20 BERTHAR THE AREA TO

Knox preached and prayed, and hiched to cover the leprosy of their monstrous crime with the rotten mantle of hypocrisy. And mark, M'Grie the apologist of the Scottish reformation, has made all the infamy its own; for while struggling to liberate Knoz from the burden of it, he in-volves his cause in it more hopelessly, by making its patron and its champion, the miscreant Murray; who sold the life of his sister and his sovereign, having first conspired to blast her honor; and the enemy has entered on to your labors, is and plotted her ruin by all the base acts of the forger: What an infamy clings to the very you thought you had gathered into the barn for name of Murray! Half a century ago it was yourselves! Will you begin again the same clearly proved by the papers in the Record fruitless round, the same barren cycle of busy Office, Edinburgh, that he had forged the letters which procured his sister's murder. And M Crie thing? Or will you behave like men, and use extols him as " the good Murray, the champion your noblest faculty to count the cost before you of the Reformation!" It was first necessary to build your tower, and sit down and think before coolly placed his heel; to the exclusion of every alienate and separate Mary from her husband you lead forth your forces to the battle? You rag and remnant of Catholic faith or practice; Darnley, to whom she was tenderly attached. It have once rushed blindly into the fight, you have was also necessary to get rid of her most faithful servant Rizzio. Both the vile ends were attain- slaying your own friends, and you have, been doed by exciting Darnley's jealousy of him; and ing the work of your most deadly foes. They exciting him to the savage murder of the poor kept silence as long as they could; they made no Italian, to which Tytler clearly proves that Knox sign for fear of opening your eyes to your true was privy. This, of course, estranged the queen position; they held their breath while you workfrom her husband. Next came the foul crime of ed for them; they stood with open mouth under his murder; which the conspirators committed, the cherry-tree while you were gathering the with the object of fixing the guilt on her. That fruit, and quietly swallowed all that you imagined object they attained by the blackest and basest you were dropping info your own baskets. Not part of the plot-Bothwell's brutal outrage upon till one of your own party, more curious, or, as Mary, which by a fearful moral compulsion, they call him, more indiscreet than the rest of forced upon her the semblance of a hated union you, pried a little too closely into their doings, with the abominable miscreant. Mr. Tytler has and challenged them with your watchword, and shown that Knox was in the conspiracy, and privy to the first act of the tragedy of crime; their leaders attempt to discourage the active nor can there be any doubt that he was equally service which you were performing for them. privy to the whole, for he was tacitly aiding and Gladly did they consecrate your churches, preabetting, and in strict alliance with the conspirators, an alliance which alone would fix upon his the title deeds in their bureaus. Gladly, too, did memory the brand of an infernal and fiend-like they receive your resignations and appoint their guilt. The conspirators now triumphed. Poor Mary was robbed of that character which prov- | feathered. Such a source of profit was not lightly ed her title to the loyalty of the Scottish people. to be stopped, especially when silence alone was She was soon in the hands of the conspirators, of the condition of its perennial flow. Never would whom the chief was her brother Murray, who they have spoken a word to make it cease, unless forthwith betrayed her to her murderess, the some overruling power had compelled them. But Protestant Queen Elizabeth, and thrust himself now they have spoken, it is the warning of Prointo her throne. The conspiracy had succeeded, vidence to you. No longer can you pretend that the Church lands were all seized and divided you are working for Catholic truth; you are among the nobles. Well might Mr. M'Crie say working for the truth of the "forty stripes save the Reformation was not the work of the common one" (such as it is), and for nothing else in heapeople! Oh, no. They had not depravity enough for such infernal, such inhuman work, neither did they project it. They shared not the spoil, and had little of the guilt; they were ing that these Thirty-nine Articles had very little rather the victims and the sufferers. The Church lands were in a great degree held in thrust for them, and their sons became, as M'Crie says, abbots and priors. Now the hungry nobles seized and shared between them the Church lands and robbed the poor. They were the conspirators; and that was the object. They were the ancestors of those half-score nobles who now farm out Scotland among them with a host of servile satellites, one of whom has just had the audacity to write in their leading organ the astounding falsehood that the Reformation in Scotland was a popular movement!

