

some point that required his advice was whispered in his ear. The religious fervor of the people whom I saw was intense. At one house that I entered the woman set me marvelling at the strength of her zeal, by showing me how she contrived to have in her sitting-room a sanctuary to pray before every night and morning, and even in the day, when she felt weary and homesome. The room was rudely enough furnished, and the only decent table was covered with a new piece of varnished cloth. Still, before a rude print of our Saviour, there were placed two old plated candlesticks, pink, with the copper shining through; and here it was that she told her beads.—In her bedroom, too, was a colored engraving of the Blessed Lady, which she never passed without cursing to.

Of course (continues our author) I detail these matters as mere facts, without desiring to offer any opinion here, either as to the benefit or otherwise of the creed in question. As I have shown how the English costermonger neither had nor knew any religion whatever, it became my duty to give the reader a view of the religion of the Irish street-sellers. In order to be able to do so as truthfully as possible, I placed myself in communication with those parties who were in a position to give me the best information on the subject. The result is given above, in all the simplicity and impartiality of history.—Vol. 1, p. 108.

(To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL, ON TENANT RIGHT.

I believe there are few men in Ireland of landed property who do not admit the general principle of what is called Tenant Right: and the class who are hostile to it, as far as I have studied their opinions, give opposition, not so much to the equitable principle as to the practical plans and legal measures sought to be adopted by legislative enactments. The space between these two parties, I think, is very narrow: consent to a first principle cannot be far distant from its practical adoption. Parliament alone can and ought to reconcile the difference on this vital social question, and to confirm by law such an important national case of acknowledged equity. The tenant farmers of Ireland have universally discharged with fidelity the duty they owed to the State, and to their conscience, in the exercise of their Elective Franchise. In the various electioneering struggles in this country the Catholic voters have, in a great majority of instances, preferred the Liberal Protestant to the Catholic candidate, whenever this object of their choice advocated the reasonable and just liberty of the people. These honest freeholders have never, at the hustings, lifted the standard of Sectarianism, or tarnished the sacred cause of justice and liberty, by throwing their vote into the scale of Intolerance. Let the records of Ireland be examined since the year '29, and evidence of the glorious fact, here referred to, will be found in every page of our Borough and County Contests. Let any one read the accounts of similar contests in England, and he will learn by indubitable testimony, by judicial exposure, by penal adjudication, that the English voters, almost in all similar circumstances, set up their votes to public competition, and sell their conscience by auction to the highest bidder in the market place. The men whom these honest and honorable Irish yeomen have sent to Parliament have sometimes betrayed the sacred trust reposed in them, and sold their country; but the Irish tenantry, as a class—never.

The introduction of any arguments in this place to prove the equity and the justice of this contemplated measure would be silly indeed: eloquence and logic, and sound policy, have already placed before the Irish people these seven years past their united persuasion and evidences on the necessity of procuring the prompt legal settlement of this question: the case is admitted to be just and politic: the only difficulty is its practical adaptation. The advocates of the measure only demand compensation for permanent (not eternal) improvement added to the land of the landlord: they claim as from a savings' bank, the cash invested in the land in permanent improvement to the permanent credit and pecuniary advantage of the landlord: to retain this investment from the going tenant, is a palpable injustice: and the law which defends this unjust act is a cruel oppression. As well might the proprietor of a lively stable, on lending a horse for a day, demand from the borrower riding in his own bridle and saddle, that these articles which the borrower attached to the horse, belonged in justice to the proprietor of the stables: the only difference in the case is, that the borrower can remove the bridle and the saddle, while the tenant cannot remove a house, a garden wall, piers, or deep drains. But surely the impossibility of the tenant to procure his own, is no argument against the justice of his claim: it is the possibility of the landlord to evade the claim is no argument to screen and confirm his injustice. It may be said in this place, that I am begging the question, and "that the house, the wall, the pier, the drain, referred to" belong to the landlord: to which I reply, that in the eternal law of strict justice, nothing can belong to the landlord as a setter, or lessor of land, except the exact thing which he hired, or let, to the tenant: and the tenant faithfully fulfils his agreement by returning the identical thing which he hired, or let, to the tenant: and the tenant faithfully fulfils his agreement by returning the identical thing which he hired. And hence, when the law retains the improvements already stated, over and above the original thing under consideration, it is a law of injustice, a law of social robbery: and while it exposes legislation as unjust and oppressive it renders landlordism odious and iniquitous: and inflicts a moral wound on the universal frame of society. It is an impediment to industry, a ban on improvement, a penal enactment against agriculture, an infringement on the very first principles of a just constitution. Argument may convince men, but it cannot carry the question: the Parliament alone can settle the point at issue and expunge from the social history of Ireland this gross iniquity.

