

experience in warring for principles than the Irish.—It is nonsense to waste words in denouncing the atrocity of the insult offered through Father Lavelle to the Clergy of the Archdiocese. Calm, cool, deliberate retaliation is the thing immediately required, and the mode of its conveyance is the first point to be settled. The reply, we may add, desire nothing better than such occurrences. They like to see the Anglican rule showing itself in its real colors occasionally, so as to afford them telling proofs of its unchangeable nature and character.—*Mayo Telegraph.*

THE STATE OF THE WEST.—The scarcity of a supply of fuel had led to serious apprehensions as to the privations which the poor are likely to be subjected to during the approaching winter; and we must candidly confess that we are of opinion that the "famine" which is so industriously preached up will be chiefly confined to the want of fuel, by which the peasantry and denizens of towns could be enabled to cook the food necessary for their sustenance—for as to enjoying the luxury of fire for warmth, we fear there is very little prospect of it. It is because we are convinced of the fact that turf is not to be procured for general consumption, that we again re-peat the attention of those whose duty it is to apply a remedy to meet so serious a contingency to be a supply and stirring, as it is only by local exertion any good will be done. We think the formation of a real committee should at once take place, so that the funds would be created to afford coal, at that reduced or cost price to the indigent, as it not when disease and pestilence, from want of firing breaks forth, that measures should be resorted to in order to alleviate human suffering.—*Mayo Constitution.*

BALININCHE.—Potatoes are nearly gone, there will be scarcely any for use commencing the new year, but people are endeavoring to preserve seed. I know of but one farmer in this locality having anything like a crop. He had them planted in drills. The want of turf is sorely felt, as loads of the worst description are selling at 9d. each as it is; there is none in the country villages, the soil is falling with damp for want of fire, and the houses look the very picture of poverty. People look with sad forebodings at the prospects of the year—want of provisions and fire.

BELMULLET.—The peasantry in this part of the county look forward to the coming winter with great fear—without doubt, a great want of fuel will prevail. Some hopes were entertained up to the present, the weather being fine from the 14th of October, but the turf is by no means saved throughout the country. Where turf used to be in abundance in other years, there is scarcely a clump to be seen, still the people appear to be pretty well contented. The district is peaceable. This part of the county will not suffer as much from the potato blight as was thought. I am of opinion that fully one half of the potato crop will be saved.

KILLALA.—The great scarcity will be in fuel. The poor will greatly suffer from this. The turf lies in the bog still quite wet, and the greater part will not be saved. I have seen persons who were in the habit of bringing in almost every day cribs of turf, now coming with assiduity, which they had with difficulty picked out. There is not much at present in the way of labor, as the greater part is over, and I fear greatly we will have a full poorhouse. The diminution also of factory labor in England is telling sorely. I know that several there have written to their friends here for money to bring them home, as they have been thrown out of employment. There is, however, as yet nothing here like starvation, nor do I think it likely that matters will come to this.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—The cry of distress which has issued from all parts of the western and north-western coast of Ireland, too nearly resembles that which we heard in 1846 and 1847, the very memory of which, even at this distant period, appals the stoutest hearts. We have been at some trouble to ascertain the actual condition of the broad belt of country from which the worst accounts have reached, and we regret to say that there is no exaggeration whatever in even the strongest statements that have been placed before the public. Along the seacoast the prospects of the people already begin to assume the aspect of distress; and though there yet remains a small portion of the potato crop which may be available for some weeks, there is no possibility of averting a local famine and all its accompanying and consequential horrors, if prompt and decisive measures be not taken in time to provide against the impending calamity. From one district the information before us amounts to an assurance that three-fourths of the potato crop are gone, and that the remaining fourth is so deteriorated in quality as to be hardly fit for human food. In another the poor-rates have already risen to 4s in the pound, with a prospect of their rising still higher. We understand that Sir Robert Peel has resolved to see for himself the actual condition of the districts which are threatened with distress, and that his present tour to the west is rather prompted by duty than by a thirst for pleasure.—*Freeman's Journal.*