Such is a Protestant press! Such is Protestant history! Truthless-shameless, as the miscreants whom it canonises.

WHAT OF THE DENISON DECISION.

(From the Rambler.)

"We cannot imagine any more bitter disappointment, any occasion for keener self-reproach. than when a man finds, after a life of toil, that structure of your daily life, fed by the daily serbe has been laboring not for himself or for the vices of your liturgy. Your Prayer Book, it cause which he loves, but that his work has resulted solely in strengthening the hands of a party whom he thoroughly detests and despises, and in furthering principles which from his heart he is convinced are altogether erroneous and abominable. Such, we imagined, must be the case with bundreds of earnest men, clergymen and laymen of the establishment, who having sorely bruised their brains against the rocks of Anglo-Catholic, patristic, scholastic, and German Protestant theology, and completely unsettled all their religious convictions, were persuaded rather by the authority of the life and example than by that of the augmentative force of the leader of their party to stifle their doubts by work, by laboring in their parishes, visiting the sick, instructing the ignorant, superintending their schools, building churches, carrying out the rubrical directions of the Prayer-book, and rendering their parochial services as attractive (to a small minority of Anglicans) as they knew how. Into this vortex of labor and excitement they plunged expressly for the purpose of stifling the importunities of their consciences, and the terrible questionings of their reasonable souls; they plunged into it too desperately and too unreasoningly to allow us to sup-pose that they ever asked themselves for whom or for what they were thus about to labor, whose hands they were strengthening, or what principles they were furthering. But man is a rational being, and his reason cannot for ever be kept in abeyance. Every now and then there will be some deep commotion in the moral world, some shock as of an earthquake, that will wake him up and make him think, in spite of himself. The recent decision of the highest spiritual authority of the Anglican Church ought to be such a shock, ought to stir to their very depths the slumbering minds of those who, in order to avoid the pain of thinking, have drowned their cares in the whirlpool of action. Such an event should make of this tax-gatherer are, he comes to you with them ask themselves, For whom am I bringing the whole power of the State to back him. He my parish into order; who will administer the system which I am organising; who will profit by the religious feeling which I am attempting to excite; for whom am I rearing a congregation in my schools; and who will in a few years occupy the pulpit in the church which I am building The answer is easy; but it is quite the reverse of lar pasha, or laying up riches for themselves; but that which was hoped for. You thought that an edict comes forth from the seraglio, the poor you were laying the foundation of a new wing to the Establishment, or that you were erecting an independent mansion within her, wherein your spirit should be perpetuated, and whence it should radiate on all sides in kindly influence for ever, hateful is his bestial form; he knows he has asses? But, alas, after some fifteen years of industry, ears, goats' borns, and cloven feet; and he thinks what have you done? How many of your justly enough that his policy is to conceal himself. churches have already fallen into the hands of the as well as he may. For this cause he has latterly

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Philistines; who have taken away your daily sershould be so! You have labored in vain, you have spent yourselves for naught and in vain, and you have passed away, and your spirit with you; reaping your harvest, is consuming the corn that yourselves! Will you begin again the same so compelled them to declare themselves, did side at the opening of your schools, and lock up own minions to the nests which you had so well ven or in earth.

