but he also cultivated this rineyard with so fruit- history; this sacred fire still burns in the bearts ful a benediction and increase from heaven, as to of those valiant soldiers of Christianity, for render Ireland, a most flourishing garden in the Church of God, and a country of saints.

Fridolin, who was of royal birth, was Saint Patrick's rival; he went over to France, entered a monastery at Pointers, and assisted by Clovis the King, the bishop and the inhabitants, he established the church dedicated to the grant St. Hilary. This saint, by reason of his many apostolical journeys, is known in history as Fridolin Faith is not learning; it is not skill or science. the Traveller.

Colman, who was also of illustrious birth, made first a pilgrimage of penance to Rome, and raliant, or the badge of the great and noble .then planted the faith in Germany.

the East Saxons, and consecrated Cedil, hishop light of burden, and to adapt itself to the smallest

St. Sedulius was an evangelical poet, an eloquent orator, and a Catholic writer. The eardine," "Hostis Herodes," and the introit of cause they learn the names and habits of animals the Mass of the Blessed Virgin Mary: "Salve of birds and fishes, or because they are made Sancta Pareus," from the writings of Sedulius quick at mental computation, or at grammatical and dignified them with recital in the divine office.

St. Columbanus drew up a rule for the guidance of his institute of Fontaines, which was observed in France before that of St. Benedict was introduced, and the gallican bishops, in the council of Macon, A. D. 627, commended the creed in the peasant's mouth, is a preservative constitution of Columbianus, which for many years has been the rule in several monasteries of the sound teaching of his clergy, his artless sub-France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland.

St. Gallus or Gall, another Irishman, was one of the principal disciples who had accompanied St. Columbanus on his mission from Ireland .-Having removed from Bregents to Milan, in the year 612, and afterwards to Switzerland, his labors and intracles were such, that he is recognised as the apostle of the Swiss.

St. Fracre was born of an illustrious family in Ireland. He withdrew to France with some disciples, and erected a monastery at Breuil, in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary. His reputation for sanctity was such, that infirm persons from all parts were brought to him, who received health by his laying hands on them. My native describe valley to which the saint retired for the place, in catholic Belgium, glories in invoking daily the memory of this dear patron, St. Fiacre, and his feast is celebrated there with pomp and solemnity every year, on the 28th of August.

St. Livinus, bishop of Dublin, was a native of all other nations of the earth. Ireland; urged by zeal for the conversion of Floribert, abbot of two monasteries at Ghent .-He celebrated Mass every day for thirty days, on the tomb of St. Bavo. Afterwards, he proceeded on his mission through Flanders and Brabant. The memory of Livinus is still greatly between God and evil, their particular mission is revered in B. Igium.

St. Viro, a native of Ireland, is said to have been of an ancient family in the county of Clare. He repaired to Gaul, where he was graciously received by Pepin Heristal, who regarded him with veneration, and made his confession to him barefoot. Pepin assigned him a dwelling at Mons Petri, in the diocese of Lieges. He was buried in the oratory which he had erected.

How sublime, how glorious, dear child, to see this long procession of Christian heroes pass before you, and yet those I have named are but a few compared to the entire number. To close the long list of Erm's worthy children, we shall add the names of some of those illustrious saints, the Holy Father with one of their Irish brigades. whose virtues rival those of the noblest of their brethren; their triumples and their blessings lately, to Pius the Ninth, considerble sums of will be honored and praised throughout all gene-

St. Bridget was born at Fochard in Leinster, soon after Ireland had been blessed with the light of faith, she received the religious veil in her youth from the hands of St. Mel, nephew and disciple of St. Patrok; she built herself a cell under a large oak, thence called Kill-dara, or cell of the oak; living, as her name implies, the bright shining light of that country by her virtues. She flourished in the beginning of the sixth century; several churches in England, in Scotland, in Germany, and some in France, are St. Bridget is now kept in the Church of the Jesuits, at Lisbon.

. St. Grimonia or Germania was an Irish maiden of illustrious birth, who left her country to consecrate herself to God. A Chapel was of ocean in every age; they have exangelized built, on the place where she lived, to keep her relics; it grew famous, and since a town has land, and then again you see them in Neustria, been built there, and is called from its original name, Capelle.