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—Famine.—An important meeting was held in the parish of Dysart on the 29th ult., under the presidency of the respected parish priest, the Rev. Henry Brennan, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That about five-sixths of the potato crop, the chief food of the people, are destroyed by the blight and recent frosts, and that the remaining one-sixth is very unfit for human food." "That our grain crops are seriously damaged by the storms and constant rains—that our turf is undried, rendered almost useless by the same cause, and that a great scarcity of fuel exists, and that, if all our grain was turned into food, it would not support us for three months."—"That, if our government do not grant public works, whereby we can purchase food, we must perish."—"That our chairman and pastor, the Rev. Henry Brennan, lay before the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, these our resolutions and proceedings, making a most earnest request, in the name of humanity, that they will take the most immediate steps to avert so direful a calamity."—"That our chairman lay before our county members, Colonel French and the O'Connor Don, a copy of this day's proceedings, accompanied with a most urgent appeal that they will use their influence in and out of parliament to endeavor to save the lives of our people."

On Saturday the clergy of the Deanery of Castlebar met at Armstrong's Great Rooms, Castlebar, the venerable Archbishop Browne in the chair. The following clergy were present:—Rev. James Broome, P.P., Ballintubber and Burricanna; Rev. P. Ward, P.P., Turlo; Rev. Francis Keogh, P.P., Kiltamogue; Rev. Thomas Walker, P.P., Mayo; Rev. Richard Horte, C.C., Ballintubber; Rev. Edward Gibbon, C.C., Balla; Rev. John Heany, C.C., Castlebar; Rev. Thomas Costello, P.P., Balla and Dram. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"Resolved—That the disastrous effects of the present inclement season in the destruction of the potato crop, have created among the people of this district the most alarming anticipations of an impending famine, vitally affecting the interests of all classes in the community. That we have carefully investigated the grounds of the general alarm, and we feel it our bounden duty to the people, as well as to the country, to state that scarcely one-fourth of the potato crop of this year is safe from the ravages of the blight, and that even this small remnant is so inferior in quality as to be unfit for human food. That no human foresight could have provided against a calamity so unforeseen as the destruction of the food of an entire people; and, therefore, that the salvation of the lives of the people demands that the most prompt and comprehensive measures be adopted by the government to avert the horrors of famine with which we are threatened.—That the unprecedented scarcity of fuel this year cannot fail to add considerably to the privations which the poor are doomed to suffer during the ensuing five months, and, unless remedial measures be

speedily procured, fever and dysentery, created by damp and cold, will spread to an alarming extent amongst them."

We (*Weekly Register*) must still give pre-eminence among the topics of the week, to the alarming accounts of the food and fuel question, from Ireland. Some mischievous misleaders of public opinion have been endeavoring to create a false impression on this serious subject, by representing the alarm which undoubtedly prevails, as unfounded; but it is unfortunately too true that the potato crop of this year is a sad failure, and that unless the peasantry obtain remunerative employment, they must starve from inability to purchase the food that may be imported into Ireland. On this point we have the best and most positive testimony. Among the resolutions passed by the Clergy of the Deanery of Castlebar, we find the following:—

"That we have carefully investigated the grounds of the general alarm, and we feel it our bounden duty, to the poor, as well as to the country, to state unhesitatingly that scarcely will one-fourth of the potato crop be safe from the ravages of the blight, and even that remnant so much deteriorated as to be almost unfit for human food."