"In old days you had some reason for suppos-

vitality-very little real hold on your reason or conscience. The popular voice, in which all your bishops had joined, and which seemed to be confirmed by the language of the Articles themselves, made the Bible, and the Bible only, the foundation of your Christianity-and the Bible, as interpreted by the conscience of each private individual. Your consciences were tender, and you had not the audacity to claim any special inspiration; you naturally thought that where each private conscience had an unlimited right to interpret according to its own crude speculations, you surely had a right to interpret according to the guidance of the fathers; your private judgment had as much right to submit itself to patristic influences as to the fumes of its own selfesteem. Where all had a right to private judgment, surely the private judgment which of its own accord submitted to the guidance of antiquity must be safe. This, then, was the wide and deep foundation of your religion-the Bible, his lamp in hand, distributing the charities of the as interpreted by minds enlightened by a study of Christian antiquity. And on this was raised the places breathes a genuine Catholic spirit; and this was given into your hands by your bishops to be your daily bread, your meditation morning and evening. Surely, with your whole religious nature and faculty so totally preoccupied; with the Bible to satisfy your reason, and the Prayer-book to feed your love; it was excusable if you thought the Articles a mere accident, an old, inconsistent, but as yet unrepealed statute, at variance with the true life of your Church, and therefore dead, and only awaiting burial. The Bible and Prayer-book were the living powers of your communion; the Articles came to you three or four times in your life, as an occasional diplomatic visitor, making his call to urge some exploded claim, or to demand some obsolete tax. He had, as you know, the letter of the law on his side, but there were plenty of legal quibbles by which he might be shelved. His presence, however, was an anomaly; the vigorous development of your new life would be too strong for him, and he would gladly accept any compromise rather than fight out his claim. How gladly you received the interpretations put upon him by number ninety'! It was quite sport to find new quibbles to resist his absurd claims. The more ridiculous you could make him the more you were pleased, the nearer the shave the better did you reckon the sport. You had slang names for him; he was ' the forty stripes save one, which the law allowed to be administered to the free Israelite. He was the three yards of bad stuff,' wherewith the Church of England had during some unaccountable hallucination patched the rents of her schism. You felt that the old fellow's mouth must be stopped somehow, whether by serious refutation, or by laughing him out of court with a jest.

But now this decision has, or ought to have taught you, that however far between the visits is no part of your daily life, but he is a higher power still. An Eastern emperor is no less absolute master because he secretes himself in his barem, and shows himself at rare intervals to his trembling subjects. The poor men may flatter themselves that they are laboring for some popupasha's head drops off, and the subject's wealth is transerred to the coffers of majesty. So it is in England. The little Calvinistic devil who sits on the throne of the Establishment knows how

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made his rule so mild that he has allowed people to forget his presence; he was so seldom heard vices dropped your weekly communions, mount to forget his presence; he was so seldom heard ed your pulpits, not with the well-intentioned and sober discourses for which you erected them, but had his private opinion that the cat was dead, with the gladifications of almost universal dannated undertook to put the bell round his necks. Architecture of the mount of the denied the tion in which Calvinism delights! Alas, that it deacon Denison was this mouse; he denied the rights of the Calvinistic fiend, and proclaimed him to be defunct. There was no alternative; the little devil was very reluctant to show hunself, but now appear he must, or for ever relinquish his rights. And he has come forth, and has pro-mulgated a decisive edict, too plain to be misunderstood, in which he asserts his own right over your consciences, to the total exclusion of the Bible, whose usurpation he had tolerated as long as it conduced to his own ends; to the total exclusion of the Prayer-book, on which he has and to the assertion of his own religion, of his laid about you like men: but, alas, you have been own faith, which he defines to be the instrument of self-deception, the organ by which the mind sees in an object that which in truth and reality is not there.

This is the idol before whose shrine you have been bowing down, whose principles you have been propagating, whose work you have been do-Will you any longer remain in Babylon, and retain the mark of the beast on your foreheads? Had you not better leave the city of confusion, where God hath confounded your speech, where no man now listens to the voice of his neighbor, and where it is at last roundly asscrted that the foundation of your religion is not the Word of God, but the random assertions of an Elizabethan Parliament of Church-robbers, and panderers to the tyranny and vices of a shameless queen.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS .- THE POORS' RATE .- The attempt of the blind and besotted bigots of Clonmel to place upon the shoulders of these poor but philanthropic men, whose whole lives are devoted to religion, to charity, the education of the poor, and to the practice of all Christian virtues, the burthen of poor rates has signally failed by the defeat of Lieutenant-Colonel Phipps, the ancient fugleman of the clique. The gallant Colonel, following up the tacties of "mine ancient pistol," attempted by a resolution to force the Guardians to impose the rate, in the very teeth of Mr. Sergeant Howley's matured, well-considered, and solemn decision, which exempted the Christian Brothers' establishment from the imposition; but Protestant Guardians, to their honor, combined with the Catholics, and, forming line, charged the Colonel in flank, and made him surrender at discretion. Such has been the convulsive and dying kick of bigotry and anti-Education in the capital of gallant Tipperary. On dit. It is said in the "Honey Vale" that the gallant Colonel will retire to Chelsea, in consequence of this overthrow; but we don't place any reliance on this rumour - Cloamel Corres pondent of Limerick Reporter.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND .- The second session of the medical faculty of the Catholic University commenced on Monday, under happy and singularly cheering auspices, not alone as regards the vastly increased number of students from every province of Ireland and from the sister countries, who have enrolled themselves in the several classes, but also as to the high appreciation entertained by the pupils and the public, of the abilities and acquirements of the staff of talented professors to whom is entrusted this branch of knowledge.