St. Osmanna was descended also from an illustrious family in Ireland, and retired to France and all Germany, to the south of the Danube .to live in a state of virginity. She fixed her residence in Lesser Brittany, where she served God in solitude with great fervor, and died near St. Brien, in the seventh century. For several centuries her relies were kept in a shrine in a chapel dedicated to God under her patronage, in the abbatial church of St. Denys, near Paris; but a part of them were dispersed by the Calvin-

ists, in 1567. St. Maxentia was an Irish lady, who, to preserve her virginity, went to France, and lived as a recluse, near the river Oise, two leagues from Sealis. One of the continuators of Fredegavus mentions in the seventh century her veneration at the passage of the Oise, which town is from ber precious relics which are honored there, the world, the latter leave their country, but called Pont St. Maxence.

St. Modwena, having led a religious life several years in her own country, she came into England in the reign of King Ethelworcy, about with her sanctify, committed to her care the education of his daughter Editha, and founded for her the monastery of Pollesworth. St. other at Edinburgh.

Clogber.

zeal. Truly, if a celebrated politician has lately said, that the banner of liberty must go over the world in passing through France, with how much | haps never see again. more reason can we say that the light of faith carried by Erin's children, must enlighten the whole world. But what do you mean by faith? It is not the possession of the wise, or the inheritance of the opulent, or the spoil of the No, it can be possessed even by those who have St. Finan converted the prince Peada the not the elequence to propagate, or the genius to pagan King of the Mercians, Sigheret King of delend it. Faith was to be easy of access, to be amount of ability. Faith must conquer the world. Who, for a moment, can imagine that because children are taught to measure the distance from Church has selected the hymns: "A solis ortus city to city over the map of the world, or bederivations, they are able to preserve their faith pure? Every one knows that it is not the extension of secular education, which prevents the against all errors. His humble confidence in imission to the authority of his bishop, his firm attachment to the chair of St. Peter, such are the securities of his lively faith. Is it not true, my dear child, that there are lands, in which the Almighty has so scattered gold, that it is everywhere to be found? It is to be picked up in large masses on the mountain sides, or dug out deep in the bowels of the earth, or again it is to be gathered from the sands of the torrent or the desert. Such is the faith of Erin's children .-It is mingled with the entire soil, and it is to be found in the sands of the sacred streams and holy springs. It is to be discovered in every retreat in which the hermit once lived, or in the contemplation of sacred things. Yes, my dear child, the great glory of Erin-its prerogativeits privilege from God, is the wonderful gift of faith, and that it enjoys, and has enjoyed, above

The faith of Erin's children is not vague and souls, he left Ireland and went to Belgium, barren; no, it is vigorous and practical. Therewhere he was received with great kindness by fore, after having raised up temples worthy of God's sovereign majesty, they construct comfortable presbyteries for their ministers, and erect schools, academies and universities. They understand perfectly, that in the great struggle to propagate faith and defend it; they know, consequently, that prayer and knowledge are the two solitary sources where the Christian hero must imbibe religion; hence, you every where find them (where they can) erecting schools as well as churches. The same spirit animates them in erecting hospitals and asylums for the blind, the deaf and dumb, for orphans and for

> The same spirit animates them, when their principal families glory in consecrating to the service of the altar, or to the service of the poor their most promising members, male and female.

The same spirit animates them, in surrounding

money for Peter's pence. It is the same spirit which finds them ready to

assemble other legions, in order to sustain the supreme head of the Church. It is the same spirit which prompts them to

take so great care of their poorer parents and relations suffering at home. Do you know the sum the poor emigrants send to Ireland every year? You would scarcely believe it. It is prodigious. 5,000,000 dollars! As for me, I have never seen such a thing in this world.

It is the same spirit which makes the rich and the poor, amongst Erin's children, so faithful in dedicated to God under her name. The head of assiting at the holy sacrifice of the mass, in receiving the Divine sacraments, and in giving indulgences for the repose of the souls in purga-

The children of Erin have braved the storms the Isles of the Hebrides, the North of Engin Flanders, and omongst the Australians, the Helvetians the Rhodes, in the two Burgundies. They pass the Rhine and penetrate to Bavarin' They penetrate Spain, and you meet them in Italy and Greece. Nor is this only in the past

-even now they continue this great work. England also owes to Ireland her salvation and her life; those poor fishermen, those feeble women pray, suffer and mourn for England's sins, and advance daily the hour of their return to the

bosom of the Catholic Church. No nation, except France, furnishes more bishops and more priests for foreign missions; the merchants are from a country 1 do not name but the priests and apostles, the peaceful conquerors, these are Erin's children.

