

THE SYRIAN ORANGEMEN.

The number just published of the *Review des Deux Mondes* contains a communication from a French Protestant missionary, dated the 2d of July, at Damascus, from which city an editorial note informs us the writer narrowly and almost miraculously escaped with life when the massacres occurred a very few days afterwards. His opinion is that the recent outrages and horrors might easily have been prevented had the Turkish Government so willed it. Druses and Maronites alike are peasants, whom the least intervention even of a feeble Government would suffice to keep in order. If the Pashas of Damascus and Beyrouth had prevented both parties from purchasing arms and powder in those two cities, if they had kept a couple of thousand effective troops in readiness to send into the mountain at the first signal of alarm, these simple measures would have sufficed to prevent serious collisions. Some abuse and some blows might have been exchanged, but, barring those, peace would not have been disturbed. Such is the opinion of the missionary, who accuses the Turkish Government of having long had agents actively employed in exciting Druse against Christian, and Christian against Druse, promising assistance to the weak and impunity to the strong. There is discord between some of the most trustworthy of the accounts that have been received from Syria and certain passages of this writer's narrative, which, nevertheless, possesses strong interest and contains some noteworthy passages.

"During the whole winter," says M. Jules Ferretti,

"The Druses were left free to provide themselves with arms and ammunition, and when the Christians in their turn began to take their measures they were prevented going out of the towns with their habitual arms, without which, at all times, no prudent person would think of travelling or of going out for an airing. The Druses having at last completed their preparations, the Government precipitately withdrew all the regular troops from Syria, and left Damascus, the capital, a city of 150,000 souls, guarded by less than 300 miserable soldiers.—The war then broke out. The Consuls of France, England, Russia, and the other Powers bestirred themselves, met together, deliberated, made collective and isolated representations to the Pasha of Beyrouth, and to the Viceroy of Damascus, demanded securities for the lives and property of their residents and of the Christian population, whom Mussulman fanaticism, excited by circumstances, menaced with a general massacre. The Pashas amused the Consuls with delays; now they affirmed that they were going to take efficacious measures, then they pretended they could do nothing—that they had neither troops nor money; then, again, they replied that the Consuls had not common sense, and that a Pasha would go mad if he were obliged to receive all their visits and to read all their missives. While the Consuls, disconcerted, hesitated, not knowing what to believe, and, perhaps, not agreed among themselves, the Turkish Government tranquilly pursued the objects of its policy, and stirred the flames of war, be it by a treacherous neutrality, be it by a treacherous intervention.—European vessels arrived, however, at Beyrouth, and made some urgent demonstrations; but the Pashas, who knew well that the commanding officers acted under a grave responsibility, and had not had time to receive superior orders, laughed in their beards at seeing them cast anchor, cruise about, set their steam up, &c., and allowed the massacres to continue. The great secret of Turkish policy has always been to beat one party with the other, and, above all, to temporize. The Arabs, who have had time to study the character of their oppressors, say proverbially that 'the Sultan hunts gazelles on a lame ass.'"

The result of the Pasha's tactics soon became manifest in frightful carnage, and in whole districts ravaged by fire. The Christians surprised, ill-armed, intimidated, or betrayed by the Turks, beheld their strongholds fall successively into the power of the enemy. Every defeat was followed by pillage, conflagration, and massacre. Terror-stricken, the whole population fled towards Beyrouth and Damascus. Many were murdered on the way. Soon those two cities were thronged with wretched fugitives, whose wants the charity of the inhabitants, largely exerted, had difficulty in supplying. The streets were full of beggars. The Christian of Damascus did their very utmost, and everywhere the fugitives found open doors, clothes and food, and a cordial reception. In aid of the private charity the Orthodox Greek church daily distributed 6,000 loaves, besides money and other provisions, and the smaller sects did likewise according to their means. An eager ear was lent to the news brought in by fresh fugitives or by messengers from the mountain. They told of acts of sanguinary bravery, of rude generosity, of pure and simple cruelty on the part of the Druses, of treachery and baseness on the part of the Turks, of miraculous escapes and sometimes of heroism on the part of the Christians:—

