and see that your flint and priming are in good of the great criminal account which happy and pros-

der.'
Nostha, Pierce, a-cushla-machree,' replied Andy, making strange faces to conceal his emotion, and dwelling on the squeeze of the hand that had been afforded him- Pierce a-bouchal (growing familiar) - just be said and led by me : once go in there, an' you'll come out a dead man; or, what's worse, divil a sight o' your face we'll ever see, dead or alive.'

'I'll make the trial, Andy.'

. Considher wid yourself what sort they are; divil a crooked straw they care about your gun. SYou talk to no purpose Andy.'

'Au' then, the poochas, that are in plenty too.' Nonsense, man, I'd face the devil in his den.

Let me go.' "What 'll myself say to poor ould Ned Shea, when I must go home without you?'

'Come,-free my hand, Andy.'

'You won't get so much as Christhen berrin' -struggling to keep the hand-' your bones 'll be at the bottom o' the poochas' river !' ' Let me go, I say again !'

'Mostna!-bud since you won't do as a body that's fur your good, ud have you, hell to the brogue's length you'll go; cried Andy, his fears and affection blowing up into a fury, as, more desperately than ever, he clutched Pierce's hand. Let the gorcoon come on his lawful business,

you great omadhaun, you,' said Paddy Loughnan, at some distance. · Let you hould your tongue, or I'il break every bone in your unloocky carease,' retorted

Andy; 'lawful!-oh, if I was near you!' Do you mean to restrain me by force, Andy !'

asked Pierce smiling. ' Ma-horp-an-duout! bud it's my self that will!' and, casting the gun from his left hand he suddenly clasped his foster-brother into his arms.

'Tut, tut; you are not the man to do it,' said Pierce, giving a smart jerk, that at once freed country, cannot assert that the less frequent occurhim, and sent Andy reeling among the rocks at a rence of crime in Ireland arises from her greater few yards distant: and, before he could recover hunself. Shea had disappeared into the cavern, of oppression and misgovernment has checked her preceded by Paddy Loughnan.

The tarriful follower plunged after them. A hatle way from the entrance he caught a glimpse of candle-light, and, after many prostrations among unseen rocks, came so near as to see it famine and destitution are, in ordinary cases, the above him, over the barrier already described.

let a body have id to say he was kilt alongside o'

you,' Andy cried out. 'Go along out o' that wid yourself, you sprissaun' growled the voice of Paddy Longlinau, 'you're big enough to look ar, but you haven't

the heart of a slucheen?" 'Hav'n't 1?'-replied Andy, 'hav'n't 1?och !- only lend me one hould o' you the differ !' and, giving a shout and jump of utter defiance, he cast dowr, according to irresistible custom, his old hat. But Paddy, progressing as he spoke,

it, with hearty curses, to the poochas. · Well, God be wid you, Pierce Shea,' he sold in soliloquy, again sitting down by the entrance

plentitully.

boy?' asked a commiserating old woman, who had descended in search of a stray cow, and was the result of misgovernment, injustice, and persecusurprised to see a tall, robust fellow sitting there, bareheaded, and blubbering at some rate. · Enough, an' worse nor enough,' replied Andy, and he told her his whole sad story.

Why, then, it 'il be God's hand, an' God's hand alone, that 'ill bring him out alive again;' and, professing sorrow that she could not stop, she hobbled off after her cow. But, meeting this body, and that body, the story was repeated and son between the statistics of crime in the two counrepeated; and one peeped down, and then an- tries is twofold -particular as well as general .other and another; and gaining courage as their Proximus ardel Ucalegon - Sin, vice, and crime are numbers increased, they at last came down, and contagious railways and steamships have brought Andy saw himself surrounded by a crowd of old men and old women, young girl- and boys, all violent in their condolence. In return for his cent, over those of the preceding one. We have again-told tale, they gratified him with many a frightful anecdote of the cave, and the inhabitunts of the cave; and then they turned to Crohoore surpassing every former horror by accounts of his well-known intimacy with the good people, and of his very latest appearances under the most appalling circumstances, and in

(To be continued.)