"This is the state of things in the most fertile part of the county Mayo. Let us now turn to the vast region of Connamara, and see what is the prospect that is presented there. A correspondent informs us that on the 23rd ult., a meeting, composed of persons of all classes and creeds, was held at Clifden for the purpose of calling the attention of Government to the certain, but melancholy fact, of the failure of the potato crop—the partial failure of the cereal crops, and the present and anticipated sufferings of the people from want of fuel." Among those present were the clergy, the agents of the Ballinahinch and Clifden estates, Mr. J. J. Bodkin, D.L. (late M.P. for the county Galway), and several landed proprietors, who came from great distances on a most inclement day, to take part in the proceedings. The Report continues:—"Some very good and feeling speeches were made by the chairman and the movers and seconders of the several resolutions, and after fully discussing and maturely considering the state of the county, they fixed it as set forth in the resolutions, and as they said under the mark, because they invite investigation. The green crops have not been alluded to; they always have been a great auxiliary to the potato and grain crops, but this year, those crops having alike suffered very much, will materially affect the farmer, not having them as a substitute to fall back upon. There may be as much food in the country as may suffice for a few months, but in respect of fuel the people are already suffering; a few instances in different parts here, out of the many that could be given, may be sufficient to show that the most prompt action to bring relief is imperative. A large well-known establishment here in this town, notwithstanding the great exertions made, could not obtain a sufficient supply of turf; they have, therefore, to procure coal. Another fact—a gentleman from this town having business in the country was detained there at night, and at the house in which he stopped they were unable to cook his dinner for want of fire; and the only alternative was to draw from the roof of the house a few wattle to do so. The heath on the mountain was too wet to light, and no person in the village could accommodate us, all were in a similar condition. A third fact is—about a fortnight since, some gentlemen were going to attend an auction of timber in another and distant part of this district, and having travelled on a very rainy day, put up at a very respectable house, situated in the very centre of a turf country, and a people who have made turf a profitable trade—yet, there was not as much firing as might dry their drenched clothes. Those facts, demonstrating the condition of the people in respect of fuel, require immediate attention; and I am sure it must have been an omission on the part of the gentlemen forming the meeting not to do something themselves, as they are certainly philanthropic enough to go any length to alleviate this great want. They truthfully placed the state of the country before the Government, but pending the Government's action much suffering, if not efficiently, could be partially relieved by their getting in here a cargo or two of coal, direct from the colliery, and retailing it out at such prices as would cover the cost price and expenses."

A great deal of angry feeling is manifesting itself and very naturally, at an alleged refusal of religious rites to the remains of MacManus. It is a noble and patriotic, and a religious feeling, that suggests indignation in such a case; for the Irish people are a religious people and place a Christian's true value on the ministrations of religion, and we rejoice that an alleged refusal of them to a dead patriot proves to be a matter, not of indifference, but of deep feeling with our countrymen. We have every objection to lending our aid, in ever so slight a degree, to an unseemly strife over the unburied coffin of our brave countryman. It would be our wish to remain silent; but honor forbids us to conceal the fact, that we know of our own knowledge that the allegations above referred to are false and calumnious, and dishonoring to the name and memory of the deceased. Since the Editor of this journal has himself taken an active part in effort made by the trusted guides of the National party to remedy the mismanagement that had fairly from the outset to divert the funeral of all religious features, and since he is personally aware of the following facts, it would be criminal in the highest degree to conceal them. Firstly, then, he is aware that none of the religious ceremonies or functions usually celebrated in the case of a funeral of a Catholic in this city have, up to the moment at which we write, been either refused or omitted to be performed in the present instance; and we need scarcely say, Irish nationalists do not claim, and never claimed, that our lamented countryman, T. B. MacManus, was any more excellent Catholic than hundreds who have been borne to the grave in our native land. Secondly, the Editor of this journal is aware that it is the fault of the Interment Committee themselves that a Mass and Office have not been celebrated for the repose of the soul of MacManus. The committee were fully informed several weeks ago, and the secretary received a letter from their own chairman, stating that those sacred functions might be obtained, and everything satisfactorily ordered, if the committee would simply publish their programme and give the most reasonable and proper assurances that nothing would take place in connection with the religious ceremonial to which the ministers of the Catholic Church would object. The Editor of this journal communicated this most satisfactory intelligence to more than one member of the committee. They declined to avail of it.—*Nation.*

A Mountshannon, Co Galway, correspondent writes that the winter is fully felt in that quarter, and that snow fell in some quantity on Saturday night.—The farmers are digging out the potato crop, or rather the soil in which it was planted, as four-fifths of the crop are utterly lost. In reference to this and other localities of Galway, we have for some time been in possession of facts from a friend, which we shall advert to in a succeeding number.

