sepulchre from profanation-such was not the courage of the men of our own country in former times, when there were no calculations about success or failure; and when success that crowned their efforts were far less honourable than the fate of those who fell in the cause of religion. And if this courage, which bore the character of heroism, was now neglected, it was because the zeal for the honour of God had waxed cold. He thought it his duty thus to allude to a calumny on a chivalrous spirit, the lies of which he knew since the olden times, which had been exhibited by the noble youths of their country on a late occasion. It was wonderful how the Irish Catholic child, in whom the affections of parents and home were as enduring as in the natives of any other country-it was astonishing how easily he severed these ties of home and family, which are so dear to him when his religion and duty called him-how the unsophisticated youth was suddealy transformed into the warrior, and how, with the swiftness of the eagle and the courage of the lion; he flew to where his faith was to be vindicated, and the wrongs of the common Father of the Faithful to be avenged. Shame that such disinterested valour should excite envy and call forth animadversion. He could, indeed, well understand how these people could not be content with the measure of prowess displayed by the Irish Catholic soldier in a service which so contrasted with another in which the greatest triumph which fancy could place before him was darkened by the conviction that the blow which was struck for the freedom of one country was only to fasten the fetters of another. He could understand all these were things, but he could not understand, and no one could understand, how they could impeach the bravery of the Irish Catholic soldiers when fighting for the Pope. He could not understand how they could arraign the courage of Irish Catholic soldiers when fighting for their altars: for, in doing so, they arraigned their fidelity to their faith, which had never been doubted. The reason that this calumny had been let loose was, that envy feared the contrast between the measure of that prowess that was exhibited in the service of these who persecuted the Cathelic religion, and that which is exhibited in defence of that religion. Connected with that subject, it should be borne in mind that these events and trials were not over-that the crater which was throwing out its fire was not yet exhausted. But they did not read history in vain when they found that the most signal chastisements inflicted by the Almighty were on the plunderers of His treasures, and that the most signal interposition of the Almighty was in defence of the same altars and in protection of the same priesthood. There were many instances of this in ancient times; and to come down to Christian times, not more than 400 years ago, they found that when one of these Turkish emperors, the hereditary enemies of the Christian religion, avowed his intention of feeding his horse at the altar of St. Peter, six years did not elapse from the time of the utterance of the impious blasphomy, when the

great conqueror fell into the hands of another

Moslem tyrant, and was carried in a cage through

the nations of Asia and the borders of Ezopue.

and the people took of the wickedness of human pride

and weakness of human power, and the inability of both,

to defeat the external will of the Almighty. Now,

though the name of the enemy might be changed, the

combinations were more formidable, because wars waged

in the midst of Europe, and, by the church's own unnatural

children, were far more formidable than wars waged with

a foreign enemy, and the spirit of hostility with which

the church was assailed by her schismatical children was

always more rancorous than any other description of

hostility, and it was always more trying to the heart of

the mother church than any persecution she could suffer at the hands of infidels. Moreover, they should have

recourse to the same power by which these enemies had

been so often defeated, the interposition of the Blessed

Virgin, which was not loss powerful now than then, and

the confidence of the faithful in that interposition wa

certainly not less strong now. They should then, espe-

cially on this day, conclude the ceremony by asking the interposition of the Queen of Heaven, which has been so often felt and acknowledged. They should also pray that she would look down favourably on the temple and on the people assembled in it-that all those who might come into that house should, in the language of the prayer in the mass, have their prayers so heard that the Aimighty would favour those who are in trouble; but, above all, they should pray that whilst they wished to protect their temples, the temples of their own body, which were called by St. Paul " the temples of the Holy Glost," might be protected from the profanation -they should pray that their bodies, which were often made the tabernacies of the body and bloed of the Lord, should never be defiled by mortal sin; chiefly they should pray that when that temple and all the material temples of the world should have passed away and be consumed in the general fire alluded to by St. Peter. that their temples, so often animated with the grace of the Holy Ghost-so often enriched with the blood of our Redcemer-should be raised up on the last day, bright, glorious, incorruptible, and immortal-ruised up by the merciful power of our Redeemer, who by dying destroyed our death and renovated our life by His triumphant resurrection, to whom be honour, praise, thanksgiving, and benediction, for ever and ever. Amen. The impressive discourse of his Grace, of which the

foregoing to an outline, was heard with the deepest attention by the assembled congregation. The selemn ceremonies of the day were brought to a

close with Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

REQUIEM FOR THE BRAVE.