To fulfill the will of God, who has constituted and chosen Erm's children as the missionaries of never, never, do they forget the tender and pious cradle of their infancy.

Ah! when Erin's poor child goes off in those large vessels far away over the great ocean, he the colony. On what principle, we should like to the year 840. That mous King being acquainted may leave his native land to see it no more; when he casts a last look of love; ob, how many tears blind his eyes! What eternal longings! what signs for his home! But the image Modwens and before established two famous of his beloved country is never effaced from his nunneries in Scotland; one at Stirling, and the memory. Erin's child has only one fatherland! On the coasts of America, in the forests of Aus-The holy virgin St Cetamia, who is said to tralia, under every sky, in every clime, Ireland have been the first Irish virgin who took the follows him; she is his first and last love. The weil, was placed as superior of the numery, at poor exile even carries away with him, full often, a little of his native soil. In the box which con-

country by his preaching and wonderful miracles, of Erin's descendants consecrated by ancient there is a place where he carefully preserves a little of his native earth, or it may be, some roots of the national shamrock; and he will modern history and our contemporary history plant those roots before the cottage he has built displays to us every day some new acts of their in America or Australia, and he will show his little children the verdure he has cultivated, the precious relic of that dear Ireland he will per-

## THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILROADS.

(From the London Times.) We have recently enjoyed a full opportunity of appreciating the prospects which railway enterprises in our North American Colonies hold out to British capital. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is an experiment on so large a scale and so decisive in its results that it leaves no room for doubt or uncertainty Experience cannot teach those whom such a lesson fails to instruct. The Grand Trunk Railway was ushered into the world under auspices more than ordinarily favourable. It passed through a country thoroughly settled by an active and industrious populatim. No scheme was ever begun with higher expectations. It has absorbed and swallowed up we know not how many millions of English capital. It yields to the share holders, we believe, no return and fails even to pay its working expenses. On another subject we have also lately had some experience. We were told that the position of Canada taken in connexion with its severe climate quite cut it off from intercourse with the mother country during the winter. We were taught to believe that during six months of corruption and seduction of virtue. It is the the year this fine colony was absolutely at the mercy simple and lively faith, that foils and overcomes of American invasion. At last the affair of the Trent every attempt to lead them astray. The simple called upon us to make the experiment, and we found much to out surprise and relief, that it was perfectly possible to convey many thousands of English soldiers from Halifax into the interior of Canada without losing a single life or impairing in any degree the efficiency of the force.

With two such facts as these staring us in the face we must confess to no little surprise at the revival in a distinct and tangible shape of a rumour which we had sincerely hoped had died away never to revive.