A writer in the Dublin *Irishman* publishes a biographical notice of the late T. B. MacManus, from which it would seem that Irish exiles have little reason to love the Yankees. We make some extracts:—"Yet in exile he pined to death: the yearning love of his native land was irresistibly upon him, and the home-sickness sent him to a premature grave. His agent, generous, tender yet manly nature could never shape itself to the repulsive habits of Yankeeedom. 'The world,' says his friend, 'had gone wrong with him,' and 'it was bitter and hard to eat the bread of exile.' Arriving in San Francisco, MacManus resumed his old business. But in a new country, it had to be conducted in a new way—more boldly, perhaps, and less scrupulously—with a more dazzling brilliancy, perhaps, but with results less positive and legitimate—and this his sterling

mind would not bend to, trained as it had been to the more prudent, correct and certain Mercantile system which prevails in Europe. It was all strange to him—he said to me—all wrong, wild, hazardous, false and desperate—and he would have nothing to do with it. Hence his days in California were days of poverty; and the proud face, that once was full of light, and light alone, now had heavy shadows crossing it at times."

THE FUNERAL OF M'MANUS.—The body of T. B. M'Manus was brought to Dublin, from Cork, by the mail train on Sunday night. It was conveyed from the Kingsbridge Terminus to the Hall of the Mechanic's Institute, where it has since lain, and whence it will be removed at twelve o'clock. It will then be borne through the city, by the route laid down in the programme, until Glasnevin Cemetery is reached, where, after the usual religious rites shall have been performed, it will be interred. Immense crowds of people have visited the room in which it has lain during the week; in the evenings the numbers anxious to gain admission have been so great as to almost block up the street in front of the building. Gentlemen from various parts of the country have come to town to assist in the funeral on to-morrow.—*Dublin Antislavery Bazaar.*

A free passage to New South Wales has been obtained for 150 of the persons lately evicted from their holdings on Derryveagh, county Donegal—50 men and 100 women, between the ages of 15 and 40, whether married or single, provided they be healthy and strong of their age. A married couple, having one or two children, may get out. Each must have two suits of clothes, but new bedding with cooking utensils will be provided on board, and given to the emigrant on landing if well conducted. Such is the tenor of a notice, extensively circulated by the secretaries of the Derryveagh Relief Committee.

EXCLUSION OF CATHOLICS FROM THE JURY.—If there be one thing more than another which has rendered British rule in Ireland truly odious, it is the tenacity with which the Anglo-Saxon officials have clung to the infamous practice of jury-packing. It would appear that this practice had its origin in the reign of the good Queen Bess of pious memory, when packed inquisitions found certain rights vested in the crown, to which the monarch previously made no claims, and which her Majesty parcelled out amongst her loyal subjects with no niggardly economy. The practice which was so successful in depriving the aborigines of their properties, was soon introduced into our criminal jurisprudence, and accordingly, deprived them of their lives also. It is unnecessary for us here to enter into any lengthened description of the manner in which the Irish Catholics were despoiled of their rights as subjects, and civil privileges as citizens: those rights and privileges, however, having been restored by act of Parliament. The subject for inquiry is—have those entrusted with carrying out the law done so properly, or have they in a spirit of bigoted intolerance defeated the intention of the legislature? In ordinary cases, in the southern and western counties, the jury panels are said to be fairly enough returned, and only in Ulster is the principle of excluding Catholics persevered in. In the great Catholic county of Donegal there are rarely or never more than four or five Catholic names upon the panel; and these persons are usually selected from the extreme ends of the county, and seldom attend. In Tyrone, generally some eight or ten Catholics find their names upon the panel, but very few of them find their way into the jury-box. In Derry and Fermanagh things are managed in a far more liberal spirit, but at the same time, in neither of these counties are Catholics called upon to serve as jurors in proportion to their numbers, property qualification, and intelligence.—The counties to which we have referred may be taken as a tolerably fair representation of the working of the present jury system in Ulster; and effective measures should be at once adopted to remedy the evils complained of. These measures should be practical; and where the evils exist they should be fully explained. Mere generalising will not do, people must apply themselves to cool matters of fact. In order to make any remonstrance on this subject effective, it will be necessary that the panels for each of the northern counties should be carefully examined, and the fact ascertained that the number of Catholics on the panel are not in proportion to the number that are legally entitled to serve as jurors. Also, that there are persons upon the jurors list who have not the necessary property or qualification, whilst there are others who have it that are excluded. Next week we shall have something more to say upon this subject, and we hope to be able to put before our northern friends, if they be really in earnest on the subject, such suggestions as will enable them to work out the matter practically.—*Irishman.*