This injustice, in the hands of a bad landlord, is the weapon of intolerance, the hobnob of proselytism, the warrant of extermination: it is the source of maddening social hatred: it divides the people from the aristocracy, their natural guardians, and makes Ireland into an eternal battle field. It is the text by which the demagogue at any time can inflame the public anger: and it is the demagogic excuse which sometimes arms the hand of the nightly assassin, and stains the soil of our country with the blood of revenge. There is no use in seeking in foreign countries a comparison for this Irish injustice: except the British Isles, Russia, and Hungary, there is no lease of land in the whole world: all holders of land elsewhere are fee-simple proprietors: all are purchasers and lease holders. In France (and I write from the statistics of a constitutional French lawyer) there are ten million proprietors: and fields and parcels of land, as they are called, are bought and sold every day, as bullocks and sheep are disposed of in our public markets. But I can take the yeomanry of England and Scotland as parallel instances of comparison with Ireland. In England the great proprietors seldom give leases: in fact, the tenants seldom demand them: the word of honour, the mere assent, the bare acceptance of a tenant by the lord of the soil, is in England as secure a lease, as an award of the English Chancellor! The tenant is never removed: generations of proprietors of the same family have generations of tenants of the same direct lineage: and it need be scarcely added, that a bond of confidence, of affection, of love, is thus generated between the noble landlord, and the faithful tenant, which increases as time descends, and which forms at once the basis of national union and national wealth. And when the English tenant wishes to leave his holding, the English nobleman (though not compelled by law) gives permission to transfer to a third party, perfectly solvent, the land referred to: and for the highest price he can get for this transfer. In Scotland, the almost universal practice is to give leases of twenty-one years: having an appended compact, that if the prices of the markets rise, the landlord claims his share: and if, on the contrary, the prices fall, the landlord bears his part of the loss. At first sight, one might think that this Scotch custom is a very complex one: but on examination, and from personal observation, the inquirer will find that it works well for both parties. This is a kind of tenant right. And if the corn sowed in the land fail, or be blasted or otherwise damaged: or if the cattle grazing in it die of any public desolating contagion or sickness: if the premises be burned or injured, the Scotch landlord, in addition to his first compact, bears his part of the losses, and generously sustains his tenant, his co-religionist, and his countryman. I have never known a Scotch farmer complain of his landlord: nor have I ever heard of a Scotch labourer ill-treated by his master. All men and women there are employed: and although sometimes badly lodged in the country parts, all are well fed, contented and happy. But if any one wish to see how the labourers and tradesmen are lodged in the towns of Scotland, let him visit Glasgow, and I undertake to say, that he will see streets, and sides of squares, as splendid in appearance as Merion-square, or Stephen's-green: where Lawyers and Attorneys (writers as they are called), live in the lower story, clerks in mercantile houses, in the second floor, tradesmen in the third, and labourers in the top: the rooms being precisely as large, as well lighted, as well ceiled, and as well washed every week with soap and water as the rooms of the lawyer. Alas! poor Ireland, it is the only country in the world, where the tradesman is disrespected, starved, degraded to the poorhouse, or expelled: it is the only nation where the poor labourers are despised, treated as outcasts, left to shift for themselves, to live or die amid the fluctuations of the labor-market, and to be crushed under the pressure of famine, as if they were the crawling vermin of the earth. The man who contradicts this last statement of mine, has never been out of Ireland: he has never seen an English or a Scotch tradesman or labourer in their respective countries: he is not acquainted with the fact that a Liverpool carter (a man driving a cart), has twenty-five shillings a week: that a Scotch labourer in all the towns has two-and-tence a day: and that every man, whether a tradesman or a labourer has a good bed, a decent room, respectable clothes, and meat every day for his dinner. These statements will be denied by the illiberal and tyrannical class of Irish landed or commercial capitalists: but these assertions are the result of personal experience, and they are the matured observations of upwards of four-years' residence in the various towns and cities of England and Scotland. These statements are, therefore, incontestable: and prove that while the population of one part of the empire have manufactures and commerce: and are well paid, contented and happy, because they are Scotch and English, and Presbyterian and Protestant, the same class of population in Ireland are unemployed, uncared for, beggared and consigned to starvation and death, because they are Irish and Catholic.