The report is that our Government is about to con-

tract a debt of some £3,000,000 sterling in order to

construct a railway which is to unite Canada and

Nova Scotio. Five-twelfths of the capital, it is said. are to be found by Capada, and seven-twelfths are to be taken by the other two provinces. As the loan, according to the information we have received, is to be raised on the credit of England, there must, we suppose, be some arrangement not mentioned, by which the property is to be transferred from the Home Government to the colonies. In fact the Treasury have determined to raise the money by Imperial debentures, and to form a sinking fund which shall pay off the principal in about forty years. We know not whether there is exact truth in the details to which we have alluded; but we are inclined to suppose that they are not very wide of the mark, and that is the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make to Parliament a proposition somewhat to the effect we have mentioned. We should not do justice to the opinion which we hold on this subject were we to express any desire for the success of such an undertaking, and we certainly do not anticipate for it an easy and undisputed passage through the House of Commons. We are about to increase our debt, if we are correctly informed, by the very considerable sum of £3,000,000 sterling, to be repaid, indeed, at the end of forty years by a sinking fund, but a deot for which we are to be primarily liable, acting in the capacity not of guaranters, but of principals, and receiving our interest whenever we can get it from the Colonial Legislature. What benefit is England to receive in exchange for this heavy limbility? What increase of her capital, her happiness, or her power is she to derive in exchange for taking on herelf so vast an enterprise in another hemisphere? We have no reason to suppose that the railway will open to us any new avenue for commerce. Halifax and Quebec are both accessible by sea, the latter for the six summer months, the former for the whole year tound; the country between them is wild and desolate for a considerable part of the way. The climate is in winter so severe that in all probability the running of trains will be discontinued for a considerable time during that season. We do not believe that any practical man entertains the slightest hope that the line can pay its working expenses. In all this there is nothing peculiarly attractive to this we have to dread is the great American Republic. But is the great American Republic going to endure in its integrity? Is it probable that it will remain one, or will divide itself even into two great Confederacies, and no more? Yet if the American Republic be broken up all fear invasion for Canada is at an end. Would it not, then, be wiser to wait and see what becomes of the enemy against whom wo are invited to set up so costly a defence? Suppose, however contrary to apparent probability, that the United States emerge whole and undivided out of the present crisis, what means do we possess of preventing that which we see happening every day in the present war-the occupation and destruction of the railway by wandering bands of hostile cavalry? Let any one look on the map at the position occupied by the State of Maine, and he will see at once how impossible it will be to maintain so long a line against an enemy placed in a situation so advantageous. The great probability is that the line, expensive in time of peace, would be found useless in time of war, and that after having spent we know not bow many millions in its construction we should be forced to have recourse after all to the road which we decided to replace. Waiving this objection, we would next ask what is the object which we hope to attain by this railway? It is the reinforcing of Canada in time of need, the pouring troops from these islands into an invaded colony. We are to spend our millions in time of peace in order to succour a country which in time of peace will do nothing whatever to defend itself. If Canada wishes to be sate from invasion she should provide herself during peace with a force well disciplined, organised, and commanded, able to act immediately and effectually in case of war. The experience of two American campaigns has shown how efficient a protection such a force will aff re against any number of those Volunteers in whom the North has so often trusted only to be deceived; but Canada will not raise such a force. She relies on war to discipline her levies, and leaves the duty of providing the nucleus of a regular army entirely to England. We are invited to burden our credit in order to construct this great work on behalf of communities which contribute nothing to our revenue, nothing to our nuval and military strength, and one of which levies an import duty of 20 per cent, on our manufactures. Why should we do this? Are there no other terms on which two communites can be united together than that all the burden should be borne by one side and all the benefits be received by the other? The people of England are far more heavily taxed than the people of Canada, and out of that heavy taxation they make large contributions toward the service of know once for all, can England be reasonably asked

Look, then, at the foundful position of Canada. Canada is to bear five-twelf he of the expense of a work which no one believes has any commercial value. The finances of Canada are at this moment most her to an expenditure which she is, so unable to afford? At the present moment it is mortifying to reflect upon the splendid opportunities which she is unable to avail herself to the full extent, because is unable to avail herself to the full extent, because by debt and hampered by heavy | Daniel Count O'Connell, born in August, 1743, the excitement, which was then at its height. These are, dear child, the glories and blessings tains his tew necessaries of food and clothing, she is weighed down by debt and hampered by heavy

to aggravate that inequality?

Oustoms' dues. She is in no condition to undertake entered the French service in Lord Clare's regiment any public work which does not hold out a certain prospect of ample remuneration. She cannot, she tells us, find money for her defence in time of peace, and at the same time is willing to aid in the construction of a railway, with such prospects as we have described, for the remote chance of possibe utility in time of war. There is really some danger that our transactions with our colonies should injure materially the character which we have deservedly obtained for plain common sense and business-like calculation in our public as well as our private affairs. What avails it that we are perpetually putting aside some tempting but over-ambitious scheme, refusing the bait of a barren acquisition, and are now even beginning to contract the limits of an empire too wast for the objects of a sober ambition, if, at the very time when we are giving all these proofs of moderation and good sense, we are flinging away millions into the gulf of a colonial expenditure which neither yields as a return in money nor in those good offices which one ally may reasonably believe he has a fair right to claim from another? We suffer our colonists to abuse the name of the Sovereign by incurring in her name a ruinous amount of debt, and we then stimulate them to further unproductive outlay by supplying with our own credit that power of borrowing on the security of their own revenue which our culpable connivance has assisted them to exhaust.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday the Redemptorist Fathers conciuded their mission in Clonmel, on which occasion a public meeting was held, over which the Mayor presided, Alderman Hackett, J.P., remarking that it was his proper place, as chief magistrate of the man in their hearts, and thereby reconciled them to the Omnipotent.' On the departure of the 'missioners' the whole population seemed to turn out to bid on drawing the omnibus to the railway station .-Some adventurous youths clung to the carriages when the train moved off. The Redemptorist Fathere have visited most of the towns in Ireland .-Their chief, the Rev. Mr. Harbison, remarked that they had more of what are called 'the better classes' among their hearers and penitents in Clonmel than in any other place .- Cor. Times.

