THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE **SEPTEMBER 12, 1862**

recently died, having received during sixty-four years of his ecclesiastical life more than three quarters of a million sterling. . The exact sum is stated at £777. 900! Pretty good renumeration, it must be allowed, for one single prelate of a Church; whose teachings are repudiated by seven out of eight , inhabitants of the country which it spoliates. Has the world, except in Ireland, ever seen anything like it? The mind becomes confounded in attempting to estimate the amount of human impudence requisite for the advocacy of so monstrous a grievance as this State Church. But in truth, the amount of the plunder, however large, is only a subordinate consideration. There are evils still greater in the system than its pecuniary abstraction. When an alien government institutes either a clerical or any other corporation, and plants the corporators all over a country to pray upon the inhabitants, the men who are thus let loose at the pockets of a hostile public cannot possibly sympathise with the multitude whom they oppress. Their sympathies are necessarily with the secular power that supports them in their anomalous position. To reduce, by any means soever, the number of the Catholics, thus becomes at once an achievement gratifying to sectarian animosity and vanity, and a political service presumed to be acceptable to the government. Texts of Scripture are quoted ; muddle-brained landlords, whose notions are a medler of political and religious intolerance, are urged by the minister, as a matter of conscience, to insist upon the proselytism of tenants or their children on pain of eviction. It is not easy to estimate the amount of peasant-suffering that arises from this cause. In many circles of the gentry, a gloomy sectarian fanaticism, dignified with the name of Scripture Christinuity, supersedes and excludes all healty, rational, patriotic love of Ireland, all honest pride in the country, all desire for elevation The political traditions of Flood, of Grattan, of Ourran, are forgotten ; and in place thereof there is the capital hit the Rev. Mr. Such-a-one made against the Pope, or an anxious discussion, it may, on the crop of paupercoverts expected to result from the latest remittances from Exeter Hall, or from the threats of eviction just issued by some very evangelical squire. Of all this social poison and national degradation the alien State Church is the percunial and overflowing fountain. A gentry extensively alienated from the land of their birth; a peasantry extensively tormented and expelled; these are the trophies of that institution which the sectarian bigotry of one party, the cordid avarice of a second, the pharisaical hypocrisy of a third, and the political wickedness of a fourth, would for ever impose on this country at the expense of our national respectability, prosperity, and peace. People of Ireland ! Mark the dealings of the Govcroment in your regard. You are required to submit to a State Church that has given seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand pounds of your money to a Protestant Bishop in whose religion you do not believe. But you are refused the trivial, almost nominal, boon of a Charter for the Catholic University, which your own hands have reared, and which is the fruit of your undying fidelity to the faith of Saint Patrick. - Cork Examiner.

THE CONVICT BURKE. - CLONMEL, MONDAY. -- The extreme sentence of the law will be carried into effect on this unhappy man, in front of Clonmel jaii, at twelve o'clock on Monday next. It is stated that he has become very penitent and gives carnest attention to the spiritual ministrations of the clergymen, the Rev. Messrs. Walshe and Phelan, by whom he has been constantly visited since the result of the memorial which was presented to the Lord Lieutenant on his behalf had become known. The Sisters of Charity have also visited him, at his especial request, and have given him great consolation by infusing into his mind a sense of his position, and of the truths which it is essential be should hear, but as yet the convict has made no open admission of his guilt. It is now quite certain if he had spared the life of the woman who loved him with such intense affection who doted upon him for every little act of kindness -even for the potion which caused her agonising death-that he would come in for a considerable share of the large legacy of £7,000, with £500 a year, which has been bequeathed to Mrs. Burke's family by the death of her nephew, a man named Farrell, who died in Sidney early last May .- Freeman.