The Queen of England comes in for her share of blame in this National injustice: she demands the services, the blood of the brave Irish in her army and in her navy: and the history of England proves that more devoted, more courageous subjects than the Irish do not live under Britain's imperial rule. It is, therefore, the duty of the Throne to protect the lives of the Irish people, and to provide laws which will assimilate them to her Scotch and English subjects. This demand is an equitable request and involves a proposition which, if not adopted, charges the Monarch with partiality, and impeaches the law with Irish oppression. On all these premises it is a clear case that all liberal Ireland ought to unite in demanding the Parliamentary adjustment of this National question, and I shall add, the removal of the most of Ireland's social grievances. All Bishops, all Priests, all liberal Laymen, whether Protestant or Catholic, are imperatively called on to unite in one legal, constitutional, combined confederacy during the next Session of Parliament, to support this appeal to the justice of the English Legislature. And of the hearty co-operation and union of the Irish Hierarchy and Clergy and People, no one can entertain the least doubt if Irishmen of all classes will only act with becoming moderation, with just forbearance, and with reasonable temper. Humbly, unostentatiously, and zealously desirous, as the writer of this article is, to heal social differences, to unite all par-

ties, to confederate all Ireland in this National case: and cautiously wishing to avoid giving the least shadow of suspicion, disrespect, slight or offence to men long tried, long labouring, long distinguished, long and justly loved in the cause of Tenant-Right, he wishes to say the public attacks on Bishops, public speeches on the treachery of Priests, must necessarily alienate the Hierarchy and the Clergy, and their adherents (which are the entire Irish people) from visibly joining in this imperative National movement. Their minds and hearts are ardently, wholly in favour of the principle and practice of the measure, but wounded feelings, libellous charges, unjust accusations will prevent many a warm admirer of the leaders, and many a staunch friend of the cause, from being present at meetings, where without doubt, honest and able and eloquent advocates are present, but where the absence of hundreds and thousands of other friends of worth, station and influence, must ultimately prove fatal to the cause of the poor honest tenant. In these remarks the writer has not the presumption to dictate, nor has he the vanity even to counsel those who are so far superior to him in prudence, in learning, and in policy: but he feels how unjust it is to inflict a wrong on the farmers of Ireland by the foolish contentiousness of party quarrels: and he would willingly make any sacrifice of feeling, of time, and of his own inferior judgment, if he could influence all the absent friends to make a beginning of the former union of all Ireland, as it was under O'Connell; leaving to the Catholic Church the approbation, the sanction, the guidance of the question; and giving to the Laity the labour, the honour, the praise of its successful progress, and the triumph of its final accomplishment. These are hasty but honest, well meaning views; and I could only wish, as the happiest event of my life, that I could be employed in any way to cement the union of all Irishmen in this desirable demand for justice; and thus be the means, however indirect and humble, of relieving the distress and advancing the constitutional liberty of the people of Ireland. D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Catholic Standard of last Saturday announces in its Roman correspondence that the Irish Archbishops have been summoned to Rome, and that, it is rumored that his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin is to receive the Cardinal's hat. It is said that the intelligence has been confirmed by communications which have since reached Dublin, and that this proceeding is a step in the inquiries to which the Memorial of Mr. Lucas has led. The general impression is, that if his Grace be called to the purple, he will be translated to high ecclesiastical office at Rome. We have no absolute knowledge upon the subject, however, beyond the rumor in the Standard and its general acceptance here; but it is, of course, a source of high delight and satisfaction to us, to hear that the attention of the Holy See is at present so decidedly addressed to the affairs of Ireland.—Nation.