"The news of each battle and siege was awaited with anxiety and terror, and such news uniformly disastrous, made the multitude shudder like the trees of the forest at the approach of the storm. Kanakir, Saida, Rasheya, Deir-el-Kaninar, Hasheya, Zahleh, everywhere rout, carnage, complete ruin. Zahleh fell the last. Zahleh, the proud Zahleh, had, alas! well earned its fate. Religious intolerance had there established its head-quarters. For several years past Zahleh had withdrawn itself from the authority of the Turkish Government, and had constituted itself a theocratic Republic, under the direction of the Jesuits. The Roman Catholic religion being the religion of the State, not only had the Protestant missionaries been several times driven away, even quite recently, in the most brutal manner, but the Greeks themselves, who have inhabited Zahleh, and held property there for centuries, had been unable to rebuild their church and re-establish their school. The orthodox Archbishop, Monsignor Methodius, having one day gone to Zahleh to visit his diocese, received upon the following night the visit of the Penitents (the five principal magistrates), who sur-

mused him to quit the town immediately. In vain did he ask delay, alleging the impossibility of finding a horse at such an hour, and requesting that he at least might be allowed to leave his baggage and send for it the next day. He was obliged to depart at midnight, on foot, alone, and with his trunk on his back. Any Mussulman traveller passing through Zahleh three weeks ago had to alight, as Christians had to do on entering Damascus prior to the reign of Ibrahim Pasha. After having been for several years the scourge of the other sects, the Zahlehs found means to drag all the Christians into their own quarrel with the Druses. The war commenced; but instead of lending assistance, as they were able to have done, to their fellow-believers who were menaced, they shut themselves up within their walls. At the moment when they beheld themselves besieged by the Druses, the Maronite army came to their relief; they refused to let them enter the town, attributing projects of conquest to their General, Joseph Karim. They have not, however, been of those who have suffered. They lost 700 men, but they killed 1,500 Druses. Their town was taken and burnt, but they escaped with their families and valuables, and rejoined the army of Karim, who had been so good as to wait for them at some distance."

The inhabitants of Hasheya were less fortunate. The population of that town consisted of numerous Mussulman Emirs of the Schabah family, sworn enemies of the Druses; of several thousand members of the Greek Orthodox Church of a considerable number of Maronites, and of a Protestant community, cruelly persecuted by all the other sects. In the hour of danger, however, the Protestants made common cause with the Emirs and their other fellow-townsmen. The defence at first was stout, but it finally grew feeble. The Turkish Colonel, Osman Bey, guaranteed the lives of the Christians, received them into the fort, starved them there, disarmed them, and then permitted the frightful massacre of which you have read in a former letter. Christians and Emirs were pitilessly slaughtered. One of the first victims was the civil chief of the Greek community, who had in his possession the act of capitulation signed by Osman Bey. The chief of the Protestant community had a wonderful escape. He made his way into a small back room crowded with Christians and Emirs. When the Druses came in to kill them he stripped off his clothes, smeared himself with blood, and lay upon the ground feigning death. The Druses were deceived; three or four other Christians whom they killed fell upon him, and the better concealed him. When night came he got up, put on a bloody shirt and a pair of loose Arab trousers which had been left on one of the slain, made a hole in the wall, and escaped into the garden. On his way to the residence of Naifa (sister of Said Bey, the general-in-chief of the Druses), who had given shelter to a number of Christians, he found himself between two burning houses, and, at 15 paces off, a party of Druses. He did not hesitate, but rushed into the flames. Fortunately they were then of no great extent, and he reached the house of refuge. A few days later he arrived at Damascus, escorted by a Druse, to whom he paid a large sum as ransom.