THE PROSECUTION OF THE "MORNING NEWS."—To the sheriff of Armagh we owe a deep debt of gratitude. Had not his mightiness taken offence at something he saw in the columns of the *Morning News*, Catholics would have remained apathetic about the unholy practice of their exclusion from jury panels. In the Orange North it had been just a safe for a Catholic to be tried before a court-martial as by a packed jury of Orangemen. From such a jury what chance of justice was there for a Papist? Orangemen consider themselves privileged to insult and murder Catholics. They have been allowed the use of arms, which were denied to Catholics. Why; that the latter could not defend themselves against the murderous assaults of the former. As long as the present system of empanelling a jury exists, there can be no safety for our co-religionists. Even in Catholic Galway, we not long since, saw Protestants, who never before attended as jurors, rush forward. Now that the question has been raised, we trust that there will be united, cordial action, to the end that Mr. Sullivan, of the *Morning News*, may be fully indemnified. Too long have we submitted to the foul indignity. Too long have we lain down like slaves at the feet of a relentless enemy. Too long have we yielded our necks to the galling yoke. Mr. Sullivan has nobly stood forth as the advocate of the outraged Catholics of Ulster. Their cause is our cause. The insult to them is an insult to us. Let us put Mr. Sullivan out of view altogether, and make that which is, accidentally his, trial our own trial.

A testimonial ought to be voted by the Catholic Rights Committee to Mr. Hardy for unflinching effrontery, inasmuch as it has tended to rouse to action the apathetic. His Grace of Tuam, as well as the other Archbishops and several members of the hierarchy, have forwarded encouraging letters. Let us now rally for our rights, and when the present Committee will have discharged its function, in defending the *News*, it can be re-constructed so as to widen its base and make it permanent, by rendering it popular.—*Connaught Patriot.*

A LARGE VESSEL ON THE BLACKWATER BANK.—DASTARDLY CONDUCT OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN.

The following statement, which was drawn up by the parties whose signatures are attached, has been communicated us by a gentleman of high respectability, a J.P. of the county Wexford; it is the authentic account of what actually took place, and in justice to those who exerted themselves so meritoriously, we publish it:—

Morris Castle, Kilmuckridge, county Wexford, October 31, 1861.

In the case of the Ship *E.Z.* of New York, from Liverpool, bound to New York.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that on the 28th ult., a vessel was observed on the "Blackwater Bank," and we launched a boat to board her, and on our way off to the vessel, saw the Morris Castle Coast-guard boat coming from the vessel. We boarded the vessel, which had the American ensign hoisted Union down. We were called on board by the captain of the vessel; and he, agreed to give us £10 to take him off the bank. We succeeded, and piloted him south of the bank, taking him between the "South end of the Blackwater Bank" and the "Lincer Shoals," and when the vessel got off the bank, the

boat's painter broke, leaving one man in her; and, Fortune asked, the captain to leave the vessel to, to pick up the boat; the captain said he had his revolver, and told the mate to get his, and that if the ship was run on shore, he would blow our brains out. The ship was then brought off Tuskar; and Fortune asked the captain to lower a boat to put us on shore; he said he would not, with an oar, if it was to save our lives. In the evening we all four, lay down to rest in the fore-peak; the captain then asked where were those Irishmen, and ordered the decks to be cleared, and to throw the Irishmen overboard; we then were sent, by the captain's orders, down, under the half-deck, and remained there a short time, when he ordered us up again, and told his crew to stand by with handspikes to dash our brains out as we came up; he also ordered that we should not have any food but bread and water once a day; the ship, fortunately for us, was run across the channel, not having kept her course during the night, the captain being all the time in a state of intoxication. Hence we owe our being landed; for the wind being about N.E., he might have taken us away, had not a Ballycotton boat taken us on shore; but the captain would not give them anything for landing us, and even would not pay the sum which we agreed with him for, in fact, when we left him with our lives, we were thankful to God. It is almost impossible to describe the fear we were in, and the most barbarous treatment we received at the hands of Captain Hodges, of the ship *E.Z.* of New York. When we landed at Ballycotton, we reported our treatment to the Chief Boatman at the station, to the Inspector Commander of Coastguards, and to Collector of Youghal, who requested us to make our case known when we got home. We have done so to the Chief Boatman at Morris Castle, Mr. Pound, who was that day on board the vessel with his crew, but his services were not accepted. We also have to state that at the time the vessel got off the bank neither the mate nor captain was on deck, but were sent for to inform them the vessel was off. They then came on deck, and the Captain told Leary that if the vessel struck the ground he would blow his brains, and on our landing at Ballycotton, we were without money, and had to beg our way home, a distance of 108 Irish miles.