## THE ENGLISH CRIMINAL STATISTICS. (From the Dublin Telegraph.)

It is too much the ordinary rule to estimate a country's importance and value by the amount of its wealth, possessions, material progress, and prosperity, whilst the moral and even physical condition of the vast bulk of its people are either not taken into account at all, or regarded as a secondary consideration. . That this should have been the case in Pagan times, and before the doctrines of Christianity had been promulgated and received among civilized nations is not surprising; but that it should be so in a Christian country, especially in one which, like Engadvanced,

the cavener Andy looked on with a stupid stare, furnished in the criminal statistics of England for the Tax Land Grizvance and its Remeny. Is there excepts that, now and then, his eye scowled over past years. Painful and revolving as it may be to no remedy for this state of things, so disastrous to Painful and revolving as it may be to no remedy for this state of Paddy Loughnan, from top to toe, as if he hated the number and nature of the crimes and immoralities, contained in these judicial records, it the marrow in his bones. When all was ready, becomes an imperative duty on the part of the Press to lay bare the moral leprosy, which if not speedily healed, must eventually bring England, not with standing its present material prosperity, to a decline even more rapid and ruinous than that which over whelmed the mighty state of bygone times. The "ja-seeing the tears start into the poor fellow's eye, dicial statistics" in question give us the annexed items of her innumerable creeds, her incomparable laws, and matchless system of Government: "Murder and attempts to murder, manslaughter, stabbing, and shooting 514; violation and attempts to violate, con-cealing the birth, &c, 509; robbery and various other offences under the same head, 17,303; in all, 18,326. The actual conditions for these offences during the last year were 13,879, being an increase of 15 per cent. over the preceding year; whilst the convictions in Ireland were not one fourth of that number, and the offences, with very few exceptions were, comparatively speaking, of a most trival kind. This, however, is merely a fraction of the huge excrescence of vice and immorality which is festering through the length and breadth of the land that vaunts itself as the grand centre and focus of the world's civilisation. Irrespectively of the dark catalogue of crime which we have already noticed, the foul record enumerates 31,000 females of abandoned character under and exceeding sixteen years of age; 29,805 thieves and depredators known to be such by the police; suspected characters 33,000; houses of illrepute 7,484; and places of barbour, refuge, and con-cealment for the murderers and followers of vice and depravity of every kind, 6,689. Now is it not passing strange that it has never occurred to the writers and speakers, who are so incessant and inexhaustible in their vauntings of the greatness, superiority, civilisation, and progress of England, to ask themselves how it is that in Ireland, though they treat it with so much disdain and contempt, the standard of morality is so much higher, crime of every kind so much rarer, and religion so much more strictly and generally observed especially by the great mass of the population? But this difference becomes still more remarkable when we know it cannot be ascribed in England to a dearth of ministers whose duty it is to inculcate sound moral principles, to diffuse the doctrines and precepts of religion, and to point out the rewards held out to virtue and the punishments threatened to vice and crme. Nor can these ministers say they have too much labour and too little remuneration for it, since they have by far too little of the one, and too much of the other; whilst the very reverse is the case with the priesthood of the people of Ireland. Again, those who are continually belauding England for the possession of everything that constitutes the greatness and happiness of a wealth, substance, or material advantages of any kind, since she is poor, indeed, and the heavy hand material progress and rendered her the reverse of prosperous. How comes it, then, that misdeeds and enormities which are of daily, and at times of hourly occurrence in wealth-teeming Britain, are so rarely beard of amongst us? Indigence and poverty, first causes of, and incentives to, crime; and yet, the · Pierce, a-vourneen, wait, a doochy-bit; only oppressed and impoverished people of Ireland are incomparably freer from crime than the well-fed, wellpaid, and well-to-do English. There can, we per-ceive, be only one cause for this marked dissimilarity and that is, the difference of the religion and the clergy in the two countries. Unchanged and unchangeable, the faith followed by the mass of the people of Ireland is that which is coeval with Christlanity itself; their priesthood seek no innovation, and propound no new-fangled doctrines to undermine the belief which their predecessors and the first teachers of Christianity imposed upon its followers The priests of the Irish people, instead of reveling in wealth and luxury like those of the State Church, are assiduous in their duties, constant in their monihad left him to vent his ire, in chill and darkness; tions to their flocks, ever training the young in the while the hat, weary, perhaps of the long ill-usage | way they should go, and keeping those of riper years it had undergone in his service, kept so close and in the path of honor, rectitude, and morality. True, snug, that all Andy's groping and scramblings to recover it were meffectual; and, at last, content more frequent occurrence amongst as then any other. merely to grope ou ward to the day light, he left without wishing or attempting to justify it, may we not draw a comparison between it and those base boutal, and grovelling atrocities which are included in the revolting list of savageries and abominations which make up so large a portion of the British to the cave, fur there's little hopes you'll ever judicial statistics? Look at the persistent and irresee Clarah again; an' where's the body that ever deemable ruffianism of the English ticket-of-leave set eyes on you bud ud be sorry, not to talk of men. Neither severity nor lenity avails with him -

