Noyes, George Bidwell, Austin Biron Bidwell, and George M'Donnell, were to-day committed for trial.

The Solicitor General yesterday opened the case for Sir Charles Mordaunt before the House of Lords.

The Orange delegates from Canada were last night entertained at a formal reception by the Orangemen and Apprentice Boys of Derry.

The hearing of the case of Byrnes minors was resumed in the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday. The Lord Chief Justice had not concluded his charge when the court adjourned.

In the House of Lords last night there was a much larger attendance than usual, in anticipation of the expected visit of the Shah. His Majesty arrived during a discussion on the physique of the recruits under the new system of enlistment, and remained about a quarter of an hour.

In the House of Commons, in committee on the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill, Mr Gladstone stated that the intention of the Government was to appoint one ordinary member from each of the Scotch and Irish legal professions, and not less than one ex-officio member from each country. Some progress was made with the bill, and during the proceedings the Shah entered the House, and a division on a Turnpike Bill was got up, with the object of showing his Majesty how that part of the business of the Commons is performed.

Last evening a female housekeeper to Mr Blood, residing near Ennis, was arrested on a charge of writing threatening letters within the past six months to landlords in the county Clare.

In the breach of promise case—Elizabeth Sheehy against John Evans O'Leary—Mr Justice Fitzgerald refused to alter the venue from the county Limerick, as the defendant prayed. The judge, however, directed that the case should be tried by a jury struck under the old system; but how this may relieve the defendant we do not see.

Several important measures were set down on the paper for consideration in the House of Commons last night. The Game Bill (Ireland), the Habitual Drunkards Bill, the Salmon Fisheries Bill, and the Civil Bills (Ireland), were amongst the number. But the House was counted out seventeen minutes after it had re-assembled for the evening sitting.

THE FAMILIES OF THE PILOTS.

The Grange Abbey, Raheny,
June 27, '73.

My dear Mr Carroll—I ventured to bring under the notice of Colonel the Hon Charles White, of Cahercon, the great calamity which befel the Shannon Pilots on the 7th of May, when five of them perished in the difficult attempt to board the Nico. He has requested me to express his sense of the kind efforts for their widows and children, and to ask you to place the enclosed cheque for ten pounds as his contribution to the fund.—Will you suffer me at the same time to say that the Harbour Board could do nothing more effectual to prevent the recurrence of so great a misfortune than by insisting on the pilots providing themselves with a good Galway hooker for so perilous and difficult a service—or, if they be unable, assisting them to do so. Surely no expenditure of their resources would be more legitimate.—Believe me, very sincerely yours,

WM. LANE JOYNT.

Wm Carroll, Esq., Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Limerick.

THE REPRESENTATION ON THE DOCK WARD.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE MUNSTER NEWS)
Limerick, July 2nd, 1873.

Dear Sir,—Fearing that any of my friends might be led astray by my name having appeared in the Irish Daily Telegraph of this morning, as a candidate for the representation of the Dock Ward, rendered vacant by the death of Mr Daniel Doyle, I beg to say the statement is erroneous. I am sure the insertion was intened as a compliment, and I therefore feel obliged to the local agent for his good wishes; but, at the same time, I have not the remotest intention of offering myself as a candidate, nor have I done so, as I could not spare the time necessarly required, from my own business.

Yours, dear sir.

JAMES HARRIS.

LIMERICK BOARD OF GUARDIANS—THIS DAY.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Board on this day,

Mr W S Studdert occupied the chair.

Others present were—W Spillane, J P; Dr O'Shaughnessy, J P; John Cronin, T McMahon Cregan, William Hosford, Robert McCraith, Thomas Costelloe, W B Goggin, John Barry, Mr Bourke, P L I, was also in attendance.

Mr Spillane called attention to the number of idle women in the house; he had visited the house, a few days since, and it was most discreditable to see the number of idle women whom it contained.

Mr Bourke attributed that state of things to the negligence of the Guardians in not visiting the house. A letter was read from the Local Government Board recommending that each of the Doctors, about to be appointed in the Workhouse, should have the same department continiously under the control of each. The Board agreed to advertise in the local papers for Physicians.