(Signed)
MICHAEL LEARY, Deputy Agent, Lloyd's.
JOHN FORTUNE, Superintendent Coast-guard.
PETER DRUMSEY.
His
TIMOTHY B. BOWS, Mark.

The *Evening Mail* thus describes a scene in the Rolls Court:—

"Mr. Richard Major Hazzard, whose name has frequently appeared before the public, and who occupied a seat on one of the back benches, addressing his Honour, requested to be heard while making his usual application for relief from alleged perjury, fraud and forgery, committed by one of the solicitors of the Court. Mr. Hazzard stated he was most anxious to clear himself before the public, by whom he was considered as deranged.

"The Master of the Rolls having directed a policeman to remove him, Mr. Hazzard proceeded to take off his coat, and directing the policeman to keep off, addressed his Honour, and stated that he (Mr. Hazzard) was not very well, and if his death was caused by the exertions that might be made to remove him from court, he would hold his Lordship responsible therefor. (To the policeman)—Don't hurt me! This is an illegal act! This is a court of justice!

"Master of the Rolls.—Policeman, if you do not remove him from court I will have you discharged.

"Mr. Hazzard (in an excited manner).—You have no right. When will you hear my suit? You know I charge perjury, forgery, robbery. (To the policeman)—I am a brave man and a gentleman, and you cannot remove me.

"A scene which is difficult to describe here took place. Two policemen endeavoured to remove Mr. Hazzard, who struggled violently, and retiring to the corner of the seat for some minutes resisted the combined efforts of the two policemen, and taking the hat of one of them crushed it against the bench, while at the same time, in a very excited tone, he exclaimed that he had disease of the heart, and did not deserve such treatment, nor had the policeman any right to break his leg. Ultimately after considerable difficulty, he was removed by the two policemen; and the business of the Court was permitted to be proceeded with."

The fact of the rapid increase of insanity is placed beyond question by the returns accompanying the Inspectors' Report. The number of lunatics, idiots, and epileptic individuals in this country, on the 31st March, 1857, amounted to 14,141; on the 31st of March, in this year, with a diminished population, they had reached 16,815, exhibiting an increase of 2,674, i.e., 18.96 per cent., or double the rate of increase during the previous quadrennial period. Opinions may vary as to the causes of this alarming extension of lunacy, but we agree with the Inspectors in ascribing it, in no small degree, to the effects of the Revival movement which passed over Ulster two years since. Our Protestant contemporaries naturally depreciate this view of the case; and the *Irish Times*, mildly reproving the Inspectors for referring to the subject, endeavours to prove the supposed extension of insanity in the "Revival districts" to be all a myth, because the inmates of the Belfast and Londonderry Asylums "exhibited a very remarkable steadiness of number during the periods before, during, and after the Revivals." This may appear reasonable at first sight; but on referring to the tables appended to the Inspectors' Report, it will be apparent that the asylums in question contained, on each of the occasions alluded to, more than it could properly accommodate. The non increase of numbers, therefore, the limits of which were immovably fixed by the state of accommodation in the public institutions, is no test of the extension or diminution of the malady. The fact is, that in 1858, 1859, and 1860, the Belfast and Derry Asylums contained more than their complement. Had our contemporaries taken the trouble of examining the returns, he might easily have satisfied himself of the sad effects produced by religious excitement. Take, for instance, the Belfast and Derry asylum districts, referred to in the *Irish Times*, and what are the facts? These districts include the counties of Antrim, Down, Donegal, and Londonderry. On the 31st March, 1857, the total number of actual lunatics (exclusive of idiots or epileptics) in the districts amounted to 895, of whom 529 were in asylums, 11 in poorhouses, 7 in jails, and 277 at large. On the 31st March, in the present year, the number had reached 1,248, of whom there were in asylums, 612; in poorhouses, 186; in jails, 58, and at large, 392. If we exclude from the calculations those in asylums, most of whom would seem to be chronic cases, not likely to be affected by religious excitement, it would appear that the number of lunatics in the districts has increased from 356 in 1857 to 636 in 1861, or at the rate of 80 per cent, against a corresponding increase of 38 per cent throughout the rest of the country.—*Nation.*