inyself? mahoon-chise! if there was his likes the world over an over, an farther, if I'd say id; if the liberty to which he has been restored by commitwas a thousand an' a thousand pities he hadn't ting crimes of still greater magnitude than he ever more o' the gumption, an' that he was given to perpetrated before. Does the Irish peasant make a go his own will, afore a good adviser like myself; sailing of what is termed agrarian murder, or does be confide himself solely to avenging on a single or some sich for'n part, sooner nor face home received at his hands? Pelf and plunder, unbridted widout my poor Pierce Shea? and Andy wept passion and depravity, sordid covetousness and knavish imposture, are the characteristics of English crimes and misdeeds; whilst the wrong-doings Arrah, what's the matther wid you, honest which occur-comparatively few and far between in this country are, with some isolated exceptions.

Britain.

the most bewitched places.

## TRISH INTELLIGENCE

tion. A British burglar, footpad or garotter savage-

ly takes the life of any man, woman, or child with

whom he has no cause of quarrel whatever, and

whom he has never set eyes upon before for the

mere purpose of plunder and robbery; whilst the

frishman, as we have already said, acts on no such

base and sordid motives when he attempts the life of

the man who he believes has cruelly and unjustiy

deprived him and his family of the means of sub-

sistence. But our object in justituting this compaci-

everything into more rapid communication and clos-

er contiguity, and we perceive, as a result, that the

British imports-more than enough already-but not

satisfied with surfeiting as with her commodities of

every other kind, she is determined to manufacture

criminals, villains and vagabonds of every class for

us. It behoves us to do all we can, therefore, to

keep her redundant stock of such worthies out of our

market, as we are ourselves able to produce more of

these precious articles than we require, and we would

therefore, rather export what we have than import a

further supply from the prolific marts of Great

DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN BROTHER -It is with feelings of the deepest pain that we have to announce the death of James Francis Broderick, Superior of the Christian Brothers of Dungarvan. After spending a life in the services of religion, discharging with holy zeal the onerous duties of his sacred calling, he delivered his pure spirit to Him who gave it, on the night of the 15th of August (the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary). Thus passed away from time into eternity a man who was an ornament to his order, an honor to the age, and a noble type of true Christian perfection. - Waterford News.