Mr Myles called attention to the fact that the Attorney-General was about to introduce a clause in the Jury Bill to the effect that the Clerks of Unions in England should be paid out of the Consolidated Funds for their trouble in preparing the jury lists. He moved that they should ask their County and City Members to have the clause extended to Ireland.

Mr M'Mahon Cregan seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. The Board then adjourned.

BALLYCORREE RACES.

Those time-honoured sports—the Ballycorree Races, as announced in our last issue, to come off on the old favourite course on the 12th and 13th of August, are fully expected to surpass all the forestanding by the deprivation of the opportunity of offering a last tribute to all the memory of their liberal landlord—the descendant of the old native race.

DEATH OF DANIEL DOYLE, Esq., SOLICITOR.

"Dan Doyle is dead!"—such was the announcement suddenly made on the evening of Thursday last, in accents of grief and the fond familiar words in which he was named by the citizens of Limerick. His illness, partly unknown to the public, had been of some duration, but from time to time, with a strong sense of duty and self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of his clients, he appeared in courts of Quarter and Petty Sessions, pleading for them with all the ability, zeal and sagacity, and the success by which he was distinguished. No appellant to justice ever committed his case to an advocate who could present it more clearly before a tribunal, urge it more earnestly, or sooner enlist the favorable impressions of Judge or Bench on his side. He won by his humour, his wit and his suavity upon those he appealed to, and he never was unaware of the law under which proceedings were taken, and never mistaken when he referred to sections of Acts by which his case was controlled. He was sought for by transgressors—because of his faculty of depriving offences of the too serious aspect that exaggerated imputation may have imparted: and no witness, however hard his swearing or intense his anxiety for a conviction, could pass through with impunity the ordeal of the cross-examination to which he was subjected by Daniel Doyle. The most thick-skinned was sensible of his sarcasms, and besides extorting involuntary admissions of error, he maintained a running fire of depreciatory commentary upon the recalcitrant witness, which exposed disingenuousness, often excited the laughter of courts, and diverted the edge of the bitterest malevolence. As a practitioner in person he had no superior; as an instructor of counsel his fertility and acumen led to the redemption of many from the doom of the dock. With his aid, inheritances in abeyance were more than once established, and if he could not vindicate the just claims of property in every instance, it was because the assertion was impossible. He was the people's Attorney, and his engagements in their behalf were incessant He was his clients' inflexible champion, and he fought in their cause with all his heart, but however strongly he combatted his professional adversary, he was never ill tempered, and he carried no heart-stain away on his blade. No higher tribute was ever offered to professional qualities than that paid to his by the Chairman of this county in public court. In earlier life, in politics he was one of the party or band of Young Irishmen who led in the movement of Forty-eight, and we know not but that, suffering hardships and exile, he then contracted some pulmonary affection, which his voice, however musical, seemed to betray. In private society he was a delightful associate, and he entered no circle in which the charm of his genial spirit had not an influence. He told a story with fascinating excellence, and his anecdotes, as piquant as could be pointed by the keenest sense of the ludicrous, would fill a volume. With the raciest jocosity mingling in his narrative, he once gave us the history of the perils through which he passed when he took to the field, the fen and the hill-side with his fellow patriots for his native land. He was the colleague and bosom friend of the gifted, lamented John O'Donnell, and since the death of the latter none has occurred which is more deeply mourned than Daniel Doyle's. Both gentlemen entered together into a struggle for the independence of this country—*pariter in bella ruebant*—and both were together in subsequent contests of a more peaceful political character—never being more than merely professional opponents in the contentions of after years. The deceased gentleman has left a most interesting young family, numbers of which visiting him in court last Assizes, were admired by every one for their grace and beauty, and little did those who looked then upon them anticipate that before another year could expire they would be deprived of their fond, proud and popular father. Heaven's rest to his soul, and the protection of the good God to those he has left to mourn the irreparable loss which his death is to them, as well as his friends, and his clients to whom he was a spear and a shield, leading his course in public honor and favor, and feeling his death fast approaching, he called before him the amiable partner of his best affections, to witness his last act of edifying devotion, and in her presence the book of his life was closed with the sacramental seal by the consecrated hands of the sanctified Clergyman who presides in the parish.