THE O'CONNELL LINEAGE. Happening the other day to cast our eyes over Burke's 'History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland,' we found in the seventh part of that work the following interesting account of the O'Connell family, under the suggestive title-'O'Connell, of Darrynane Abbey.' We are quite certain that it will be perused with pleasure, especially at the present moment when the Irish nation is about to honour the memory of one of her truest patriots by a colossal, and, it is to be hoped, surpassingly beautiful The account itself, if given in its entirety, would, from its unusual capicusness, occupy too much space. We are, therefore, necessitated to be somewhat brief, and must content ourselves with subtracting the most salient details :- "The surname of O'Connell, according to the authority of Irish writers, emainted from Conal Gabhra, an ancient prince of the royal line of Heber, son of Milesius, from whom, likewise, the districts of Upper and Lower Connelloe, in the county of Limerick, acquired their denomination, districts originally the land and abode of the family before us, as chief of the sept of O'Connell. Thence they removed to Iveragh, in the western extremity of Kerry; and there, for a considerable time, enjoyed the rank of Toparchs. The rebellion of 1641, however, translated the O'Connells, with many other victims of that disastrous event, to the county of Clare. Aodb; or Hugh O'Connell, lord and chief of the clan, who appears joined with his two sons, Hugh and Jeffrey, in a commission issued by Edward III, anno 1337, empowering them to reduce some refractory tribes in the county of Limerick, which had refused submission to the terms to which Hugh and his sons had acknowledged the royal authority. He was suceceded by the elder son, Hugh O'Connell, second of the name, and chief of the sept, who was long at hostility with his neighbours, the Geraldines, in de-The same spirit animated them, in sending country. The uses of the line, if any, will be purely fence of his possessions. From his union with Marately, to Pius the Ninth, considerale sums of military, and the only Power the invasion of which guerita, daughter of Mahon Menery O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, and his wife, Una, daughter of Feidlim O'Connell, Prince of Coraunruadh, in Clare, sprang Jeffrey O'Connell, successor to his father, and chief of his nation, as he is specially designated in an order on the Irish Exchequer from Edward III., anno 1372, in his favor for thirty marcs. Richard II. retained this Jeffrey near his person, and renumerated his faithful services by various donations. His wife was Catherine, daughter of O'Connor, dynasty of Trught y-O'Connor, by whom he had, with other issue, a son, Daniel O'Connell, similarly distinguished as chief of his sept, in a treaty entered into by himself and his son, in 1421, with James Pitzgerald, seventh Earl of Desmand, known for his pious foundations. Daniel esponsed Honora, daughter of O'Sullivan Beare, Lord of Dunboy, Beare, and Bantry, in the county of Cork, and had a son, Hugh O'Connell, third of that name, who had been a party to the above treaty of 1421, and succeeded as captain of his sept, The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him by Sir Richard Nugent, seventh Baron of Delvin, then invested with a high military command, and afterwards Lord Deputy of Ireland. In 1490 he obtained from Henry VII. an order on the Irish Exchequer for twenty pounds sterling, in consideration of the eminent services rendered by him in the province of Munster. By his wife, Mary, daughter of M'Carthy More, Prince of Desmond, he left Maurice O'Connell lord of the sept, who with his two brothers, espoused the pretensions of Perkins Warbeck, in opposition to Henry VII, but promptly recalled to his allegiance, he received the royal pardon on the 24th August, 1402, with Maurice, tenth Earl of Desmond, who had been engaged in the same rebellion.