At the Convent of Mercy, Ennishtlen, on Monday, and religious of moderne times, must not only be a August 18, Miss Harrison of that town, and Miss Mamatter of astonishment, but a subject of deep regret guire of Newtownbutter, made their rows of profesto the reflecting and right-minded portion of the sion, and received the black vell, at the hands of the to give place to somebody else. On behalf of this community. There could be no more striking evivenerated Prelate of the diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. poor man, therefore, we do appeal to a nobleman, dence of the truth of what we have stated than is McNally.

immoralities contained in these judicial records, it come from England's legislature. The remedy is in the farmers own hands. There is not a rackrented estate in the country, the tenants on which have not full power to obtain a large reduction in their rents just by simply going in a united body to the landlord and demand it. That is all that is necessary. It is an easy task, and those who perform it faithfully will accomplish their desires. We have the highest authority for stating that those who seek shall find. And of the great crimina account which and had not be result on the other hand, those who do nothing to help perous England lays before the world as the result on the other hand, those who do nothing to help of her innumerable creeds, her incomparable laws, themselves will find, in these days, difficulties closing round them, and by neglecting to obtain justice for themselves, they are driven from the country; whilst a bold, united, manly call for lower rents would enable them to remain in the land of their fathers. This is the fourth year, in succession, which has come with unusual disasters to the farmer. Hundreds of thousands who holds farms in the country cannot escape distress, owing to the indifferent crops. The high rents, and unpaid accounts for seed obtained last spring will, we fear, prove overwhelming the coming season. They should, therefore, look to the difficulties before them in time, and seek to have these terrible rack-rents lowered. If they do not, we dread the consequences. This, however, they may rely upon, that no one can effect a reduction of their rents but themselves. - Dundalk Democrat.

CLEARING OUT THE IRISH. - Depopulation is certainly the rule on the Lansdowne estates in the Kenmare district and in the barony of Iveragh. It is frightful to think of the number of people that have neen sent to America off the Lausdowne estates in in the baronies of Glanerough and Iveragh since Mr. Trench became agent in 1859 We cannot state the exact number. Mr Treoch can. But who can tell of the sufferings, the hardships, the ultimate fate of the entire number. How many are consigned to the deep on their voyage across the Atlantic? How many perished of the diseases peculiar to the climate of the United States? In short, how many are alive to-day? No mortal man can answer. know that they are gone, and that four footed beasts The decrease of the population occupy their place. of the parish of Tousist is lamentable. Before the famine the parish contained about 7,000 souls. We have good authority for stating that there are now only 500 families in the parish. Take the 500 families, at an average of 6 to each family, and this is rather a high average, and you now have a population of 3,000 souls, or less than half of what the number was before the famine. Acd this number will yet, we fear suffer a considerable diminution. -

Kerry Star. The Cork Constitution states that the number of passengers coming from America by the return steamers touching at that port has latterly been much increasing. The Asia, which arrived here on Sunday, brought 139; the City of Washington, on the Wednesday previous, 253; and the City of New York, on the Wednesday preceding that, 272. The Etos, which arrived on Wednesday, brought 561, of whom 255 landed here. A great majority of those coming are young, able-bodied men It is a strange circumstance that the greater proportion of those who arrived by the Etna, on Wednesday, although from Northern States, are thoroughly Southern in their feelings, and they dwell with pride on the fact that the Northerners have been beaten in every stand-up battle

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CORK. -A fire of a very serious nature, involving the total destruction of a house on the Grand Parade, took place, on Sunday morning. The immediate scene of the occurrence was the haberdashery establishment of Mr William Bennie, Grand Parade, which was stocked with a large quantity of light and inflammable articles .-The fire occurred at about twenty minutes after two o'clock, and about a quarter past four o'clock, nearly two hours after the discovery of the fire, it was got under, but not before the house was completely gutted. Mr. Bennie, it is stated was fully insured .- Cork Constitution