MINISTER'S MONEY.—The Whig Government, which has proved such a disastrous foe to Ireland, has resolved to provide new tortures for some of the people. They, years ago, converted the odious tithes into a rent charge, and made proctors of the landlords; and now they wish to convert the corporation into instruments for collecting one of the most galling imposts called Minister's Money. It appears that the Mayor and Town Clerk of Drogheda have received an order to collect, within twelve days, three years' arrears of this impost! What a position the Whigs wish to give the corporate bodies of Ireland. Of course the order will not be obeyed. Let the corporations of Ireland do their duty, and let the people lend their aid, and this galling impost will soon be numbered with the things that were.

At Patersonstown quarter sessions, the assistant-barrister decided that convents are not liable to grand jury cess or poor rates. It is thought that a revision of the county magistracy is not unlikely to take place in Ireland—no party to be re-appointed whose income is not independent of his farming pursuits or trade, or whose social position is not on a par with the gentry of the district.—Emerick's Chronicle.

As much as £48,137, was paid out of the revenue, in the year ended March, to non-conforming ministers in Ireland. The sum paid in the year ended March for the lumbered Estates Commission was £15,400.

There are 1,292 paupers in the Waterford workhouse, being 349 less than at the same period of last year.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE WEST OF IRELAND.—From Galway, northward to the Benwell Head in the county of Mayo, there is an unlimited mineral deposit scarcely touched by the hand of the miner, excepting in the county Galway, where, here and there, some lead mines have been opened with much profit, both to the proprietors and the adventurers. Some futile attempts have been made in Mayo, by persons having only small capital at command, and consequently powerless to go to the necessary depth for the real and productive parts of mineral wealth. Copper and lead abound most unquestionably in the county of Mayo, but not at depths less than in other districts.—So likewise slate and slate quarries exist in great extent, as well as black and white marbles, not forgetting the beautiful serpentine, which is of very superior quality—surpassing, in fact, any of the same class in any examined portion of the globe. Again, the ores known as mounds, with magnetic pyrites, brown and red hematites. Then the limestones and clays of various qualities suited for every description of architectural, commercial or agricultural purposes. All these may be worked as cheaply, or more so, than in any other portion of the empire; and all these substances are attainable at easy distances from the coast, where there are many safe and commodious harbors for shipment at all seasons of the year. To work effectually and profitably these valuable resources, a powerful association is requisite, and this requirement is met by the formation of the West of Ireland Mining Company, with its capital of £200,000, which will necessarily select such points, at which to commence, where there is a probability as well as large returns. Such an undertaking will become a boon to Ireland generally, and this deserted district more particularly. The geological features of the counties of Galway and Mayo set at defiance all attempts at denial of the existence of mineral wealth; they are composed of granite quartz, rock, mica, slate, lower clay slate, serpentine, mountain and carbonaceous limestone, and old red sandstone. These geological speaking, are the same formations of which is composed the well known mineral county of Wicklow, on the opposite coast of Ireland, and where the same rocks have yielded up their treasures, when perseveringly sought for, and are as beds of hidden resources of wealth to the labourer, the farmer, the lords of the soil, and those bold adventurers who have judiciously expended their money, and reaped a just reward. There can be nothing more safe in an investment than the employment of money in developing a known mineral field, such as the west of Ireland, especially where the rocks themselves are the chronologers of their own contents.—Mining Journal.

The Marquis of Westmeath was summoned to the Kilmajurragh Petty Sessions, by a poor smith, for false imprisonment. The smith picked a difficult lock for the noble lord, and the noble refused to give him 1s. for doing so, but generously offered 6d. A quarrel ensued, when the noble lord sent for a policeman, and charged the "blackguard" smith for threatening him. The case was dismissed by the magistrate at Kingstown (Mr. Porter). The smith took his action, and the combatants (the earl and the smith) entered the lists at Kilmajurragh. After both champions (one was called "a blackguard") were heard at very great length—the fight lasted a long time—the blacksmith was declared victorious, and £20 was awarded to him. He had entered for £40. The "noble" combatant lodged an appeal, when another fight will "come off" about the shilling.