THE CONVICT WALSH. - A letter has been received (in Cork, stating that Walsh, since his sentence, has made revelations so important regarding the parties guilty of concocting the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald, that there is no shade of doubt left as to their been reached. In consequence of this behaviour they had lost sight of him, the police found three perthe part of Walsh, and in consideration of his youth, and of the knowledge that he was led into a dumb hoy, each of whom were acquainted with the his fearful and desperate crime by older and cooler fugitive's appearance, and on being questioned, the heads than his own, it is stated that the executive government feel some hesitation about carrying out the sentence against him. The writer of the letter is, we are informed, counected with the government. We give these statements as we have heard them, but we do not guarantee their authenticity ; at the same time we must observe that the contents of the letter, as communicated to us, are exceedingly circumstantial, containing many particulars that at present it would be premature to publish. - Cork Examiner. The following extraordinary statement appears in the Wuterford Mail : - It is generally believed the in his favour, owing to the standing of the growing expression used by Beckham at his execution, "I am crops, for should he be parsued, he can easily find, at the first of us to be hanged," did not allude to his family, but to a party of Thugs, who have undertaken to act as the ministers of vengeance of a secret com- stacle to his capture is, that Hayes has a very numermittee ; and there are rumours that the list of victims ous circle of relatives and acquaintances in the suramounted to 15, of whom five have already been struck at, and three of them killed. We heard the names of others but do not wish to mention them. We are led to believe that Walsh was not entrusted or money as long as he is 'on the run.' It is a curiwith the secrets of the body, and was merely engaged ous fact in the history of this crime that the deceased which he assassination of Mr. Fitzgerald, for had a presentiment of the terrible fate which over-which he received ten pounds. Walsh surrendered took him. He knew the desperate character of Hayes in order to escope being murdered himself, as two of for in his work of extermination as his bailiff he had the Things had been told off his duty, and had he not seen it, and in his effort to rid Col. Hare's estate of given himself up to the police on the very day, it is the family, he felt he had no small task to accomplish believed he would have been shot that night. We and it is not to be wondered at that, with this preyare told that Walsh, who has acknowledged his cuilt, ing upon his mind, he should dream the night before is not in a position to bring to justice those who are secretly banded in the execution of the terrible crimes which have disgraced the country.

the Act of Parliament, which regulates the valuation. Samenable to justices. Night after bight have they beshould be no discretion with regard to the landed interest. They fixed a low scale of prices for agricultural produce, by which the valuators, must abide. Wheat is set down at the general average price of. 7s 6d per cwt; oats 4s 10d; barley, 5s; butter, 69a per cwt; beef, 33d per lb; mutton, 4s 2-5d per lb; and pork, 31d per lb. These prices are only about half the present market prices. As, however, the tenants must pay all the taxes except the tithe rent-charge and half the poor-rates, the low scale of prices in the Act is a benefit to them, and not directly one to the landlords. If they were to allow the rents to follow Griffith's valuation, the tenants would be well pleased. Some of the most extensive proprietors do, but others consider more what the land will bring in the market than what it is intrinsically worth. In Ulster there is generally some trade connected with the small farm, by which the occupier manages to ray a high rent after, in many cases, giving the value of the fee simple to the out-going tenant for "tenant right." The weather for the last week, though not quite dry, has been much warmer than usual. The crops in all parts of the country look remarkably well. The potatoes will be abundant, more so than for many years, and the quality reminds us of what they were before the blight. There are slight traces of the discase in some districts, but it is generally agreed that the danger of any serious injury to the crops is over .-The wheat is generally in a sutisfactory state ; oats promise fairly ; hay is a heavy crop, and well saved. -Times.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20 .- If we may trust statements that have appeared in the Cork papers, Walsh, convicted of the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald, is likely to be pardoned, or to have his sentence commuted, in consequence of his having made revelations regarding the parties who employed him to commit the crime, which leaves no doubt that they can be reached by the hand of justice. It is stated that he and Beckham were not the persons originally hired to do the deed. Another person had been employed for the sum of £3. Having dogged Mr. Fitzgerald for some time, he was about to fire at him when the pistol dropped out of his hand into a ditch of water. This he took to be an evil omen, and he declined to repeat the attempt himself But he sought Beckham and Walsh, who agreed to do it for £5, which the employers paid-£3 to Beckham for firing the fatal shot, and £2 to Walsh for assisting to prevent a capture. According to this account, Mrs. Fitzgerald had a miraculous escape. When the gentleman and his wife appeared walking forwards towards the assassius it was determined to murder both. As, however, the shot of Beckham did not seem to prove fatal, the second pistol was fired at him, and so the life of the lady was saved It is further stated that Walsh, while evading the pursuit of the police, was accompanied by the person who paid the money for the assassination, and that they became mutually distrustful of one another in consequence of which Walsh surrendered, in order that his companion in guilt should gain nothing by betraying him. The correspondent who mentious these things observes that Hayes and his companion are always sufficiently informed of the movements of the police to avoid surprise, as the constabulary move through the mountains in large bodies, heavily accoutred, and search the cabins as they pass along. " This system," he adds, " certainly appears the most complete for preventing success, as it gives ample time to the pursued to elude capture." It is said that the police are irritated at being so long baffled by Hayes, and that they are determined that he shall not escape.