THE EARL OF KENMARE-THE REV. JOHN COUNIDAN. -On Wednesday evening, at half past seven o'clock, the Rev. John Counihan was to be seen going about the lanes of Killarney, under rain and storm with noble earl to the poor in their hovels. Here we have clearly pourtrayed the benevolence of his lordship and the zeal of this excellent Catholic priest. How well bestowed are the riches which are thus spent. It was by accident I discovered this circumstance, otherwise it would be numerous other acts of the same character which are daily practised. Friday (this day) being the anniversary of the death of the late lamented earl, a solemn high mass was offered up in the cathedral for the repose of his soul .- Killarney Correspondent of

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT GALLAGHER, STUDENT OF MATNOOTH COLLEGE. - With feeling of sorrow we have to announce the death of this young and pious ecclesiastic. He resigned his pure soul into the hands of the Almighty God at Letterkenny on the 12th ult., in the 23d year of his age. Gifted with an intellect of the first order, he obtained first prizes in the different classes in which he had read during the six years he had spent at College. His remains were accompanied to the grave by many of the clergy of the diocese of Raphoe, of which he was a student, by a very large multitude of the laity. His class-fellows in Maynooth, and all those who knew him there, will not, I trust, forget to offer up their prayers to the throne of God on his behalf. May he rest in peace. - Tablet.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF BANDON .- About seven o'clock on Friday morning, the Earl of Bandon was found in his chair, by his daughter, the Hon. Miss Bernard, dead, having been taken in an apopletic fit. His Lordship had been previously indisposed, but not to such an extent as to lead to any serious alarm on the part of his family. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Lord Viscount Bernard, who has represented the borough of Bandon in Parliament for some years. By the accession of Lord Bernard to the title, the representation of Bandon becomes vacant. This it is known has been for some time an object of contest, Mr. John Wheeler, J.P., of that town, having offered himself to the electors as a candidate. Since then the registries have been closely watched at both sides, and last week there was an animated contention on the subject before the assistant barrister. On that occasion, Mr. Wheeler's friends state that he obtained a clear majority of nineteen, on the supposition that his opponent was to have been Lord Bernard. How it may be under the new combinations that are likely to result, we cannot conjecture.—Cork

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD OF DROGHEDA .- Mr. S. W. Crawford, of the Alleys, dropped dead suddenly on Friday week in his own yard about 3 o'clock. He was formerly a respectable shopkeeper and justly respected for his courtesy and integrity. He was over 10 years of age.

THE MAYORALITY OF WATERFORD .- Our present energetic chief magistrate will be again unanimously elected to the civic chair. .. It will be the fourth time that Mr. Blake will have arrived at this bonoured distinction.- Waterford Mail.

Not a Catholic bishop or clergyman of any description was at the Crimean banquet.

DECAY OF Sourerism .- A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that an establishment in Peter street, in connection with the Soupers' Ragged School in this city, and which was under the immediato supervision of a zealous clergyman of the es-

िक्का क्षित्री वित्ति व्यक्ति हिन्द्रीको विश्ववित्ति । १६०० । १५ १८ वर्षी । १६८० - वर्ष । अन्य मुर्खी (१६८६) । १८८८ - १५८