Morgan O'Connell, of Ballycarberry, made his submission to Henry VII., engaging for himself and his heirs male to pay a crown rent of twenty pence Irish, as a nominal tribute and recognition of that monarch's sovereignty. By Edward VI. he was appointed, under a royal writ of 20th Dec., 1550, high sheriff of the county of Kerry.

county of Kerry. His son and successor, Richard O'Connell, made a submission of his territory of Bally carberry, in the barony of Iveragh, to Queen Elizabeth, and obtained from that sovereign re-grant thereof, with all its seigneural dependencies and appartenances, in recompense of his signal success against the rebels of Desmond.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq., of Aghgore, in the barony of Iveragh, took no part in the insurrection of 1641, and

preserved his estate.\* The elder son, John O'Connell, Esq., of Aghgore and Darrynane, in the barony of Iveragh, raised a company of foot for the service of James II., and embodied it in the regiment of his cousin, General Maurice O'Connell. He signalised bimself at the siege of Derry in 1688, as well as at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim, in 1690 and 1691. After the latter conflict he retired with his shattered regiment to Limerick, and was comprehended in the capitulation of that city. Daniel O'Connell, his second son, had seriously embarrassed, and that embarrassment is twenty-two children, of whom John, the first, died in made the excuse of a hostile financial tariff. But, it his father's lifetime; Maurice, the second, who sucso, what can be worse policy than for us to stimulate | ceeded him, died without issue; Morgan, the third, married Catherine, daughter of John O'Mullane, Esq., of Whitechurch, in the county of Cork; Connell, the the fifth and last mentioned, Mr. Backe has given the mayor, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Dorny,

of the Irish Brigade, in 1760, and made his first campaign in the Seven Year's War. His cousin, Morgan O'Connell, of Ballybrack, in Iveragh, entered the Austrian service at the same time, where he particularly distinguished himself-be reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was appointed Chamberlain to the Emperor. He subsequently distinguished himself at the capture of Port Mahon, in 1779 and 1782. at the grand attack on Gibraltar, where he was severely wounded. Adhering to Louis XVI., until that unhappy monarch was immured in the Temple, he then emigrated to England, and was appointed, in 1793, colonel of the 6th Irish Brigade, a command which he retained until that corps was disbauded; but his religion, which had forbidden even the first step, now again interposed a barrier to his further advancement in his country's service. In 1814, on the resumption of the French crown by the Bourbons, he was restored to his military rank of general, and named Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louishonours of which merit, † intrinsic and varied, was the exclusive source, for his professional acquirements were of the highest class; and never were the accomplishments of the soldier more happily blended into the virtues and manners that dignify the Christian and grace the gentleman. He died in July, 1823, aged ninety, at his Chateau near Blois, on the Loire, holding the ranks of general in the French and oldest colonel in the English service—a conjunction probably without precedent, but enjoyed, with the sanction of both governments. Maurice O'Con-nell, the successor of Daniel, died, as we have said, without issue. His death occurred in 1825, at the age of ninety-seven, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator.' scarcely necessary for us to append the old family motte, which has merged almost into a household word, and the principle enunciated in which has town. The address, which was adopted, gave credit been so eminently well set forth, both in the person to the 'missioners' for having 'rescued many from and character of O'Connell. 'Cia'll ages Neart' the abyss of sin and placed thom on the road to means, literally, reason and power, or power used Heaven; for having planted the love of God and with judgment. They were our champion's favorite weapons in the long, patient struggle for Emancination; with their aid he cut his way through many hard-fought fields of debate, and even the most them farewell; many were in tears, and some courlishly sceptical of his political adversaries will were so wild in their enthusiasm that they insisted not deny how skilfully, and with what consummate not deny how skilfully, and with what consummate tact, he wielded them. The distinguished advocate well knew that power, though a very strong, is still a very fickle element-that if the high faculty of judgment does not give it its proper bias, it is nainfully apt to lose balance in the hands of its unwary possessor and degenerate into a paltry inutility.

> \* Some portion of this unforfeited property, we believe, is free from all chiefry, impost, or crown charge, a very unusual circumstance, and one that demonstrates antiquity of possession.