APPELLING ACCIDENT AT MOV.—On Saturday night a man named Moran (who belonged to the town of Clones) employed in one of the Ulster Carrying Company's boats, which was then lying in the dock, after transacting the day's business, went on board the boat, and was seen to enter the cabin, taking with him some groceries. This was about ten o'clock. At four o'clock in the morning the boat was found to be on fire, and thick smoke was issuing from the cabin. Assistance was quickly procured, and the boat sunk to the bottom, as by no other means could the fire be got under. As soon as possible after search was made for the unfortunate man who was in charge, and the body was found in a dreadful state, and much disfigured, an arm and a leg having parted from the body before it could be got out.—Tyronne Constitution.

SCHOOLING.—A few nights ago most of the cushions and carpets of Donerive Church were stolen by some person yet undiscovered. The village fool, one of that unhappy race formerly so well known in Ireland, but now nearly extinct, known round the country by the sobriquet of Mad Old Harry, who, in his paroxysms of insanity, is the terror of most of the women and children of the neighbourhood, and is considered to be really dangerous than, had been seen lurking near the church, and annoying the congregation for sometime past, and, from time to time, application had to be made to the authorities to remove him. This poor creature, it is said, has dropped some hints that, though he does not know where the property is, he might find it if some money were given to a woman who takes care of him, and who is allowed a small salary for her trouble. The church plate of this parish was stolen some years ago, but it is believed that with that robbery the poor idiot had no connection.—Cork Examiner.

The local magistrates have determined to enforce most strictly the law as it affects vagrancy, and, in future, no beggar or vagrant will be permitted to remain in the streets. At the Police-office, on Friday, several parties charged with vagrancy were sentenced to periods of imprisonment, varying from fourteen days to a month, the latter punishment being inflicted on those only who were well known offenders, and who had been frequently discharged on promising to return to their respective homes.—Cork Examiner.

STATISTICS OF IRELAND.—DECLINE OF THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.—The people of Ireland in 1851 proved to be 1,622,789 less numerous than in 1841, a diminution commonly attributed to the famine consequent on the potato failure in 1845 and subsequent years. The mortality of that period having been concentrated in workhouses and temporary hospitals, and having ravaged some portions of the country in which disease prevailed with an extraordinary virulence, the great loss of population has been usually accounted for by estimating the deaths generally according to their extent in the severely visited localities; but the mortality returns founded on the census of 1851, show that the deaths from 1841 were not, in the aggregate, excessive. In the emigration to America, migration to Great Britain, and the decrease of births, the causes of decline are to be found. Of the children living in 1841 and 1851 the census of each period supplies the following totals of the number born within twelve months preceding:—

	1841.	1851.
Leinster	46,348	34,451
Munster	61,389	34,653
Ulster	57,466	42,876
Connaught	37,263	20,613
Total	202,466	132,592

The decrease of children living in 1851, aged from one month to a year, was, as compared with the enumeration of 1841, so much as 69,374; and the decline in the number of births was operating from 1841. Of the children living in 1841 and 1851, aged from twelve months to nine years, the Census Report contains the following enumerations:—

1841.		1851.	
Born in 1840	138,558	Born in 1850	106,132
... 1839	230,804	... 1849	141,638
... 1838	219,148	... 1848	118,271
... 1837	219,148	... 1847	145,678
... 1836	218,888	... 1846	152,206
... 1835	218,658	... 1845	161,306
... 1834	221,712	... 1844	165,426
... 1833	222,504	... 1843	170,581
... 1832	196,413	... 1842	156,647
Total	1,908,264	Total	1,317,942