Approaching Elections in Ireland.—Another Irish borough is vacant!—Lord Bernardis now the Earl of Bandon, and consequently vacates his scar for that. Tristram Kennedy McRaidis main statements of stronghold, in days of yore, of Protestantism, though which were inserted in a recent number of this journow much improved, inasmuch as the parish priest of Bandon, the Very Rev. J. O'Brien, V. F., is building a basilica which will be unequalled for magnificence of basilica which will be unequalled for magnificence of the soil. O'Connell's hold magnificence of the soil. O'Connell's hold magnificence of the soil. style in Ireland. But, to return to politics, three Irish boroughs are now without members; and as soon as Parliament meets, doubtless, some partizan of Government will move that new writs be issued for Clonmel, Downpatrick, and Bandon; Probably the City of the Tribes, and, if a rumour in the Athlone Sentinel be credited, that town will be included; for, in all probability, Captain Handcock will get a colonial appointment. Who are the candidates for the suffrages of the burgesses of Clonmel, Downpatrick, Bandon, Athlone, and the city of Galway? To com-mence with Clonnel, they are Messrs, Bagwell and Murray. We fully believe that Mr. Bagwell will succeed the late honorable M.P., whose remains, Punch informs us, have been carefully removed to the Hanaper Office, where a grateful ministry has erected a tomb in memory of the son of the Liberator. Alas that we should be compelled to write thus of an O'-Connell. As far as we are concerned, we sincerely trust that Mr. Bagwell will be the future M. P. for Clonmel, as we would rather see the most notorious Tory representing a Catholic constituency than such men as the present Judge Keogh, Fitzgerald, O'Con-nell, Sadleir and Fortescue. Downpatrick has been informed by her master, Mr. M. L. Kerr, M. P., that he has sent to St. Petersburgh for their future representative, who will go through the farce of soliciting the votes of the burgesses of the capital of the county Down. Bandon, we'are given to understand, is to be represented by Mr. Wheeler, of whom we know nothing save the name. Galway has now before her two candidates (in case honest Anthony O'Flaherty accandidates (in case honest Anthony O'Flanerty ac-cepts a Colonial appointment), Colonel French and too, there are unfortunately men who have no great Cantain Blake Foster: the latter rentleman is all but pride of country—who are servile advocates of Eng-Captain Blake Foster; the latter gentleman is all but sure of his seat, and being a Tenant Righter, will succeed in ousting Colonel French and even Sir Thomas Redington, of carpet-bag notoriety, should the Knight of the sac de nuit venture to insult the trusty and loyal citizens of the 'Citic of the Tribes.' If Athlone be really vacated by the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds by its present representative, we presume Mr. John Ennis, the laird of Ballinahown, will again make his bow on the hustings, and we are of opinion, save he be opposed by an honest and straightforward candidate will be elected; for the George Hudson of the West, the would be Railway King of Ireland, possesses immense influence in the borough of Athone. Alas for Ireland that she has no patriotic sons to contest these seats! All are despairing and patriotism is indeed at a low obb.—Kilkenny Journal.

The following letter from Smith O'Brien will be read with interest :-

Cahirmoyle, Ardagh, Newcastle West, Oct. 29th, 1856,

Dear Sir-1 have had the pleasure of receiving your very obliging letter of the 24th inst., by which in terms the most complimentary, you invite my attendance at the banquet, which is to be given on the 5th November to Mr. Tristram Kennedy, member for the county of Louth.

If I had not prescribed to myself, as a rule of conduct best suited to the present circumstances of my position and to my opinions, abstince from participation in political movements, I should have had great pleasure in accepting this invitation. I should have attended the banquet in order to testify my respect for Mr. Kennedy and the constituency which he represents. Though I have but a slight acquaintance with Mr. Kennedy, and though, in consequence of my absence from Ireland, I have not been able to watch attentively the votes of the Irish members, I have seen enough of his public conduct to justify me in believing that he is a faithful and honest representative of the Irish people.

I also approve of the policy of parliamentary independence, of which he continues to be an advocate. am convinced that if the Irish members were, as a body, to hold themselves aloof from all connexion with English governments, there is no political advantage which they might not secure for their country-not excepting the restoration of the Parliament

I am not insensible to the force which lies in the argument of those who say that the Irish are entitled, as long as Ireland shall be connected with England, to a fair share of the administrative patronage of the Empire; but it seems to me that this legitimate object can be obtained without degrading the representatives of Ireland by rendering them factors brokers for the acquisition of constituents.