A HARD Case. - We have received from Skibbereen a communication regarding the case of a man named Michael Burke, including a petition which he is exhibiting in order to procure charitable assistance. That petition states the circumstance which he asserts have reduced him to beggary. The substance of the picition is this. He held a considerable farm on the estate of Lord Bandon, for which he paid his Without being in any respect in arrear, the agent of Lord Bandon thought it right to put another tenent into 's choice and very extensive farm in the mids of the last of land.' Barke resisted and refused to quit; but his house was thrown down and he and a large family were exposed to the inclemency of severe weather by a ditch side. The petition does not state that he was expelled by legal process, but we presume that it was so. He goes on to say that after a few days he made a temporary soil but, and covered it with furze and briars. This was discovered by the agents, and they caused it be levelied to the ground, while Burke and his wife were arrested, manacled, and brought before a magistrate by whom they were committed to juil. The petition, with the looseness with which such documents are often drawn up, does not state upon what charge Burke was committed, and we can only guess that it was upon that of resisting the execution of the decree to possession. White Burke and his wife were being taken off as prisoners, his children were left without care in a neighborhood full of bogs, on the verge of one of which the youngest child, two and ahalf years old, was found by a kind neighboor who had heard its waiting and probably saved its life. The charity of the people in the neighbourhood kept the children from starving. Dry grains of meal were brought to them in the hats and pockets of the donors, who, it is said, were afraid to do it more openly Barke and his wife were subsequently liberated thro' the intercession of two gentlemen, but they came out of jail absolute beggars. He was tried at Bantry Sessions, but through some defect in the indict-ment was acquitted. By the communication accompanying the petition we are informed that . Burke chailt the hat again after leaving jail, and holds it with a separate mountain lot of 15 acres, of which he obtained possession through some settlement. The agents and those who got his fond offer him £14 for giving this up presently. His petition is subscribed to by the Protestant Ractor and Cathelic priests of the parish, and by Dr. Hicks, a Justice of the Peace. We have preferred to give the substantial part of this statement in our own words, because the language, both of the petition and the communication which ac-companied it, is not of that simple and noked character which best befits a necestive of this kind, especially when made on parte. The following letter from Mr. M'Carthy Downing, which we are informed by the sender of the petition (who is not Mr. Downing) that we are at liberty to publish, seems to indicate a substantial belief on that gentleman's part in the truth of Bucke's statement : --

'August 14th. "Michael Burke, -- I don't see any objection to your going to see Colonel Bernard. Indeed, think it is better that you should go, for I am convinced that if he was aware of the way that you have been treated he would not sanction it. If you get as you say, £40 to take you and your family to America, I advise you to accept it, although I know how hard it is for an Irish peasant like you to leave his land.

Now, assuming the facts in the petition to be correctly stated, we find it difficult to believe that they could have occurred with the knowledge of Lord Bandon. We scarcely imagine it possible that his lordship would knowingly suffer an industrious tenant who owed no rent, or, at all events, was not in arrear, to be, as it were, picked out of his land in order poor man, therefore, we do appeal to a nobleman,

"M'C. DOWNING"

the humbler proprietors, to inquire and see whether or not he has been harshly treated. If his story be a fabrication, then, by all means, leave him to the beggary he deserves; but if, on the other hand, it is proved to be in the main correct, then we confess we shall be very much disappointed in our estimate of Lord Bandon's humane character, if something be not done to alleviate the misory into which Burke has been plunged. - Cork Examiner.

SERTEMBER 19

In every parish or district in the South of Ireland there is 'a committee' for the protection of the tenants, and for the regulation of matters connected with land. This committee is a sort of Court, which receives charges, examines witnesses, pronounce sentences, and provides funds for the execution of those sentences. How far the committees are controlled by a central authority does not appear. They aim it a sort of rough justice, according to their notions of right and wrong. They do not execute their code rigidly on persons of their own class, except in extreme cases. It is said that a just, kind, and considerate landlord has nothing to fear from these secret tribunals. Mr. J. O. Woodbouse, chairman of the Town Commissioners of Portudown, in the county of Armagh, gave an entertainment on Tuesday to his brother commissioners, on which occasion he gave remarkable statistics as to the progress of that place. n 1820 the population was only 820; now it is 6,000 He found that the money turned by the banks in the town was the enormous sum of 2,000,000l. At the conclusion of the proceeding the chairman proposed The Tenant Right of Ulster,' and expressed his opinion, as a landlord, that the the tenants should receive leases. He said :-

'I would give the tenant some guarantee that his labour should be his own, and that when he would be departing this life he could turn to his son and say There, I have left you something which will not leave you liable to be put out on the world.' (Applanse.) That, gentleman, is the view I take of the question. Perhaps some landlords are afraid of givng political freedom - political independence - and thus denrive the farmer of his security against an evil day .' - Times Cor.