In the Church of Rathmines, last evening, the brothers of the confraternity, abled by their brothers from the city, recited one of the most impressive offices of the church for those who had fallen in defence of the Pope. The decorations of the church were admirably executed, owing to the good taste of the president of the confraternity of the church and his confreres. In the middle of the sanctuary was created the catafalque, having mortuary emblems and the principal military arms, with abselds, bearing the inscriptions of "Spoletto," "Perugia," "Castellulardo," and "Aucona" The brothers of the different orders occupied the seats set apart for each body in the sanctuary, and the congregation occupied the other parts of the church. Over the bigh Atur was suspended an escatcheon of Pius the Ninth, and the mortuary emblems underscath, with fings of the army of his Holhess, surrounded with lights, drapery, &c. Near where the presiding clergyman was seated a faithful bkeness of his Holiness, in oil, brought recently from Rome, was raised, with an inscription bearing the words-"ireland has been, and ever will be always faithful to the Vicar of Christ." At half-part eight o'clock the other communeed, with several hundred brothers present. The Regem cui omnia, the Benedictus, and the De Profunds were harmonised by the brothers of the Rathmones Confraternity with great effect. At the conclusion of the office the Rev. Father Schastian (Pussionist) ascended the pulpit and delivered a most mipre-sive discourse, touching on the occusion of so many being assembled, several of whom came from the most distant parts of the city, from then happy homes and firesides, to perform a sacred duty, to pray for their countrymen and their companions in arms who fell in defence of the rights of the Catholic church-he, a stranger among them, felt edited at their attachment to the successor of the fisherman, but their character as Irishmen was well known thoughout the world, that, if needed to come forward, they were always ready to lay down even their lives in defence of God's own persecuted church Amongst the clergymou present at the office, which was exceedingly touching and impressive, were the Rev. M. Colher (who presided), Rev. Mr. Clarke, Rev. Mr Brock, Rev. Mr. Dennan, Rev. Father Raymond, Passonist; Rev. Father Charles, do ; and Rev. Father Sebastian, do. Amongst the laity present were several relatives of deceased soldiers of the Pontifical army, and also many members of the Irish Brigade.

DONNYBROOK NEW CHURCH.

The weekly inceting of the committee and others interested in the election of the above new church, was held in the old chapel on Sunday last.

The Very Rev. Dr. O'CONNI LI, P.P., in the chair. There were present the Rev. Mr. Nowlan, Messes Cramy, M'Donnell, Reddy, O'Reilly, Cruise, Redmond, Keogan, M'Guire, Connor, Woods, Duffy, Wall, Byrne,

The Very Rev. Chairman handed in 50t from Mr. J. R. Corballis, and 21 from Mr. O'Shanghnessy. The Rev. P. Nowlan handed in 10s. from Mass Magaret Plood, and 14, 15s collected by cards; Mesors J. Reddy and Duffy handed in 1t. 17s 64d.; Woods, 13s 11d; W.dl and Byrne, 1t. 13s 11d.; Redmond and Reid, 1t. 3s; Keegan and Cruse, 1t. 2s. Sd., Connor and Connor, 18s. 3d; M'Gure and M'Donnell, 18s. 9d.; L. C., 2s; The Very Rev. Chairman then rose and said-My

dear gentlemen, I have to thank you for your persevering efforts in the good cause that assembles us here Sunday after Sunday, and also to congrutulate you on your success, as evidenced in the amount of receipts, since our last acknowledgment, of 624 16s. 11 ld. (loud applause). Go on, and prosper (checrs). It is well that, whilst our legal friends are securing a safe title to the site, we should be amassing funds which shall comble us, once that we begin-and I have good reason to hope that it shall be seen-to go on with the building without any delay (great cheers). Our friends in the city will, I have no doubt, generously come to our a d when they reflect upon the social benefit we are niming at by the election of a church whose bell shall unmistakably toll the last knell of a nulsance so long destructive of the peace of families, and of the virtue of the youths, male and fem. 'e, in their service (hear hear). I must likewise take this opportunity of informing our friends who have so long patronised our annual barear in this parish, that the drawing for the splendid painting now before the public is intended to supersede the bazaar for this year (loud applause).