A large landed proprietor in Tipperary is said to have adopted a plan for preventing his own assassinution, which would no doubt be successful if generally adopted. He has made a will to the effect that if he is assassing ted all his tenants are to be evicted. their houses levelled, and the land converted into a sheepwalk. - Ib.

HAVES, THE MURDERER. - The Waterford News says : It is now very generally believed in the best inform-ed circles that if Hayes has not already out-distanced the police, and fied to America, the chances are entirely that he will do so, as everything is against the hope of capturing him. Since Hayes shot Mr. Braddell and entered the house of a relative in the same street as Dobbyn's hotel, through which he escaped, he has never been seen but once, and that was on the road, on the 6th instant, in the neighborhood of Cappawhite, where he was pursued by the police and escaped from them. On reaching a meadow, where sons at work in the field, viz., a woman, a man, and woman said she had seen him go by on the road, the man said he saw him go in another direction, and the dumb boy, on being questioned, pointed to the hay-cocks with an expressive glance, denoting the presence therein of this daring candidate for the gallows The police, putting most faith in the last statement, spent heurs in examining the cocks, but their labours proved in vain, and the fugitive having the advantage of this time for flight, must necessarily be so far out of reach that further pursuit would be useless, and he has never been seen since. As I have said, the chances are absolutely against his capture, for the season is any time, sufficient cover in a wheaten field to defraud his pursuers of their prey. Another great obrounding country, and as he is regarded as a semi-here, who did a 'brave thing' to rid the earth of a bad agent, he will not want for food, or protection, he proceeded to Tipperary town, that he Lad a dispute with Hays, and that he had been, as turned out shot by him. This strengthened his fears, and he even gave expression to them at Limerick Junction to a gentleman friend whom he met there, who asked him where he was going, to which he replied that he was going into the town of Tipperary to collect rents, a job he did not then like, as he feared some mischief, and he knewthe man who would do it. The Haves' family were troublesome in always asking for settlements, and he was determined to rid the estate of them-a determination which resulted in one of the most during murders and extraordinary escapes which this age of wonders is marked by.

Hill, and the Kilcommon mountains, but as yet without being successful; so close were they upon his trail on one occasion that he had only left the house a few hours when the police entered. The owner a man named Ryan; of Curreeny, has been arrested and lodged in the bridewell of Templemore for examination, it is said, for harbouring the assassin, and supplying him with food. Mr Mullarkey, it appears, is fully confident that he will ultimately succeed in the capture of Hayes, as he has strong reason to believe that Hayes is still concealed about the mountains of Xilcommon.[;]

ANOTHER HONORARLE GENTLEMAN .- The historian who, half-a-century hence, shall chronicle the social political life of England as it manifests itself to-day will have a wouderful picture to present to posterity. We, who are contemporaries, cannot adequately realise what is going on across the Channel. To the reader of to-day, the vices and follies which prevailed in "good society" in France before the great revolution, seem to stand out in all their enormity ; and we hardly know whether we should laugh or frown at the grotesque iniquities of England during the "merry" days of Charles the Second. But do we not seem to take as a matter of course the crimes and vices that now canker the diseased heart of English society? In the history of the civilised world, we find nothing to rival the crimes by which England has been distinguished during the past ten years. We do not now speak of the frightful crop of murders from which the hangman has reaped so plentiful a harvest : we speak of those social iniquities which are done (not by the degraded and unlettered crimical, lowered below the brutal level of the dog, but) by those who, an hour before they were exposed, were the pets of English society. Fraud and swindling seem to have eaten into the heart of England : socially, commercially, politically she appears to be incurably infested by this corruption .-There are "noble lords," at present, rambling the Continent, who if found at home, might be sent straightway to pick oakum - noble swindlers and blacklegs. There are distinguished barristers escaped across the Atlantic, whose proper place would be the convict's cell at Haulbowline. There ar. pr. ad pretentious people at home, in Parliament and in council, who may have to follow their fellows tomorrow. One scion of a great English house is hiding abroad after forging his friends' names for thousands of pounds. A poor Irish adventurer is in New York, who, it is said, sacrificed himself and his reputation, to save the character of men who are now in high places (mayhap) preach tearfully moral lessons to vulgar prisoners in the dock. John Sadleir was a member of the English Government before he was discovered to be a robber, a torger, and a swindler. Sir John Dean Paul was treasurer und president of several missionary societies, the most moral and pious man in England: he was a robber and a swindler all the time : so were his virtuous partners. Mr. Redpath was an honored and trusted official, notorious for his exemplary conduct, at a time when he was leading the life of a sleek profligate, and plundering his employers to an amount incredible. After several lesser criminals, whose opportunities were not so great, came Mr. Edwin James, Queen's Counsel and Member of Parliament, who committed the crime of being found out, and escaped to America, after disposing of some hundred thousand pounds, and marrying a rich widow on the way. Another Queen's Counsel and representative is, at present, slightly under a cloud, because of his like indiscreetness in suffering himself to be nearly found out. But of all the disclosures by which Eoglish morality has yet been distinguished, that of Mr. William Roupell is the most characteristic. This individual was member for Lambeth the other day and, verhaps, the most fashionable man in Eugland ; but one morning he found it advisable to seek retirement on the Continent. The cause of his forced exile has at last transpired. He had robbed his his father of ten thousand pounds in cash; he had, by means of an ingeniuos forgery, got fraudulent possession of the title-deeds of one of his father's estates, and then sold the property. When his father died, leaving landed and personal property to the amount of £300,000 behind him, this man stole the will destroyed it, and forged another, making himself executor over the whole estates and money. He then set to fraudulently disposing of cash and land : and, for four years, he continued to live in bound. less luxury, at the rate of some sixty thousand pounds a year ! Fraud after fraud, and forgery