Very encouraging and gratifying information as to the good condition of the crops is received from most parts of the country. In all places farmers are busily getting in their hay, the saving of which has been satisfactorily effected. A large brendth of the grain crop still presents a green appearance, but with such weather as we at present enjoy this cannot last long. The potato as yet shows almost complete impunity from the dreaded blight and is of the most excellent quality. An Armagh correspondent writes: -" The oat crop in this county is a splendid one; the grain is large and coloring fast, the straw will also be abundant. Wheat has greatly improved latterly, the dry warm weather being most favorable, causing the grain to fill and harden, and should the weather continue favorable we shall soon see reaping general. The potato crop is keeping its ground well: few complaints are made of the appearance of disease, and still fewer traces of it are seen. The bulbs are growing rapidly, and there is a firmness about them which has not been noticed for some years. The price ranges from 31d to 5d per stone The flax crop is abuntant, and promises well both in quantity and quality; a good many fields have already been stripped, the owners appearing satisfied with the yield; the breadth of land occupied is larger than last year, and the price will, nevertheless be firm in consequence of stocks being short and the cotton supply extremely limited. The turnip crop which was at one time regarded as a complete failure, is now spoken of as healthy and abundant; the late rains have been very beneficial to it. The hav crop is not as good as was anticipated, the weather being unfavorable; still it may be calculated on as an average, and the deficiency will be made up by the abundance of green crops. Garden produce has suffered from the damp weather, and vegetables generally were little better than a failure. The small fruits were about an average in quantity, but the quality was inferior. The greatest failure will be in the crop of fuel, which is the worst we have had for many years."

The Northern Whig describes a great revival in the linen trade of Ulster : - " The past week has been one of unparalleled excitement in our local manufactures. Lineus, which for some time were heavy and uninfluenced by the extraordinary rise in the prices of yarns, have, during the past 10 days, experienced a decided and substantial improvement, prices having advanced 10 to 15 per cent, and denand keeping pace briskly with the advance the Armagh market the low sets of roughs are eagerly bought up at full improved rates; and, as the yarn used in the manufacture of these goods have advanced during the last four weeks not less than 20 to 25 per cent., a still further rise must take place if manufacturers would save themselves from actual loss. In the Ballymena market, after a lengthened period of depressing inactivity, a happy revival of attimution and spirit has taken place, and prices, although by no means in proportion remunerative to the manufacturer, are responding in some degree to he enhanced figures at which weft and warp yarns are now so firmly established. Orders are again beginning to come freely forward from London and Manchester houses at the advanced prices, the feeling appearing general that no reduction can take place in the present position of the trade.'

Building the Corne.-The following timely suggestion we readily extract from a Galway paper, and we beg to call the earnest attention of the Commissioners of Public Works to it, as the work will be of great importance and incalculable benefit to the onblie at large : - "A project of great importance to the counties of Galway and Mayo is now in contemplation, which, if carried out, will establish direct communication between Connemara and those districts east of the lake, which will render it unnecessary for parties travelling in vehicles to make the circuit of the Corrib as at present. It is proposed to erect a viadues in the vicinity of Knock Ferry, which can be effected at comparatively little cost, as there is no engineering difficulty to be overcome. We are certain that the money could be raised by way of loan, and a small toll would pay the interest and create a sinking fund for the final liquidation of the debt. The advantages that would accrue to the inhabitants of Tasm, Ballinrobe, Headford, Claremoreis, Dan-more, Castieres, and other towns, are so obvious as to require no comment from us. Apart from the facilities for travel which it would confer, the erection or the bridge would afford considerable employment and create a circulation of money in a district where it is always required. We believe the idea originated in the active and fertile brain of the Rev. Peter Conway, parish priest of Headford, whose exertions, in connection with the clergymen of the archdiocese, to alleviate the sufferings of the poor of his neighborbood, are deserving of all praise. The landed proprietors of the districts, which will be immediately benefitted by a work of such utility, should enter warmly into the project. We do not see even why a presentment should not be obtained and operations commenced with as little delay as possible. Ireland must be up and striving, and pushing forward improvements, even of the smallest kind, else she will soon be gone -gone with a vengeance that even her grimmest enemy could not hope for."