Mr. Cranny then said -- Very Rev. Sir and gentlemen, I ventura to say that on no occasion have the citizens of Dublin felt so intensely delighted as when they heard of a new church being contemplated for Donnybrook (cheers). Our Very Rev. and much-esteemed pastor has, indeed, in his short and most beautiful address, touched on a few of the many reasons of this delight, but there was one to which he has not alluded, but on which we have often dwelt with pride and satisfaction. Need I say what is that reason? Who is our chairman (cheers). I need not tell how his worth is estimated in the city of his birth and labour, where his name is cherished as a household word (hear, hear). When he had contemplated this new church, all said that it must be mised (cheers). As for myself, I shall, along with giving my subscription, feel it a pleasure, and konour, and duty to forward this great and good work with all my ability; and I cannot but add how small, after all, shall be all my elforts compared with the constant unremitting attention, so zealously given, and which is above all praise, by the weekly collectors (loud applause). We cannot, indeed but "go on and prosper" (cheers).

It was subsequently arranged that members of the committee should, during the ensuing week, wait upon the citi/ens and request their aid.

The very rev. postor then vacated the chair, and the meeting adjourned to next Sanday, at two o'clock.

INTERFERENCE-SUDDEN DEATH.-Dr. White (city coroner) held an inquest yesterday on the body of a female named Catherine M'Guinness, who died suddenly on Saturday afternoon. It appeared in evidence that the deceased, who resided in Bull-lane, and who had led a bad and intemperate life, had been seized with sudden iliness between four and five o'clock on Saturday evening. She survived but 14 or 15 minutes after being senzed with what seemed to be a fit. Dr. George Porter examined the body, and gave it as his opinion that the woman had died of apoplexy. A verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts. THE DIAM OF ALDERMAN SHIELDY .- Up of Satur-

day no new arrests were made of parties a sted to have been implicated in the crime; but on the stronging six persons, charged on information of the arties concerned in the perpetration were arrested by the Tulla police, and the informations having been duly read to them by Mr. O'Hara, R.M., they were committed for trial to the next assizes, and sent off same day to Equis iall, under a strong escort of constabulary bayonets. The parties are Thomas January (husband to Biddy Early, the "fortune-teller), another named Flannery, known as "Whisker;" two men named Minogue and Burke, and two others whose names we have not heard .-- Munster News. On Saturday last Mr. John M'Greevy, Carrick-on-

Shannon, aged 76 years, committed suicide at eight o'clock by cutting his throat with a razor. Deceased during the past six years has laboured under temporaty fits of meanity, but unaccompanied by any serious acts of violence The cause of his insanity was a pecuniary loss sustained several years ago.—Roscommon Herald.

A MAN BURLLO ALIVE .- On Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock, a pitman, named Thomas Lamb, went out to his work in Monkwearmouth Pit, and shortly? after midnight a foil of stones cut off his egress was found impossible to remove the impediment, and a number of men were set to work to hew a pathway for the peor fellow through another part of the seam near the spot where he was working. By eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, they had made such progress as to be able to converse with the prisoner. It was expected that the distance across the pillar was only 10 yards. but owing to the divergence of the pillar it was found to be 18 yards across On holling into the broken it was found that there had been fresh falls of stone; and the unfortunate man, who said he had at first 12 clear yards, was hemmed in the far corner. The men were then ordered to work along the facing and round by the headways, a further distance of four yards. Neither food or water could be conveyed to the poor prisoner, although he complained much of the want of the latter. The whole distance cut is about 31 to 36 yards, and at half-past eight p.m. hopes were entertained that he would be recovered every moment. The unfortunate man was one of those entombed in the Page Bank shaft during the conflagration there two years ago.

THE An in

City Co spenking Iragmen were the prime of whose r hour yes rable de street C tims had day, as contpose about p facts, w blackone brought Livery ! was to l left of it beside ti aworn ir view bo nas, of scorched ruina wi known, disastron vered we and Sur to prono ceased r. and Jury sheltered of the p the great during t citoss) as

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