REVIVALISM.—Revivalism is propagated with intense fervour in Ardferth, but with little success, their Biblical eloquence having no effect on the benighted Papists, whose condition is considered so nefarious and irremediable by the members of that bloated establishment. Never within the annals of civilization was there such a display of delusion and depravity, as was exhibited in Ardferth within the last two or three months, by the satellites and emissaries of that spoliating gizzard, that oppressor and depopulator of the poor Catholics of unhappy Ireland, circulating "tracts" and distributing the "word" in every hamlet. Alas, that the instigators of this derangement do not even once act of kindness to exhort themselves in the eyes of the public rather than be abusing themselves after this manner.—*Kerry Star.*

Mr. Roche, the editor of the New York *Phoenix*, has arrived in Dublin. He gives a deplorable picture of the existing destitution and suffering amongst the working classes in New York. With many of the Irish in that city there is no alternative between emigration and starvation. And the condition of New York is no worse than that of other cities in the Northern States; the war has paralyzed commerce and industry everywhere. Mr Roche urgently dissuades his countrymen from the madness of emigrating to America now.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

THE WARRIOR AT QUEENSTOWN.—Cork, Wednesday.—This splendid vessel arrived last night at Queenstown. She gave great satisfaction in her trial trip. She steamed, with sails set fully eighteen miles an hour, and was perfectly steady, although the wind rose to a roused topsail breeze. The *Revenge*, with Admiral Smart on board, was her companion, but the *Warrior* had frequently to go half speed so as not to lose sight of her. Lord Clarence Paget and Mr. Drummond of the Admiralty were on board the *Warrior*. They left Cork for London this morning. The *Warrior* will be thrown open to the public on to-morrow and Friday, and will probably proceed to sea again on Saturday, in search of bad weather, not having as yet encountered severe enough weather to test her sailing qualities.—*Cork Daily Herald.*

VISIT OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO CONNAMARA.—We understand it is the intention of the Chief Secretary and Lord Emily Peel, accompanied by Sir Henry J. Browning, G. C. B., to proceed on a tour through Connamara. After having seen as much of the natural beauties of Connamara as the present inclement weather will permit, it is the intention of Sir Robert Peel to extend his tour to the adjacent county of Mayo doubtless with the object of observing with his own eyes the condition to which the poor farmers and inhabitants of that county have been reduced by the failure of the potato crop. It is understood that the towns of Sligo and Belfast will also be visited by Sir Robert Peel before his return to Dublin.—*Evening Packet.*