A REMINISCENCE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION. -At the Borough Petry Sessions on Wednesday last, an aged female named Ann Crotty charged John Hayes, blacksmith, with assaulting her. Hayes-Your Worto give place to somebody else. On behalf of this job, and advise me to take it, as I had a large family, the spiritual independence gained by an appeal who poor man, therefore, we do appeal to a nobleman, Mr. Quin-I did. Hayes-Did I refuse to do it? have thrown off the yoke of priester it. —Cork Exwho, from his position, ought to be an example to

ant Did you ever say to any person that Hayes oileditile trap, for if you did you acted very improperly. Complainant-I never did, your worship, on my oath Ruever did. Anne Gorman, for the defence, deposed went into Hally's shop to buy ten and sugar; and Anne Crotty was in the shop, and they were talking about oiling the trap to hang Halloran; 'Who oiled it? says I; oh, says she, 'how innocent you are; don't you know better than I that it was Johnny Hayes oiled it, and he got his fist well greased for greasing the trap for Halloran. Complainant-Your worship, you are listening to her (laughter)? Chairman-indeed we are (laughter). Mr. Kenny-There is no imputation before us of your having agreed to. oil the trap (loud laughter). You must be fined one penny and costs for the assault. Haves—Thank your worships; may God bless you; I'm satisfied now that my character is cleared before the public.

HARBOURING HAVES THE MURDERER OF MR. BRAD. DEL. - At the Borrosleigh (County Tipperary) Petry Sessions on last Monday, before Gore Jones, R.M., J. W. Gooke, and R. M. Carden, Esqs, John Ryan, Aderee, and his son-in-law, were brought up charged by Sub-Inspector Mullakey with harbouring Haves. the murderer of the late Mr. J. W. Braddel. The Sub-Inspector said be arrested the defendants on information in which he placed implicit reliance; but. the giver of which he would not publicly for obvious reasons. When he searched Ryan's house for Haves, ne did not find him there; but he had no doubt in his mind that the murderer had been there in shelter on the night previous to the search, and left in the morning.—A man named Murphy had been summoned by the Sub-Inspector to give evidence; but the fellow swore utter ignorance as to the parties in Ryan's house on the night in question. Another witness, named Dwyer, who is servant boy to the accused, was examined as to who were in his master's house on the night in question. He admitted that two men came to John Ryan's house on the night in question; one was a namesake and a friend of his master's; the other man's name was Kennedy, and that he was "on his keeping" [hiding from the police]. Food was procured for the two men, and they slept that night in the house. Mr. Valentine O'Meara, of Templemore, who acted as attorney for the prisoners, said this was his defence. He admitted that Kennedy had been "on his keeping" for assaulting another Tipperary man; that when that man was declared "out of danger" by the medical attendant, Kennedy would surrender, and then get himself bailed to take his trial at Quarter Sessions or Assizes. Ryan, the man who brought Kennedy to the house of the accused, being examined, corroborated, on oath, Mr. O'Meara's statement. The court then dismissed the case against the prisoners. Mr. Gore Jones gave them a wholesome nation as to difficulties in which they would involve themselves, should they or any of their neighbours harbour Hayes, or characters like him.

THE CONVICT WALSHE - On Friday the governor of the county jail received a letter from the Lords Justices, directing him to convey to the convict their final determination - that, on considering his case most fully and considerately, they could not find any single point in it which would warrant them in altering the sentence pronounced upon him, and that, therefore, the law should take its course. The governor read this letter to the unhappy man in the presence of the Catholic chaplain of the prison. The sad intelligence was received by Walshe with a becoming spirit of firmness and resignation. He is deeply impressed with his awful position, and will, he says, meet his wretched fate with becoming firmness and respect for public feeling. The Rev M. Fitzgerald, P. P, chaplain of the prison, is most attentive to him, and also the Sisters of Mercy, whose good offices he received with evident carnestness, and is much consoled by the spiritual consolations awarded by these good ladies .- Limerick Chronicle.