"Soon afterwards Osman Bey, the colonel who had assisted at the massacre of Hasheya, himself reached Damascus with his troops. The spoils of the vanquished and the ornaments of the Christian women, which were sold publicly in all the bazaars, composed the greater part of his baggage. The mitre and robe of the Archbishop of Hasheya had become the prize of one of the officers, Mustafa Bey, whose triumphal return was joyously celebrated by the cries of gladness of his women, audible in all the streets adjacent to his residence.

"It must be remarked, however, that the conduct of Osman Bey had not been to the taste of all his colleagues. The Government having proposed to the Council of State to declare that he and his soldiers had only done their duty, Rais Pasha advised the Divan not to pass such a resolution without weighing its consequences. The colonels of the garrison of Damascus abstained from calling on Osman, and one of them, meeting him on parade, said to him, 'It may be that you are a man of honour, but your sword is dishonoured.' Osman replied, 'No weight is heavier to me than that of Hasheya; but a soldier's first duty is obedience.'"

If these last words were really spoken, they tend to confirm the statements that have been made to the effect that the Syrian massacres were connived at, and even encouraged, by high Turkish authorities. In fact, the conduct of Osman Bey can lead to no other conclusion. He had troops and artillery, and might clearly have aided the Christians in beating off the aggressors, instead of which he disarmed and delivered them up. I must allow myself one more extract from the missionary's interesting sketch. It is a curious passage, showing the strange ideas that prevailed in Syria with respect to the Indian mutiny and other recent events:—

"After the massacres which had driven so many unfortunates to Damascus, the Christian population of this city felt itself more and more menaced. The tragedies of Marach, Aleppo, and Jeddah were in every man's memory. It is notorious to what extremities Mussulman fanaticism is capable of proceeding on the least excitement. At the time of the revolt of the Sepoys very little was wanting for a general massacre of Europeans and Christians to take place in Syria. Certain reports which were then spread will give some idea of the curious manner in which the Turkish population appreciates its relations with Europe. It was said that the Indian Mussulmans, with a celerity worthy of Ariosto's knights, had suddenly passed the British frontier, sacked London, and driven away the Queen and her Vizards, who, with the wreck of their army, had taken refuge at Constantinople, whence Russia solicited their extradition. The Sultan hesitated to yield to the wishes of Russia, on account of the alacrity with which Queen Victoria had sent an army and a fleet to the assistance of her Suzerain at the time of the Crimean war—a service which the Commander of the Faithful had deigned to recognize by ex-

cepting England, France, and Sardania for three years from the annual tribute due by all the great unbelieving vassals. This condescension on the part of Abdul Medjid was the subject of general blame. The most zealous declared that the moment was come to exterminate all the infidels, as had been done in India. Such an event was daily expected, and might have been brought about by the slightest incident, the slightest squabble between a Mussulman and a Christian. Meanwhile the Jeddah affair occurred, and the momentary impunity of the guilty increased Mussulman excitement to such a point that it was all up with the Christians of Damascus if the news of the bombardment of Jeddah by the English had arrived one day later. That news produced a marvellous effect. The Mussulmans declared that England was all-powerful—that there was but England in the world—that they themselves were English; and their fanaticism assumed, all of a sudden, the external appearance of the most fraternal affection towards all the Christians, and of the most obsequious politeness towards all Europeans and their servants. Unfortunately, England has not known how to preserve in Syria the ascendancy which the tardy and incomplete chastisement of Jeddah sufficed to win for her. Instead of making herself respected in the East, she seems to take pains there to assimilate herself to a secondary Power. The instructions she gave to her agents seemed to be to thwart the Turkish Government in nothing. The result was that English subjects were exposed to vexations which the King of Naples would not tolerate. Thus has England destroyed in this country not only her own influence, but also, up to a certain point, that of other civilized nations. For the Easterns do not make distinctions, and it is impossible that one European Power can lose prestige in their eyes without the others suffering for it. The general impression of the Syrian Mussulmans is that the Frank Princes, enfeebled or divided, intimidated at the same time by the colossal power of the Turkish empire, are incapable of really protecting their own subjects, and still more incapable of protecting the rayahs; so that if a massacre took place the Sultan would order the Pasha of Beyrouth to salute the French and English flags, and no more would be said about it. The result is that we live from day to day, and from hour to hour, in the expectation of a frightful drama which shall put an end to the destinies of Christianity in Syria, and which history will know under the name of the 'Massacre of Damascus.'"

LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

TO THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON. St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Vigil of the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, 1860.

My Lord—It appears that the long-deferred question of National Education is to occupy, in a few days, the attention of Parliament. Why a question of such vast importance—in which the friends as well as the foes of the Catholic religion are interested, calculated as it is to exert such influence for good or evil on society at large, has been adjourned to such an unusually protracted term of the session, there are strange and unfavorable conjectures. After the exposure of all the evils of which it has been productive by a Catholic layman—one so qualified, it seems, from long official connexion, to pronounce on its merits or demerits—and the repeated remonstrances of the Catholic Hierarchy against the continuance of those evils, it was expected that the Government would at length strive to conciliate the Catholic people by granting them the full benefits of a denominational system of education.

Those hopes, though not altogether extinguished, are somewhat abated by the tardy introduction of that question. To enter now on any elaborate discussion of the measure would not be more reasonable than the time chosen for its debate in the House of Commons. But the briefest interval is sufficient to fulfil my duty in regarding the government, through your lordship, against erroneous impressions, by conveying accurate information. It is right, then, that your lordship should know that none of our representatives, whether Catholic or Protestant, are authorized to state that the system of education would be satisfactory to the country, by restoring it to the model contemplated in the famous letter of Lord Stanley.

That was a mere speculative model—a paper plan—pleasing enough to some eyes that cared not to contemplate its defects, or the fundamental changes which it was sure to undergo from the craft of its future architect, and the negligence of the lookers on, and principally from the lavish expenditure of money with which the former would be enabled to change the entire style and destination of the edifice, and to reconcile the latter to the slow, gradual, and imperceptible changes in which the original project would have entirely disappeared. This shall ever be the difference between mere theory and practice—this must ever be the result of yoking incongruous things, of which nature interdicts the harmonious movement. The engineer who calculates not the disturbing forces he is to encounter, is but ill qualified to construct public works of any remarkable permanence or duration. And allow me to assure your lordship, that the statesman who attempts to conduct a system of literary, scientific and moral education among conducting sectaries, after the impeachable project of Lord Stanley, must be prepared for the same frustrate result; and after a cycle not half so long as that which has passed since the foundation of this system, he will find mixed education an incentive to religious strife, so far from uniting adverse classes in mutual amity and concord.

If your lordship, then, wishes to do justice to the Catholics, and promote peace amongst all, give all a system of education free, separate, and in accordance with the tenets of their respective churches. The experiment of securing the confidence of our people and the safety of our faith, by placing on a mixed board some Catholic members, has been tried, and the result has been a manifest failure. We have no trust in such per-

sons, selected as they generally are, to encourage by their connivance all that is vicious in the system, rather than to check it by their vigilance and opposition. In proof of this assertion, the Catholic members of the board are found to be the most active agents in carrying on the model schools—a fuller development of the National system—in direct opposition and defiance of episcopal authority.

This is not the time for attempting to sever the strong and sacred connection that has ever existed between the hierarchy and the people.—Your lordship has expressed your fears of foreign invasion, and appealed to the country to supply the necessary defences. A people taught by any Government to disregard the admonitions of their bishops in the education of their children could not be supposed to be the most docile to their instructions when inculcating their civil duties. Do not, then, strive to break the sacred sceptre with which the Hierarchy sway the consciences of their flocks, and then hope that it could be as vigorous for good as if its influence had never been impaired by such hostile interference.