The remains of the departed gentleman were interred in the new Cemetery of Mount Saint Lawrence, this morning, attended by a great funeral cortege, in which all ranks and professions were represented; and the last rites were administered by the Rev John Mulqueen, Adm., St. Michael's, amidst a lamenting assemblage, showing visible evidences of heart-felt emotion.

Amongst those who attended the funeral were all the local solicitors, and the following members of the Bar—Mr O'Loghlen, Esq., B.L., R O'Shaughnessy, B.L., N Blackall, B.L, Francis Counihan, L.L.B., U. Burke, B.L.

Lord Inchiquin has arrived from London.

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grateful tenantry. It is in this charming region that the new Church is erected, not before it was required, as the former was a world too small for the congregation. The new Church is another example of the recuperative and imperishable power and principle of the Catholic Faith, attesting how it flourishes eternally after others have faded, and long after its antagonists are forgotten as zanys, or its persecutors remembered as worse. There in the midst of a comparatively small community, Father McMahon has raised to God's glory a Church which would do honour to a multitudinous and wealthier congregation, and which imparts all the graces of architectural art to the encompassing prospect. He was responded to, when he appealed, by all creeds and classes freely and generously, and to his unflagging energy and irresistible, genial spirit is due the work that reciprocates the decorations of nature. The Church is designed in the early English style, and is of oblong form, comprising nave and chancel, with sacristy at the side. The nave of the Church is 384 feet in length by 35 feet in breadth, and the chancel, which is in the form of an apse, is 24 by 20 feet. It is divided from the nave by a cut stone arch. The height of the nave from the floor to the ridge of the roof is 50 feet, the latter rising from the walls with a gradual and pleasing ascension. The interior roof of the nave is of open construction, and is supported by neatly designed principals and rafters, all of the best pine, stained and polished. The intersectional ceilings are of plaster, white as snow; and with carved ornamentations, introduced in connection with the principals, unites a richness and elegance that cannot be exceeded. A spacious gallery occupies the end opposite the altar, is built of pine, and stained and varnished like the wood of the roof. It is supported on prettily formed pillars of similar material, with arms that extend and sustain its floor, and the spaces between it and the pillars are filled in with carved wood work that adds most agreable effect. The gallery, besides being arranged in pews, the property of parishioners, has a portion set apart for a choir. The ceiling of the apse is of white plaster, neatly divided by four slender lines of moulded wood which have been painted in different colors. The nave is lighted from the sides with eight lancet windows of stained glass and of a rich red shade, and at the gallery end is a fine cut stone window of three divisions, which, with the two smaller at each side of the principal entrance, admits a flood of light that overspreads the interior. The light is admitted to the apse by two lancet windows, so arranged as to be completely effective and yet not visible from the nave or interfering with the proportions of the apse, or the reredos. The altar, although as yet only temporary, is of extraordinarily chaste design, and this is heightened by the style in which it has been painted by Mr Hodkinson. The Church is floored throughout with red, black and buff tiles, which are laid with perfect precision, and assist to present an interior of a finished description. The exterior of the Church which, perhaps, ought have been first alluded to, is quite in keeping with all within. It is built of the finest limestone, the chiselling of the doorways and window frames having been faultlessly done. The chief entrance faces the public road, and has a large, deep, recessed, moulded cut stone door case. Over this is the principal window of the Church—as already described—above which the apex of the gable is surmounted with the old Irish Cross. There is also a side entrance through a neat porch. The Sacristy stands just to the rere of this, and is an elaborate structure, with cut stone dressings to the windows that open on every side. It will be commodious and finished immediately. The intention is to proceed with the erection of a tower and spire at the side of the Church, the height of which, from the base to the cross, will be 120 feet, pointing to Heaven over the trees. It is also proposed to erect a school-house in keeping with the style of the Church. The Church, as well as the monument of Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, was erected from designs furnished by W. E. Corbett, Esq., C.E., Limerick, under whose superintendence the entire was constructed, and, reflecting high credit on the taste and judgment of the architect, has given the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. The religious ceremonies on Sunday commenced about eleven o'clock, when the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Killaloe, entered the Church accompanied by the following Clergymen:—Very Rev Father O'Malley, V G, P P, Nenagh; Rev Francis McMahon, P P, Clonlara; Rev Michael Malone, Administrator St John's, Limerick; Very Rev P Quaid, P P, O'Callaghan's Mills; Rev John Bourke, P P, Broadford; Rev Michael O'Donoghue, P P; Rev Father McNamara, C C, St John's; Rev Father Hedderman, O S A, Limerick; Rev J O'Malley, C C, Broadford; Rev M McGrath, C C, Clonlara; Rev Father Collier. The following rev gentlemen who officiated in the High Mass subsequently solemnized:—Rev. T O'Dwyer, C C, Castleconnell, celebrant; Rev P Brennan, C C, Mount Shannon, deacon; Rev E Flynn, C C, O'Callaghan's Mills, Sub-deacon, and Rev D Cleary, Administrator, Killaloe, Master of Ceremonies. The ceremony of the dedication was at once begun, his Lordship wearing his mitre, and bearing the crozier, went through the solemnity with great impressiveness. It was the first duty of the kind Lord Bishop discharged since he was raised to the ranks of the hierarchy, and he must have been deeply gratified with the Catholic spectacle presented to him. After the dedication High Mass was proceeded with, his Lordship occupying a throne chair to the right of the altar. The music was sung by an accomplished choir of ladies and gentlemen from Limerick under the direction of Mr J S Murray, and it is rarely in town or country that such finished harmony is heard. The ladies included Mrs Pfaff, Miss Carr, Rutland-street, Miss Ryan, Thomas-street, and the Misses Bernal; the gentlemen, Messrs P Cronin, P Meany, J Williams, J Brown, J O'Gorman, E Cor- [illegible] After the Gospel Father Malone,