Patrick Hayes, son of Michael Hayes, the alleged murderer of J. W. Braddell, Esq., memorialed the Lord Lieutenant, and sought to be discharged from Limerick jail, where he is at present confined under seutence of six months' imprisonment for threatening the life of a tenant on the Hon Col. Hore's propertv. The grounds of his petition were that he was suffering from bleeding from the lungs and general delicacy of health; also that he had been already four months in jail, and that further confinement would only endanger his life. This memorial was sent to his Excellency immediately about the time that Mr. Braddell's murder was perpetrated; it was ased upon complete misrepresentation. morial was returned to the jail to be reported upon by the governor and doctor of the prison, who reported that Hayes's life was in no danger, that they had noticed no spitting of blood, but that he was a dangerous character. The prayer of the petition has since been refused by the Lord Lie utenant. - Clonnel Chronicle.

The ship "King Oscar," from Belfast to Montreal, came into collision with a vessel unknown, between Mallhead and Torpoint, took her bulwarks, forward port anchor, and 15 fathoms of chain; broke the jibboom, tors fore top gallant mast, main top gallant gear, split the foresail, and fore and main top

A curious instance of the fine toleration which Catholics receive at the hands of their enlightened English brethren is afforded in the facts we subjoin. A notorious mountebank of the Gavazzi school has been going about England, and creating a great success by attering foul slanders against the Catholic religion and its professors. His latest exhibition, one of the most disgraceful he has made, was at Wakefield, near York. What it was and what came of it is carrated in the following letter, written by a member of the religious community attached, to a lady in Cork : -

"St. Joseph's Convent, Wakefield, York, August 21st.

"My Deniest --Few religious are at the present moment in such a position as this finds us in .can scarcely write, but a few words will tell you all. A man named Baron de Camin came to the town and got leave from the Mayor to address the public on 'No Popery.' He dressed himself as a nun saving, 'What better are they now than I am?they are bud women keeping a bud house; go down, root them out.' Down they came in hundreds -a drunken English mob-and made a smash of our pretty convent, every window, every sash, and even the hall-door. They threw bricks, great stones, not sparing anything. We rang the big bell for help, and at last it came; but alas! air, wind, and rain have free access to our room. They were returning again last night (Wednesday), but were met by some of our brave Irish who returned from harvesting, at which all of them had been out of town. When they heard of the attack on the Convent (God bless the Irish) they prove the brave (!) English from one end of the town to the other. Numbers of them were guarding us all night, together with ten policemen. The chapel and priests' house are left quite exposed. The pictures and windows in the chapel are all in smash. We fear another attack to-night; it has been quite a civil war. Oh, how our poor people, our poor Irish are made to suffer, and how they fight for religion. They said to the English - Why not meet us arm to arm as men, in the streets, and with half your number we will meet you; but to attack a lone convent at night, when you knew not an Irishman was here to meet you -oh, you cowards!"

The facts of this simple parrative need no enlargement. The exhibition of brutality described is its ships, I consider my life in danger; she's reporting own best comment, and on the toleration which Engeverywhere that I got ten pounds to oil the trap for land so estentationsly preaches to the world. The Halloran at the Commission; I'm afraid to go a mile assault upon the dwelling of a number of moffenoutside the town for fear of being 'sacrificed;' I have sive women speaks loudly for the chivalry which Mr. Quin, the jailor, summoned to prove that I re- John Bull so meekly arrogates to himself. The fused the job (laughter). [To Mr. Quin] Did you beastly obedience of the crowd to the command of a come to me, like an honest man, and offer mer the flow; ignorant adventurer, is an admirable proof of