It is in your power to quiet your fears, and to win over an attachment, which a continual system of penal and proselytizing education must—it is human nature—in a great degree have alienated. It is in vain that you have the support of the same Catholic members in refusing us separate education who have uniformly supported you in your foreign policy against the venerated head of our Church. When the head is thus treated the members may not so loudly complain, and the servants will not repine if doomed to share the afflictions of their masters.—But I feel it a duty to offer those observations lest you should imagine that the support of men, whose support of your ministry has been so disastrous to the best interests of the Church, can justify you in withholding longer the blessings of a Catholic education. Your lordship may perceive that in this brief communication I have shown no particular confidence in the policy of either Whigs or Tories. The flexible letter of Lord Stanley became, in the hands of the Whigs, a most convenient instrument for developing their deadly hostility to the freedom of the Catholic body. By a series of concessions to Protestant prejudices, and a total disregard of the Catholic body, they have succeeded in drawing over all ranks of Dissenters, and even the Protestant clergy, that had hitherto stood aloof, to its support. Hence, as it is so decidedly hostile, and sustained by so formidable an alliance of bigotry and power, I feel, for one, that there can be no safety for the little ones of our flock, but to continue to raise, as the pastors of the Catholic Church have ever done, our warning voice against this unbalanced combination. The time is come to remind our representatives of their duties to their constituents, in preference to any administration, and to impress upon them that it was by attending to the instructions of their constituents and the Catholic clergy, the Irish representatives of that day, were enabled to overthrow the Kildare street Society. There was no compromise with that body, though it inflicted not such an amount of evil as the national system is daily scattering, especially throughout the North of Ireland; and I trust that those terrible evils of the education of the present day will find less favor amongst Ireland's present representatives.

I have the honor to be, your lordship's obedient servant,
J. JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On the feast of the Assumption, the Right Rev. Dr. Flannery, bishop of Killaloe, assisted by Rev. Dr. Woodcock, of All-Hallows, ordained the Rev. J. A. Naughton, and Rev. Mr. Carroll, priests, and Rev. M. Slattery, sub-deacon, in the chapel of the Presentation Convent, Neagh. The Rev. J. A. Naughton, son of our fellow-citizen, Jeremiah Naughton, Esq., of Henry street, has just completed a highly distinguished course in Maynooth, during which he obtained the highest honors in the Humanities, *Belles Lettres*, Logic, Metaphysics, Ecclesiastical History, and Theology. He has been appointed from the Dunbovey Establishment to a professional chair in All-Hallows College, and thus, whilst the Irish Propaganda gains a scholar of whom his native city may be proud, the diocese of Limerick loses an accomplished gentleman, a brilliant preacher, and a pious priest.—*Limerick Reporter*.

A handsome silver chalice and patina were lately presented to the Rev. Robert Halpin, by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 1st Royal Dragoons, Dublin. The address was read by Sergeant-Major Norris. This is the second testimonial to the Rev. Mr. Halpin from this regiment, several of the sergeants' wives having presented him last month with a very beautiful silver inkstand, to testify their esteem and regret at his departure for China.

The Rev. John Kennedy, formerly of Carrick-on-Suir, county Tipperary, died on the 21st of June, at the Catholic Presbytery, Ballarat, after a few days' illness, deeply regretted.

Mr. Patrick Kinnahan, Waterford, tobacco manufacturer, acknowledges the receipt of £15 from the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, as restitution.

The late Margaret Darcy, of Eccles street, Dublin, has bequeathed the following sums for the purposes mentioned:—To the Sisters of Charity and to the Ragged Schools of the City of Dublin, £25 each; to the Catholic Poor Schools, St. Michael's parish; to the Catholic Institution for Deaf and Dumb; to the poor of St. Michael's parish, and to the Sisters of St. Vincent's Hospital, £10 each; to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, to be expended among the sick poor in the parish of St. Michael, £20.