Sable, or had no strength to climb up the innumera-ble steps which led to the garrets of the poor sick. So they tried to find substitutes, and to send their servants in their places; but with these it was no labour of love; the scheme did not prosper, the society, useful as it was, languished, and seemed coming to an end, when good St. Vincent de Paul. was applied to. And St. Vincent be-thought him of one or two girls whom he had come across, devoted and warm hearted, and eager to be of use in the world, without money sufficient to enter into a religious order, and yet with no desire for marriage and home life. They-there were, but two to begin with-were placed under the care of Mademoiselle Legras, a person given to good works, and a widow, although she was called by this odd sounding title. By her they were trained and taught, and despatched nto different parishes to practice the good things they had learned while under her care. By degrees their numbers increased more and more; soon they had penetrated into the schools, into the prisons, into hospitals. Sick people, and young children, and prisoners, and captives, they tried to help. Everywhere people were asking for them-the work was ready for the workers. The king and the queen, and other charitable persons, subscribed for their maintenance, but their way of life was so frugal, that two hundred francs, and sometimes even fifty ecus a year sufficed for the keeping of them. In 1655 the Sisters of Charity, servants of the poor, were raised to the rank of a distinct company, or confrerie, under the direction of St. Vincent, and with mademoiselle Legras for a superior. From year to year, on the 25th of March, they were to renow their vows; and so they do still, for the order is a secular, and not a religious, order, and the vows are not perpetual. The rules are simple, and not in great number ; everything is to be in common; they are to live and dress in a uniform manner, on the model of the principal house. Of outward mortification but little is prescribed, as it is incompatible with their other duties; inward mortification is to be unceasing. They are to prefer all the most disagreeable and unpleasant employments, to wish for the most uncomfortable places, the most painful separations and exiles. They are to be ready to obey in all things, they are to love and help one another, but to make no particular friendships; they are to pay and receive no visits without permission and necessity ; they are to rise at four and go to bed at nine, and to be constantly employed, even in their recreations. If they are ill, they are to content themselves with the ordinary fare of poor people, for servants are not to be better treated than their masters. They are one and all to keep themselves from the mere suspicion of evil, and to be humble, and simple, and charitable, and good to the poor and the unhappy-all of which are things much more easy to prescribe than to follow out. But these good sisters seem in a wonderful measure to have done as they were bid .- Cornhill Magazine. ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, GREENOCK .- The