Until 1847 emigration did not materially reduce the population. In that year 215,514 persons emigrated to America and the Colonies, being more than double the number of the emigrants in 1846. In the ten years from June, 1841, to March, 1851, there emigrated 1,340,736 persons, which materially lessened the number of children to be enumerated in 1851; but this only in part accounts for the great diminution of births after 1841. The Census Report for 1851, contains a table showing that if births had taken place in the ratio of 1 to 31 of the population annually, as in England (without an emigration) the number of children born in Ireland from 1841 to 1851 would have been 3,711,814; and the population in the latter year would have been 9,011,793, instead of 6,532,385. In this calculation allowance is made for 1,868,189 deaths; estimating the mortality in the ratio of 1 to 45 of the population in each year; and the births would have thus exceeded the deaths by 843,675. The actual number of deaths from 1841 to 1851, as ascertained in making the census, amounted to 1,361,051, and the deaths from extraordinary causes did not amount to one-third of this total, thus:—

Deaths from Fever	222,029
Cholera	35,982
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	134,989
Starvation	21,779
Total	414,799

A large proportion of the deaths from such causes occurred in the years of famine, and the mortality in those years was, therefore, excessive; but the total for ten years is not in excess of the ordinary ratio of deaths, even in declining population, taking the mean of the numbers of the people in 1841 and 1851.—The causes of decline must be sought for in the consequences of the transitions which have been undergone by the laboring population employed in agriculture, manufactures and common trades. Spread over the surface of the country, this population multiplied rapidly; but removed from their own locations, and dependent for subsistence wholly on their demand for labor, their circumstances have become unfavorable to the growth of population. It appears that the greatest diminution in the number of the laboring people has taken place in the following counties:—Monaghan, 117 to the square mile; Cavan, 93; Roscommon, 81; Longford, 78; Sligo, 73; Cork, 71; Armagh and Leitrim, each 70; Antrim lost only 7 to the square mile; Donegal lost 22; Wexford, 24;—Kildare, 29; Kerry, 30; Down and Wicklow, each 34; Londonderry, 37; and Westmeath, 42. The other counties lost population in the proportion of 45 to 65 for each square mile.—Thom's Irish Almanac for 1857.

PAUPER-FARE.—A great deal has been said and written during the past twelve months on the growing prosperity of Ireland. Heaven granted us an abundant harvest; various circumstances contributed to raise the price of labour; money circulated, and a gleam of material prosperity fell on people long unused to it. The effects of this great change soon became visible all over the country in better houses, better coats, and often in rather unpleasant manifestations of lighter spirits. But there is one class of persons amongst us to whom these brighter times have brought no benefit—who have not participated in the general improvement—and who find themselves at the present day thrown back into the cold and hunger of the famine years. They are the inmates of our workhouses. The number of these sufferers, of course, is much less than it was during that sad period, the wealth of the ratepayers has increased since then, but we have not heard of a single instance in which the scale of pauper dietary has been improved. In one union we perceive there has been a revision lately; but, we are sorry to say, for no good purpose. The Guardians of the Clonakilly Union they had been doing rather too much of a good thing for some time; they resolved to make an end of it, which they did without delay. This excellent proceeding consisted in reducing and deteriorating the food they had been giving to the paupers. The children's allowance was first attacked. The quantity of food to be given daily to children between five and nine years of age, as laid down in the General Order of the Poor Law Commissioners, bearing date 5th of February, 1842, was, for breakfast, 4 oz. of Indian meal and a half pint of new milk; 4 oz. of Indian meal and a half pint of new milk; for dinner, 6 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of soup; and for supper, 4 oz. of brown bread. At one time, however, when dysentery-raged, and it became probable that such coarse and wretched fare would send the little creatures one and all into the hospital, the medical officer recommended that this dietary should be improved by giving them a half pint of milk to moisten that little lump of nasty brown bread in the evening. This recommendation was carried into effect, and the little paupers went to bed every night with somewhat of a less craving at the stomach than they used to feel after supper. Possibly they prayed for the Doctor, and thought their Guardians were very good, but certainly they imagined the new and improved order of things would continue, and never fancied their little cans of milk would be snatched away again from them. But they were doomed to be disappointed. The Guardians after some time, discovered that dysentery had disappeared, recollected that the half pint of milk was in excess of the minimum dietary ordered by the Commissioners, clearly saw that therefore it was not wanted, and ordered it to be discontinued; so the little children in the Clonakilly Workhouse got their pellet of four ounces in the evening, swallow it how they can, go to sleep and dream of next morning's breakfast. Then came the turn of the adults. The Commissioners order states that the males shall receive at least 8 oz of Indian meal, and a half pint of new milk at one meal, 14 oz. of brown bread and a quart of soup at another. The Guardians are not required to give a third, but should they in their goodness choose to do so, the Commissioners have so high an opinion of the humanity and integrity of Irish Boards they only insist on one simple thing, and that is, that the quantity of food given in the three meals shall not be less than the quantity they have ordered for two. As may be supposed, two meals are the order of the day in all the Unions of Ireland. But, at the time to which we have above referred, this bowel-tearing dietary was improved in the Clonakilly Workhouse, by making the 8 oz. allowed for breakfast to consist of two-thirds Indian meal, and one-third rice, instead of Indian meal pure and simple. This was an agreeable and not an expensive alteration, but like the delights of Hindia, in the poem of Lallah Rookh, it was too good to last—the Guardians have returned to their first love, the scale of '49, and the unfortunate paupers starve slowly but surely within the white walls of the Workhouse. It is a process of slow starvation. Perpetual hunger preys on the vitals of these poor people. They are hungry before meals and hungry after them.—Male and female, young and old, suffer alike, all are pinched down, thinned down, and struck down by that cruel scale which hard hearted men might strive to justify during the years of famine and poverty, but which cannot be defended now. Those who are at present within our workhouses are for the greater part old and infirm people, who have no home to go to, and no chance of earning a living, and orphans who have no one to support or care for them.—Nation.

FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LAND CODE IN IRELAND.—Whether it be to close the last chapter of stringent enforcement of the landlord and tenant code, or whether to open a new and another one, that events at issue with benevolent ownership are now occurring in some parts of this country, time must attest. But that unacceptable exemplifications of the landlord and tenant code are presented in some places—in certain districts of Munster, is a report which has reached us, to our own disappointment and with the unpleasant effect of disturbing a day dream, in which the relations of owner and occupier, in this province for example, appeared to twine tenderly, and blend and grow into trunk with Banyan branches and bread fruit, thereon. One report is, that while prostrate in illness, a solvent tenant was evicted—not for nonpayment of rent, but for a cause, which has removed, was so insubstantial that we really could not credit the statement. The alleged cause was—impudence—at some time to the landlord—an offence so light that we thought some of the levity which mingles with woe in the gloomy narratives of the people's sufferings, entered into the account of this pitiable transaction. But of all other offences the occupier was unaware; and of this it was said he earnestly protested his utter innocence. Unpolished indeed, his native tongue may have been. In court or in camp he could not have practiced lingual lubricity. He may have said something rough or awry. Or he may not have pulled his 'fell from his occupier with sufficient alertness. Who is it can tell how he may have hurt the susceptibility of the excellent 'master? But let it be granted that words of his were unsuited to the ears polite of a landowner—are we to believe that education and station should yield no indulgence to unpolished labour, toiling for their elegance and their enjoyment? Are we to believe that the retribution of eviction from house or home could be inflicted for so immaterial and evanescent a hurt? Be the cause as it may, the evicted occupier is declared to have been perfectly solvent and prepared to offer ample security for the further conditions of what further possession which he was refused. What more should the man be asked to ensure? Guaranteeing so much that could be a good one by the application of which that working occupier in his illness or feebleness was deprived of a hearth and a roof together.—Munster News.

MURDER.—On the night of the 9th instant, a man named James Duffy had been drinking at Caranagh's public house, about eight miles distant from this town, in company with a number of carmen, with whom he had some dispute, and after leaving he was followed and beaten in a most cruel manner by three persons, from the effects of which he died on the 17th instant. It being dark at the time, he could not recognise any of them; however, the constabulary are on the alert, and it is to be hoped they will succeed in bringing the perpetrators of the foul deed to justice. The magistrates held an investigation at the Petty Sessions of Ardara, on Thursday last, and from the reluctance of the witnesses brought forward to give evidence, several of them have been committed to the county jail for examination.—Sligo Independent.

During the recent run on the Tipperary National Bank a farmer withdrew all his money, conveyed it home, and secreted it. He died suddenly, and his family cannot find the place where the coin is deposited.