The Dundalk Democrat says:—"We understand that Church Hill House and grounds, the residence of the late Peter Coleman, Esq., have been purchased by a number of French gentlemen of a religious order, for the purpose of opening an educational establishment."

The *Builder* says:—"The Irish metropolitans seem determined to anticipate the Londoners—in the matter of time, at least—as regards an art and manufactures display; for an energetic movement is now on foot to secure that object for May next year, in connection with the Royal Dublin Society, in the Agricultural Hall. It is required that a sum of £5,000 should be guaranteed by the public and at the preliminary meeting about twenty individuals subscribed in all £1,000."

The Mayor of Waterford, with Alderman Delahanty and the Messrs. Malcolmson, have lately returned from London, where they had an interview with Mr. Milner Gibson on the subject of making Waterford a Harbor of Refuge, and expending £50,000 in deepening the river at Duncannon Fort, in which they hope for success.

On the 13th ult., a numerous and highly influential meeting of the gentry and parishioners generally was held in the old time worn chapel of Donnybrook, for the purpose of adopting several resolutions relative to the proposed new and spacious church, of which plans and drawings have been furnished by Mr. Patrick Byrne. Several speeches appropriate to the occasion were made and resolutions passed, and a subscription list opened on the spot, headed by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Connell, pastor of the parish, for £100, and including a donation of £500 from benefactors of whose names only the initials were given. A committee was also appointed to collect subscription.—*Dublin paper*.

The *MacMahon Steamship*—The *MacMahon* Steamship will be completed by the end of the course of the coming week, and will probably be displayed for a day or two in the harbor of Mr. Donegan's establishment. To afford sympathisers in the country an opportunity of procuring an accurate likeness of an interesting object, the Committee have got a lithographic drawing of it made, which they intend to publish at such a price as will simply defray its own cost.—*Nation*.

Two boats, the *Father Daly* and *Lioness*, are now doing a brisk trade on Lough Corrib. There is another on Lough Gill; but the Middle and Upper Shannon, navigable 170 miles, has none; nor Lake Erne, with its 45 miles of beautiful waters, from Belleek to Belturbet.

A new company, "The Citizens," has been established in Cork to run an opposition line on the waters of the Lee. A steamer has been placed on the Blackwater by the Cork and Youghal Railway Company, to be followed by others.

We have learned that Sub-Constables Kelly and Keating (Wexford) and Hudson (Murrinstown) have resigned the posts held by them in the constabulary, and that several others in the county are about following their example, owing to slow promotions, low pay, and dearth of provisions. They intend, we believe, to proceed to Australia, in quest of more remunerative employment.—*Wexford Constitution*.

John T. MagSheehy, Esq., has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the borough of Limerick, by the Lord Chancellor.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Chas. Kernan, Esq., to the office of Clerk of the Peace for the City of Dublin, in the room of the late Robert Dickenson, Esq.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Arthur W. Mosse, Esq., of Ballyconnor, to the commission of the peace for the county of Kilkenny.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Mr. Christopher Joseph De Gernon, Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, to the office of resident magistrate.—*Dublin paper*.

The Commission of the Treasury have granted a retiring allowance of £800 a-year to Lieut.-Colonel John Cramer Roberts, on his retirement from the office of Deputy-Inspector-General of Constabulary.

Since the reversion of the estates of the late Jas. Bland Hewson, Esq., in Kerry, Meath, and this county, to his brother, the Rev. Frank Hewson, the Rev. gentleman has adopted the English custom of inviting the tenantry to dinner twice in the year.—Accordingly, for the third time, on Wednesday, the 6th ult., after a most satisfactory audit, the farmers sat down to an excellent dinner, washed down by porter, punch, and wine, at Mr. Hewson's house in Killarney, who, with the Miss Hewsons and Mr. Bland Hewson, just appointed to a commission in the Artillery of India, joined in the festivity, so calculated to foster the best feeling between landlord and tenant. Mr. Hewson, we understand, employs no agent, and hitherto has not lost one farthing of rent. When will all the lords of the soil learn thus to make friends of those who occupy and till their land for their own, and the country at large.—*Cork Examiner*.