house of cedar, and the ark of God is lodged within skins"—II Kings, viii—2: and he forthwith vowed, in the depths of his generous heart, as we read in the 131st Psalm, that he would not "give sleep to his eyes, or slumber to his eyelids, or rest to his temples, until he found out a place for the Lord, and a tabernacle for the God of Jacob"—Ps. cxxxi—4—5; and so the temple uprose, projected by the zeal and piety of David—completed by the wisdom and perseverance of Soloman—and the cedars of Lebanon, and the marble of the isles, and the gems and gold of Ophir, were the costly materials which Jewish zeal wrought into a tabernacle for the Most High; and its dedication was solemnized by the endless sacrifice of sheep and of oxen; and its altars blazed high with the fragrance of incense and the fat of holocausts; and the history of that temple was the after history of the Hebrew race. It flourshed in their prosperity—it tottered in their decline. No gem or jewel was deemed too costly by Jewish maid or matron, when it was offered to deck and adorn that monument of her faith, the shrine of her religion. And the father, or husband, or brother, of that maid or matron, Oh! he too, looked with pride upon that venerable pile, which enshrined the Ark of the Covenant, the books of the law, the sacred records of his name and nation, and his heart glowed with quite a national enthusiasim as he fondly gazed on the luminous outlines of his majestic temple towering aloft in the midst of the moral wilderness that surrounded it—the only permanent structure yet raised by man to the worship of the one, true, and only God—the God of Israel. And when, in after years, the foreign invader came to despoil that much favoured race of their country and their liberty, the cup of their affliction and misfortune was not never filled to overflowing till they beheld the ruins of that well loved temple. In exile they still clung, in the language of Holy Writ, to the stones of its scattered sanctuary, and their captive children sat and wept by the waters of Babylon, because from the daughter of Sion all her beauty had departed. If, my brethren, the Jewish race thus so loved and venerated and cherished even the bare memory of their place of worship, what, I ask you, should not be the feelings of the Catholic for the Catholic temple of God—"the dwelling place of a better hope"—the sanctuary of more solid and enduring blessings? The ancient worship but foreshadowed "the good things to come"—the ancient temple was but the type of "a greater and more perfect tabernacle." The ancient altar streamed with the blood of sheep and of oxen; but the Catholic altar is hallowed by the oblation of the holiest victim that man can offer, or Heaven accept. Here the people of God assemble to offer up to His eternal Father "the lamb without spot." And tho' the beautiful ritual of our ancient Faith presents many a sublime and touching observance to the piety of her children, it unfolds none fraught with so deep and solemn an interest as that which invites priest and people to the oblation of the adorable victim of the altar. There the minister of religion—the accredited mediator between God and his people—comes forth to offer sacrifice. As the public servant of the Church, clothed with her authority, wearing her sacred vestments, and speaking in the language of her impressive Liturgy, he raises his hands to Heaven to present to the Most High the wants and wishes and prayers of His people, and whilst a solemn silence reigns all round, and accompanies the action of those awful mysteries which announce that God himself is in the midst of His people, and while every heart is bowed down before the presence of that