COUNTY CLARK.—THREATENING NOTICES.—THE POTATO CROP.—Newmarket-on-Fergus, Nov. 5.—Threatening notices, which have been removed by the police on yesterday, have been posted on the out houses here, and several other conspicuous parts of the town, threatening any person who would charge more than rent for co-arse potato ground. This is a threat to the farmers in consequence of the failure in the potato crop, which in many places throughout this extensive district is not worth the cost of digging, and will be sorely felt by the artisan and labouring class, who are the principal parties who sow potatoes in co-arse.—*Freeman's Correspondent.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW CUNARD STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.—The Scotia the latest and most magnificent of the line of Cunard Royal Mail steamers, is approaching completion on the Clyde. The general dimensions of the ship are as follows:—Length of keel and tonnage, 350 ft.; length over all, 400 ft.; breadth of main-deck, 47 ft.; and depth, 32 ft. In the construction of the hull the most modern improvements have been introduced towards enabling her to afford as great resisting powers as possible to the combined influences of storms and winds. The keel is composed of several bars of iron, each 35 feet in length, firmly joined together by long scarves, the whole being 14 inches in depth, and 4 inches thick. The framework is of the strongest description. *Analysis* consists of plates of four-angle iron, running up to the gunwale and towards the stem and stern, while the other portions of the hull are constructed in the usual way. Owing to this arrangement of the plates, the framework is very heavy, but the amount of strength secured will be increasingly great. The frame of the bow is built diagonally, so that in the case of a collision, or contact with a rock or iceberg, the strain would fall upon the very strongest material of which the ship is composed. The Scotia would thus have a doubly good chance of safety, and of a successful resistance to accident, while other vessels would be in peril. In addition also to the keelsons and girders of a usual frame, others of a novel character have been introduced in order to give a superior resisting power. The Scotia is not a plank hull, but the plates are laid on alternately, and in such a manner as to impart wonderful compactness and solidity to the hull. The plates at the keel are 11-16th of an inch in thickness; at the bottom of the ship they are 15-16ths of an inch, from the load water-mark they are 7-8ths, and above that they are one inch in thickness. The hull consists of seven water-tight compartments. The cargo of the vessel is to be stowed into two of these divisions, 75 feet each in length, 20 in breadth, and 20 in height. These tanks are built in the centre line of the ship, and are capable of receiving 500 tons measurement of cargo. They are completely water-tight, and in the event of an accident to the hull would of themselves be sufficient to keep the ship afloat. The vessel, in fact, has a double bottom under the tanks for the stowage of the goods, so that if the outer shell were beaten in or strained, the inner would preserve the cargo intact. The coal bunkers are placed on each outer side of these tanks and are made to contain 1,800 tons of coal. Her engines, which are of 533 horse power, are on the side-lever principle, with two cylinders of 100 inches diameter each and 12 feet stroke of piston. The apparatus for starting the engines is also constructed so that the operation will be comparatively easy. The paddles measure 40 feet 3 inches in diameter over the rings. The accommodation for passengers is in harmony with the splendid general capacity of the ship. She has 157 cabins, affording sleeping accommodation to 300 passengers. These cabins are each 5 feet in height, which, with the excellent system of ventilation introduced, will render them airy and healthy. Surmounting the main deck there is a deck-house, the roof of which forms a promenade from stem to stern. The saloons will afford dining accommodation for above 300 persons.—When the Scotia was launched her weight was about 2,800 tons, but now that the heavy weight of her machinery is on board, she is about 4,000 tons, and draws 20 feet of water.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.—The contention in relation to the affairs of Mexico, that was signed at the Foreign office on the 31st ult., contains provisions according to which the forces of Great Britain, France and Spain will be employed to obtain redress for the wrongs which the subjects of these governments have suffered at the hands of the successive transitory authorities of Mexico. It stipulates that the three powers will not seek any territorial or special advantages for themselves, nor use their influence in a way to interfere with the rights of the people of Mexico to choose their own form of government. It contains also an article providing for an invitation to the United States, to accede to the convention on behalf of their own subjects. It does not fix the number of ships or troops to be employed; still less does it stipulate for a march to Mexico to dictate the form of government to be thus established.—*London Post, Nov. 8.*

THE ROAD MURDER.—The following inscription has been placed in Coulston churchyard, on the tombstone raised to the memory of the murdered infant Saville Kent:—"To the memory of Francis Saville Kent, the dearly beloved son of Samuel Saville and Mary Drewe Kent, who was cruelly murdered at Road, June 20, 1860, aged three years and ten months. 'Shall not God search this out? for he knoweth the secrets of the heart.'"—*Bath Chronicle.*

EXCESS OF NAVY SPAN.—The number of men now serving in the navy is nearly 2,000 in excess of the Parliamentary vote.