The potato crop is looking healthy in several portions of the county of Cork; in others the fatal and withering blight has made its ghastly appearance; the other crops, with the exception of hay, are as yet in a prosperous state. It is feared that hay will be very dear next year, owing to the constant down pouring of rain.

The *Drogheda Argus* says that the crops in the county Meath promise a gratifying return to the farmers. The disease has appeared in the potatoes, but not to any great extent.

The *Wexford People* says:—"We regret to state that the weather has been latterly very unfavorable. On Sunday, the 12th ult., there was very rain, and since then a good deal has fallen at intervals. There is a quantity of corn lodged through the county which is not likely to rise again. The harvest will be late, and the produce not so good as might have been expected a few weeks ago. The potato crop is a decided failure this year."

The potato crop in Donegal never was better at any time than it is this year, and there is no sign of the disease there.

The *Cork Examiner* reports the total destruction by fire, on the 14th ult., of the woolen factory of Mr. Alexander Nicholls, at Sallybrook, Glaninire, Cork. By this unfortunate circumstance fifty work-people, on whom 200 persons depended for support, are thrown out of employment. Mrs. Nicholls was not insured, and has thus lost almost the entire fruits of a long life of industry.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.—The rains and storms of the last week have done incalculable damage in the southern districts, especially in the country bordering the river Shannon, which has overflowed at several points, destroying the crops along its banks. In North Tipperary the storm of Wednesday appears to have raged with fearful violence. The *Neagh Guardian* says:—"The summer has been unusually inclement all through, but it remained for Wednesday night to 'cap the climax' of severity. On that night the wind blew with almost the force of a storm, and the rain at the same time fell in torrents. The tempest lasted with unabated fury throughout the night. Next morning the wind moderated, but the rain continued the entire day without the slightest intermission. The result has been very serious to the crops; it could not be otherwise at this time of year. In every direction the corn is beaten flat to the earth, and potatoes, turnips, and other green crops are also greatly injured. In many places, indeed, the damage is still more severe—it is irreparable. All low districts along the margins of rivers are converted into extensive lakes, and have buried everything underneath to the depth of several feet, and it is needless to say that where this has been the case the underlying crops are irretrievably injured." A letter from Templemore, published in the same paper, thus describes the effects of the storm in that quarter:—"Not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant has there been such rain as we experienced here on Wednesday night and yesterday, and the result, I am sorry to say, is very disastrous in more respects than one. The amount of injury done to the crops is incalculable; but other losses have also been sustained here. The rivers are everywhere overflowing their banks. The flood in the river that passes through Templemore was as great, even at an early hour yesterday, and was still so rapidly rising, that apprehensions were entertained that it would extend to the town. These fears were subsequently proved to be too well grounded, as at 4 o'clock the water began to enter the streets, and momentarily the volume increased so much that soon the place was submerged in some parts to the depth of fully four feet. The destruction of property, particularly anything perishable from contact with this element, is not easy to estimate; but serious as are the consequences in this respect, it remains to be recorded a still more lamentable result of the inundation—namely, the loss of life. From the first approach of the flood, the police, who on the occasion of every calamity are always foremost in the post of difficulty and danger, were exerting themselves to the utmost to save life and property. Among the men so engaged in rendering assistance to the sufferers was a brave young fellow named Eugene Sullivan, a native of the county Kerry, whose life, I regret to say, has been sacrificed by his impetuosity in the discharge of this praiseworthy duty. The particulars of the sad casualty I have not yet been able to learn, but they will, doubtless, be disclosed at the inquest, as the body of the ill-fated young man has been discovered. It was found at the second bridge, called Regent-bridge, on the back road opposite the gate of the military barracks. Two of his comrades had a narrow escape from the same fate."