Let the Irish nation advocate and maintain the principle that all offices ought to be bestowed, not as rewards for political tergiversation, but as the honorable recompense of services rendered to the state, and charge their representatives with the task of enforcing this principle, rather than with that of trafficking for the benefit of influential individuals. and it will soon be seen that Ireland will obtain her fair share of all situations of emolument in the em-

To a certain extent this principle has been admitted by those who, in and out of office, advocate administrative reform. Entrance into official life is now to be obtained in several department's of the state, by merit and capacity ascertained by public examination. The recent examinations have shown that in this competition Irishmen are successful far beyond the proportion which the population of the kingdom would indicate. Why should not this principle, which has already been found capable of useful application, in lower grades of official stations, be applied to the higher ranks? Every one can name individuals of the highest merit in the various professions, who have been neglected, because they would not stoop to solicitation. If there were a healthy state of public opinion, with reference to such matters in this country, no government would dare to leave unnoticed the deserving, or to purchase the votes of the representatives of the people, by promoting those who had nothing to recommend them, except what is well known by the name of 'parliamentary interest.

For my own part I have no hope that Ireland wil be respected among the nations of the earth until the Irish representatives shall be regarded as a pure and incorruptible body; and this will never be the case until the constituencies of Ireland shall select men in consideration of their capacity and uprightness, rather than on account of their dexterous manipulation, or of their pliability to the influences of

ministerial management.

It is because I believe Mr. Kennedy to be one of those who is desirous to uphold the honor and interests of the Irish nation, rather than to allow our country to be jobbed as a provincial farm for the benefit of England, that I would willingly award to him whatever amount of homage my attendance at the approaching banquet could testify; and it is because his constituents set a useful example to the rest of Ireland in upholding an independent representative that I would feel proud of becoming their guest on the occasion .- I have the honor to be your obliged, faithful servant,

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

Owen Markey, Esq., Secretary.

CURIOUS OUTRAGE:-Friday night about eleven o'clock as James Rankins was quietly walking down Castle-street, and when near Meare's Hotel, he re-ceived a blow of a stone on the head, which felled him to the ground, and inflicted a fracture near the right temple. On the information of Rankins, who is a servant in the employment of Dr. Kittson, a man named Dwyer, who carries the post between this and the soft cheerfulness of the autumn. The hopes town and Toomavara; has been lodged in our county of the husbandman have been crowned with a rich, a gaol for the offence. It appears that Rankins and luxurious, and a plentiful harvest, and that harvest within the last few weeks, the inmates, principally Dwyer had a quarrel some time previously; and a plentiful harvest, and that harvest young females, having either dwindled to nought or bad feeling is stated to have existed between them. This is well, and for it let us thank the kind and become ungovernable.—Waterford News.