opening of the new church at Greenock is thus reported in the local journal :- "Not twelve months since we recorded the ceremonial of the laying of the first or corner stone of this spacious and imposing building, the completion and solemn opening of which took place on Sunday last. The doors were opened at eleven, and a great number of people, the majority of whom seemed to belong to the working and laboring classes, kept pouring in till noon, at which time the chapel was quite full, with an andience of all denominations, a large portion of Indies and gentlemen from the town and its neighborhood occupying the front. Much courtesy was shown in providing accommodation for every one. The congregation took no part in the services, which were conducted amid an almost solemn silence. Throughout the ceremony was very impressive and appropriate to the occasion. At noon a burst of jubilant and rejoicing music filled the chapel, and kept up a strain of heart-stirring song, while the Right Rev. Bishop and his assistants proceeded with the High Mass. To those who derive any hope or consolation from omens, it must have been gratifying to mark a stream of sunlight flow in through one of the windows upon a group engaged in blessing the Missal, and light it up picturesquely till the conclusion.-The music was very fine, a soprano voice at times quite filling the chapel with a carol joyous and heart-lifting. Indeed, the whole character of the music was strikingly suitable. A forcible and Catholic discourse was given from the pulpit by the Rev. Mr. Munro, of Paisley, in which he endeavored to explain the prominence that sacrificial worship under the new law has over all the others, express-

THE TUSCAROBA AND THE MYSTERIOUS "290."-A correspondent of the Evening Mail gives an extraordinary explanation of the mysterious movements of this vessel, which, it seems, the Tusoarora has been fruitlessly pursuing. He states that, just at the moment Lord Palmerston dexterously concluded the Trent affair, a rumour was abroad to the effect that Government were not satisfied with one of their new iron frigates, and that Messrs. Slidell and Mason offered to purchase it. The immense sum named, havever, couled their ardour; but since then, this correspondent asserts, the Confederates have got hold of the very vessel for which Slidell and Masso were in treaty. How they have managed to do this he does not state; but the inference is, that she was purchased from her builder, who, probably saw it to his advantage to relieve the Government of a vessel which did not satisfy them. However this may be, he alleges that the Confederates have now got hold of her. His description of this great prize, and the clever manner in which she escaped from the Tuscarora, are as follows :- " Truth is often stranger than fiction, and the Confederate navy now boasts a ves-sel in every respect equal to our Warrior; and if she only reaches her destination in safety, the hopes of her friends may be realised, and the character of the American struggle altogether changed. I do not speak now of the ram Arkansas, or the still greater wouder which is expected to issue from the dockyard at Richmond. These will probably be found, when there is time and opportunity for calm investigation, to be merely ingenious adaptations of local resources. after the style of the Merrimac. The vessel of which I speak is of a much more formidable character; she can steam from 16 to 18 knots an hour ; is perfectly sea-worthy, for all practical purposes invulnerable, and will prove to any vessel she may encounter as formidable an antagonist us our own Warrior, the boast of the British navy. This is the 'No. 200,' as to whose whereabouts Federal cruisers have with reason betrayed such anxiety. It has been known for some time that a large and powerful iron essel was being constructed at the dockyard of Messrs Laird, of Birkenhead; but monsters of the deep are so much the order of the day at that establishment that no one troubled their head much about this new production, or cared to remark the extra thickness of the plates which were being used. At the very last moment the Federal authorities seem to bave had their suspicions aroused, for the Tuscarora was despatched to keep watch in the neighbourhood of the dock where she lay, and the southern coast of Ireland was also strictly guarded. ' No 290,' meanwhile apprised of all that was going on, dropped down the river quietly one day, and steamed out into the bay, nominally for her trial trip, with a party of ladies and musicians on board. Instead, however, of returning to moorings at Birkenhead, where she would have been kept in durance vile by the Fuscorora, she quietly landed her passengers at Holyhead, and proceeded on her voyage, avoiding the harbours of Cork, Waterford, &c, in the neighborhood of which she might have heard of something not at all to her advantage. ' No. 290' steamed round by Londonderry and Donegal, and was joined off the west coast of Ireland by the steamer which had previously started, having on board the armament intended for the gigantic ironsides. Had she even met the Tugetrora, whilst still unarmed, it was the intention of her captain to try the fortune of war by running stem on at full speed into her antagonist. It needs no extraordinary powers of discernment to discover what excitement must be caused at the other side of the Atlantic by the arrival of the 'No. 290.' She will be of necessity a Triton among the minnows, the vessels of the Federal blockading squadron being, without exception, frigates, corveties, and guaboats of the old maval school. Owing to her presence the cotton question, and the distress in Lancashire may possibly receive a totally unexpected solution. Ever the iron gun-boats, steam rams, and Monitors intended for service in shallower waters, if they cone across the new Confederate war ship, will probably gain an insight, not at all flattering to Yankee selflove, into the comparative merits of English and American unval architecture. The facts which I have just related have been in my possession for some days, but, as I did not wish to spoil sport, I lid not commit them to paper.'