Majesty which overshadows the holy place, the priest presents to the eternal Father the irresistable sacrifice of His ever adorable Son to propitate those mercies which will soften the stubborn heart of the sinner, which will confirm the good and regain the wicked, which will avert the visitation of public and private calamity, and scatter abroad, through the wide fold of Christ, individual, domestic, social, public blessings. Dearly beloved brethren you, who now enjoy it, can scarcely appreciate the blessings of a people in possession of a handsome, commodious Church, such as that in which we are now assembled, where they may, Sunday after Sunday, and holy day after holy-day, meet together to pour forth their hearts in prayer before the tabernacle and send up to the throne of their Almighty Father their hopes and aspirations tarough the majestic instrumentality of the adorable sacrafice of the altar, through the mighty mediation of His own well beloved, only begotten Son. Yes, dear brethren, the possession of a Church, such as yours, is a positive blessing to any people, for if you separate the priest from the sacrafice, if you extinguish the light upon the altar, and close the temple of God against the piety of His people, you extinguish, as it were, the sun of the religious system,—you make life a blank, and the world a dreary moral wilderness. For, dear brethren, man, as we all know, has, unfortunately, a native tendency to infirmity and corruption, and when left to himself is unable to exercise that severe yet simple mastery over his own nature and action, which the laws of the Gospel unmistakeably prescribe. In a short time vice and natural depravity would utterly extinguish the light of God within him, and enshroud his heart in spiritual darkness. But, when he joins the priest and people in the public services of the church, when he unites with them in the great duties of prayer and sacrifice, he will not only share in the public and private blessings, which descend upon the christian fold through the ministry of the altar, but his participation in the public worship of the church will keep his faith alive within him, will refresh the lamps of truth that must guide him, and rekindle those dispositions which alone give health and strength, and vigour to his spiritual existence. And not alone, dear brethren, in the oblation of the great Eucharistic sacrifice is the Lord present with His people; but he furthermore sanctifies his house with His presence day and night in the most Holy Sacrament, as well as by the performance, therein, of sacramental rites full of life and holiness. How many a poor heart that was sunk in vice—that was seared and hardened by its intercourse with all that was hideous, and depraved in the deep and dark abyss of our sin-ruined nature, has not here been reclothed in the newness of life? How many a poor prodigal bowed down in sorrow for those wild and wayward impulses that made him a rebel to his Father's will, and a wanderer from his Father's house, has not here, touched by divine grace, like the "Prodigal" of old, said—"I will arise and go back to my Father?" Oh, yes, in God's holy house, is ever opened the sacred tribunal of Penance, ever ready to draw the mystic veil of mercy and charity, over the deepest and darkest guilt of the penitent. That poor penitent sinner may have no position in this world, save that which brings with it the world's contempt and the world's scorn. Society may have spurned him from its pale; and the world's voice and law may have placed him beyond the sympathies of his kind. But a power nobler than the world's ordinances, and wiser than the world's laws, has here, an ever ready remedy for