> † In the year 1782, the French government having resolved that the art of war should undergo revision, a military board was formed, comprising four general officers and one colonel for that purpose. The colonol selected was O'Connell, then commanding the Snadors regiment, who was esteemed one of the most scientific officers in the service. Without protection or family he had risen to a coloneloy before he had attained his fortieth year. But a few meetings of the board had taken place, when the superior officers, struck with the depth and accuracy of information, great military genius, and correct views displayed by Colonel O'Conneil, unanimously agreed to confide to him the renewal of the whole French military code, and he executed the arduous duty so perfectly, that his factics were those followed in the early compaigns of revolutionised France, adhered to by Napoleon, and adopted by Prussia, Austria, Russia, and England.

> THE QUERN'S COLLEGE AT CORK. - It will be rememhered that about twelve months ago a wing of the Queen's College, at Cork, was burned down in the deed of night. There was little doubt that the fre was the deed of an incendiary, but it was as clear that the incendiary was domiciled in the college. In these circumstances the corporation of Cork resisted the attempt of the Government to impose upon the citizens, by a presentment, the cost of restoring the building. This led to litigation in the superior courts of law in Dublin, which has resulted in a victory for the corporation and the defeat of the Government, with costs.

> LANDLORD LIBERALITY-JOHN CONCLLY, Esq. or ARTARE -It affords us (Carlow Post) at all times very great pleasure to give publicity to acts of liberality on the part of landlords towards their tenantry; but at a period like the present, when a succession of deficient harvests has blighted the toil of industry and reduced the small farmer, as well as the stordy labourer, to a state of almost unparalleled distress, it gives us peculiar gratification to be enabled to record such a noble act of generosity as the one it now becomes our duty to chronicle. We subjoin a copy of the letter which Mr. Conolly has addressed to bid tenantry, which states concisely the nature of the abatement he has made to them, and the publication of which we should rejoice to see conduce to similar concessions on the part of other landlords:- 'Kilmore, Artane, January 22, 1863 .- Dear Sir The last three seasons having been so unfavourable to the farmers, I have come to the conclusion to make an abatement of fifty per cent on the last ball year's rent received from those tenants who are paying the fair value of their lands. I enclose a bill for this amount, which I shall thank you to acknowledge, and remain, truly youre, John Conolly.

> A Good Landlord .- It always gives us great pleasure to chronicle good acts on the part of an rish landlord. They are of such rare occurrence that they delight the more as well as surprise - a sort of angel-visiting, few and far between. We are informed that James Blake of Artifry is an excellent and most indulgent landlord. He advances mency to take his tenantry out of their difficulties, and makes the collection of his rent the last claim upon them, We fully and cordially give him credit for those actsof benevolence, and only regret that many other landlords in the West do not follow such praiseworthy examples .- Galicay . Imerican

RIOTS IN CLONMEL .- A disturbance took place here on this morning, which not alone reflects an infinite amount of discredit on its originators, but subjects them to the grave responsibility of having aroused the passions of an excitable multitude. It appears that during the celebration of divine service at the Roman Catholic chapel at Irishtown, about twelve o'clock to-day by some of the Redemptorist Fathers, who have been on a mission in Cloumel during the past month, an unfortunate man named MiMahon had the foolhardiness to enter the chapel yard and distribute offensive tracts to the people around. The multitude, laboring under the delusion that he had been delegated by the missionaries, at first treated him with every respect, but when they became aware of his true errand, and understood that they had been receiving books containing epithets the most offenrive to their religion, they rushed with a wild yell of rage on the "souper," who, but for the timely inter-ference of the Rev. Mr. Sleaden, C.C., would have been badly treated. M'Mahon after a lapse of a few minutes, made his escape, and, followed by the infuriated mob, rushed through Irishtown and Main street, and at length found refuge in the parochial school in Mary street. A vast concourse of people then assembled in front of the schoolhouse, and proceeded to demolish the windows with stones. All the shops in the principal streets were closed at an early hour in the day, and the infuriated multitude paraded the town yelling and shouting. At about three o'clock the excitement became so great that the mayor considered it necessary to have the military called out, and accordingly some fifty men of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Licutonant Dickson, stationed themselves at the Main guard, where the crowd was most dense and turbulent. The perambulated the streets, and endeavored to calm