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MODERN LIBERALS .- Were it not for the injustice done to honest men nothing could be more satis, ic. tory than to hand the world over to the care and Government of the Great Liberal Party, which is so wise, and so able, that it is perfectly personaled of its after forgery, were perpetrated by him, till, at last, ing a hope that the time might soon arrive when the own right to be the guide and tutor of all mankind, he broke down, and fied the country; and now the heresies now distracting the religious system should if all houest men could be transported, with their pos-

RETRIBUTION. - The Primate of the Church Establishment in Ireland is dead, after having consumed nearly one million pounds sterling of the money of the people. A successor is to be appointed ; and the Government is going to give the fat berth toan Englishman. The Irish Protestants are savagely angry ; but this is good - it is retribution, and these men are paying the penalty of their treason to Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug 18. - Railways, depending as they do mainly on agricultural traffic, furnish a good indication of the country. The proprietors of the largest and most prosperous of the Irish railways held their half-yearly meeting on Saturday at the Terminus, Kingsbridge. The chairman, Mr. William not believed in. When Walsh was at large, as is Haughton, in his statement, referred to some matters now well known, his friends circulated all sorts of of general interest. There was a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the prosperity of unlikely that the same plan is being pursued by those started the society of the Sisters of Charity, it was the company rests upon a sure basis. But the gross receipts of the past six months did not increase in proportion to the increased expenditure. The passengers traffic had been affected by two very bad harvests. The imports of foreign grain were greater than at any former period, and the people are dependent on those imports to a considerable extent clothed with furze and heather, the valleys between for their daily bread, our supply of native wheat be-ing comparatively exhausted. One or two good harvests, however, will set all to rights again. Mr. Haughton complained of a grievance affecting all the railways in the country - namely, too high a had drowned himself-just such a story as abettors valuation for the purpose of taxation. Irish rail- would concoct.' ways, he said, were more highly valued than English railways, and the same observation applied to all other public companies. Sir Richard Griffith is at risoleigh district, under that indefatigable officer, Mr.

The Morning News says :-

' The reported escape of this man from Ireland is rumours in order to deceive the police, and it is not who sympathise with Hayes. One letter from Tippe- only a very humble little enterprise. They were rary says that he is at present lurking in the neighbor-hood of Kilcommon. The country for many miles in this direction presents nothing but nuinterrupted and a distinct society, but were the helpers and assisas it would seem, interminable ranges of wild hills branching in almost every direction, and not scantily being in intersected with clefts and gorges, which offer, of course, to the fugitive many convenient hiding places. Some persons have been arrested already for aiding him. Another letter alleges that Hayes would concoct.'

The Clonmel Chronicle say :-

' For the last ten days the constabulary of the Borthe head of the valuation office, and in many things Mullarkey, S.I., have been unceasing in their endea-he is permitted to exercise a large discretion; but in vours to make Hayes, the assassin of Mr. Braddell,

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"honorable" member for Lambeth, the brilliant man astounding evidence against himself. We had thought John Sadleir a great scoundrel, but Mr. William Roupell beats him hollow: the English are manifesily our masters in this kind of thing, at least, Sadleir manifested the weakness of remorse, the im-mensity of his offences overpowered him-for he could see how awful was the distance between the rank of a great and honorable man and the degra-

dation of a swindler - and, in his misery and despair, he made away with his own life. But Roupell has no such nice scruples - no such Celtic tenderness of conscience; not at all; he walks boldly into the witness-box, to flaunt his crimes before an admiring audience. No foolish remorse-no prussic acid for him; he lives to revel in the celebrity of his transcendant rascality. Make way there for the Anglo-Saxon ! We may note, in passing, that this fellow is the fourth honorable member of the British House of Commons who, in a few years, has been proved to be a thief and a swindler. When Sir John Dean Paul was pulled up people said, 'Heaven knows how many more such rogues there are in the commercial world of England," Redpath and the others followed fast. Now comes Roupell. May we not again expectantly ask-" how many more ?'-Dublen Irishman.