of the soil. O'Connell's bold measure of a Repeal of the Legislative Union failed signally, and obtained no Parliamentary recognition whatever from even the Irish members generally, while the proposition for a Federal Union found very partial fuvor. The suggestion of a National Grand Jury assembled in Dublin for the preliminary consideration of Irish questions was also discredited by the majority of the Irish representative body. This last proposition, the least objectionable in the English estimate, was however considered to trench in some degree on the prerogative of imperialism. The proposition of the honorable member for Louth, who is an eminently practical man, is, in our opinion,; not only judicious, but statesmanlike. It, in like manner, obviates objections by accomodating itself to parliamentary prescription. It is quite obvious that the reference of Irish questions to a committee of Irish representatives for consideration, and for the eliciting of Irish representative opinion on those questions previously to their being formally submitted to the House of Commons in its imperial or collective capacity, would not only economise time, but be productive of well considered and matured legislation. Again, the English and Scotch members could not well refuse to ratify any good measure recommended by the majority of Irish representatives. At present Ireland is legislated for in a party spirit. Among the Irish representatives there is a class who have no country at all-whose allegiance they deem due to a foreign potentate, and all whose sympathics are alien in character. But on the other side of the question, lish Supremacy in all matters-who heed not the wants, wishes, or aspirations of the Irish people-who confound distinctive idiosyncracies, and advecate assimilation of law for all portions of the empire without any regard whatever to national peculiarities-to disparities in the physical and moral condition of different peoples and distinct races. The views of these, men are countenanced and supported by English members of all phases of political opinion. If Irish members met together, as suggested by Mr. Kennedy, a better social feeling would subsist between them, factious feeling be discountenanced, and something like nationality supervene. The Scotch people can be national without any repeal of their Legislative Union, and Scotch members of Parliament can merge party views when any sub-stantive measure for the benefit of their country is proposed. By associating together in legislative council the less experienced Irish members would have the advantage of instruction from the more experienced, and not, as is too often the case, vote for or against a question, not on its merits or demerits, but in compliment to some party leader. Too many of our representatives are mere disciples of the minister or the leader of opposition, and regard the ipse dixit of their leader or political Pythagoras as oracular. Again, how many admirable measures lose their original features of usefulness, through the disfigurement of clauses and riders—the suggestion of the moment. Pan, the comical deity Woods, was supposed by those fanciful gentlementhe lexicographers, to derive his name, the corresponding English word for which is 'All,' from the circumstance of his having been the son of all the gods. Many of our legislative measures can beast as manifold a paternity. Surely, crude, captious, and neutralising legislation of this sort would be obviated by such a national conference as Mr. Kennedy recommends. If such a conference were once sanctioned, we need not have any apprehension of the centralising policy of the Whigs, or fear that our national institutions would be swallowed up by the Garagantua mouth of John Bull. Select committees are proverbial for abortiveness of useful measures, and commissions for useful purposes of amelioration, are in general equally unproductive of benefit. What a world of words—what set speeches for show and party favor, would be prevented, if Mr. Kennedy's suggestions were once ratified by the legislature! These very conferences would gradually establish business-like habits, and that concern for representative character, which would ever ensure a house for Irish questions. How often are useful Irish measures now sacrificed by counting out the house? Though we do not sympathise in the general policy of Mr. Kennedy, we can appreciate his advice, because it comes to us commended by its own merits, and by a public and private character which commands the respect of men of all shades of political opinion. One thing is certain-namely, legislative business accumulates so rapidly that some remedy is obvious, and that recommended by Mr. Kennedy seems to us at once the most feasible and the least objectionable. Ircland has already acquired too much political importance to be, if we may horrow the emphatic words of the Morning Chronicle, "any longer dragged at the tail of another nation.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.-The Irish tenantry canno: commit a greater mistake than by allowing the Council of the League to languish for the want of sympathy and practical support. A combination of circumstances unforeseen and unexpected, has superinduced a passing gleam of prosperity over the face of the country. All classes of agricultural produce fetch remunerative prices, whereby the tenant farmer is enabled to meet his demands. This is owing to the ate war and the flourishing condition of the mercantile commercial interests of England, and though last not least, the absence of the potato disease. Whilst things go on thus smoothly the abnormal state of our land laws is not strictly scrutinised, nor its result severely felt. Evictions take place, to be sure, and sometimes on a large and sweeping scale—but in the passing tide of prosperity, the wails of the victims are unheeded. Meanwhile, silently but steadily, rents are being run up to a very high figure; even that is not felt during the halcyon days of our transient prosperity—but as there is nothing new under the sun, so surely will darker days set in again. Tenants will make improvements and sink their capital in fixtures, in and on the soil, out of which they will yet have to pay rents disproportional with the value of their holdings. The landlord will again reap the profit of their toil and capital. What we saw before, we shall witness again, and the tenant classes will regret when too late that they did not by energy and perseverance procure such a modification in the law as would proect them from spoliation. We are glad to find that the Council of the League holding their annual meet ing within the present month. It would be suicidal in the Council to abdicate its functions. We trust that the old friends of the movement, from end to end of Ireland, will rally on the coming occasion. The cause is too sacred and important to be abandoned or put in abeyance, to please our Whig placemen and their sycophant bottleholders. It will not, it must not be. The blood of the poor be on the heads of those who shrink from their side in the day of need .- Tuam

Sudden Death.—A woman named Widow M'Evoy, a dealer in potatoes, died suddenly on Monday night, and an inquest having been held on her remains, the jury found that death had resulted from congestion of the brain. She had been in the habit of drinking freely of ardent spirits .- Dundalk Democrat.

THE WEATHER-THE CROPS.-For a series of years we have not witnessed finer or milder weather than we have enjoyed during the entire of the present month. Few men alive have observed such benign weather in October. We have had the calm of spring

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