DISCOVERY OF A SMUGGLER'S CAVE A HUNDRED YEARS OLD -- On the morning of the 28th July, the Aclare Constabulary discovered a neatly constructed cave at Carrowneagh and about sixty stone of barley malt in process which they instantly destroyed, but from the very ingenious manner in which the cave was constructed, they found it impossible almost to effect an entrance until they discovered by dint of search that a part of the roof consisted of large flags, neatly joined over some timber with heath and scraws over all, corresponding with the adjoining surface. At one end, by lifting one of the flags a hole was discovered, through which a man could go into the cave, the side of which consisted of solid granite rocks neatly plastered. The above cave was seven feet high, twelve long, and ten brond, and is considered to have been in use for illicit practices for the last century .- Sligo Chronicle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SISTERS OF CHARITY .- In the days with St. Vincent de Paul, with the aid of Mademoiselle Legras, first simple peasant girls from the provinces ; they wore no dress but their peasant dress ; they hardly formed tants of another association, much in vogue at one time - namely, that of Dames de la Charite. These were for the most part the great ladies of the day, who, at first, in the very beginning of their company, and according to its rules, were equally devoted to the poor. But after a little, though the ladies stillpossessed the means to assist those who were in distress, they often had not the power or the good will to attend on them personally-husbands, engage-ments, dignities were in the way, says the Abbe Maynard, in his history of St. Vincent de Paul. The his favor, by breaking the windows of the Catholic ិច ភាពផ្លូសអាវាគ 18 E H 18 18 18

all find their way back to the one true faith, and of fashion, appears in the witness box to give all this | trusting that the church which had just been opened for work might be transmitted untrammelled and as a free gift to the successors of the present Greenock Catholics for many years. The entire ceremonial was successfully conducted. The Reverend Bishop and his assistants were magnificently attired, and the altar and its adjuncts decorated with flowers and plants.

> Early in the week it was stated that "the reports of the state of the crops are not encouraging. Harvest work has been completely stopped by the deluge of rain which has fallen during the last few days. and the stoppage of harvest work at this time means that damage is being done to the corn. In the eastern and midland districts sanguine hopes are, however, entertained that, if we should for the next fortnight or three weeks be favored with sunshine, a fair average crop of wheat will still be reaped. In some parts of Scotland wheat is reported to be almost an entire failure, while in others it does not appear to have suffered much as yet from the wet weather. In the north of Ireland the growing crops so far look very well. Turnips and all kinds of roots are reported of favorably, but it is to be teared that potatoes will suffer from the rain that has failen." Ün Tuesday, the Star said :- " A rise of two shillings firms the apprehensions we yesterday expressed of a very defactive harvest. Five or six weeks ago Mr. Caird said in the House of Commons no serious damage had up to that time been sustained by the growing crops on well-cultivated land; but that, unless we had a month of fine weather, the yield would be below an average. Since then the weather has been rather worse than better. Wind and rain have beaten down the crops, and there has been little warm sunshine to revive them. The Gardiner's Chronicle and Agricultural Guzetic of Saturday last presents a gloomy picture of the state of things. In a tabular statement. covering the whole country from Inverness to Truro, and from Londoncerry to Cork, we have set before us a precise estimate of 'present appearances of the crops,' authenticated by the names and addresses of informants. From nearly every county of Great Britain and Ireland we have the same dismal report. For the most part, the proba-ble yield is set down as 'under average,'-sometimes a fourth under average ;' and where the bulk is not. inferior the quality is described as more or less injured.

The London Times depicts the latest American adrices in the most gloomy characters. It says :--On all sides the political horizon grows blacker and blacker, nor can any chance of peace be discovered, except in the exhaustion or impotence of a belligerent. If the Federals were not blind with fury they would now see what all Europe has seen from the beginning. But the truth, it seems, has yet to dawn, if not on the people at any rate on the government of the Federal States."

RIOT AT WAREFIELD .- The notorious "Baron de Oamin" has been the occasion of a disturbance at Wakefield. On Monday he was assaulted by Roman Catholics, and rescued from their hands by the police; and on Tuesday a Protestant mob retaliated in

sessions, to an island self-sufficing, and which neither required, nor admitted of communication with the rest of the world, they might then see with great equanimity, and some pleasure, the various antics of the Men of Progress who were making their way towards perfection by cutting one another's throat. The old proverb would be verified in the quarrel of the thieves, and the recluse islanders might then return to the places they had quitted, to find them desolate, no doubt, but entirely cleared of the men of culightenment, who had disappeared by the energy of their own coetrines. Something of this kind be-gins to manifest itself in Turin, where the Great Liberal Party has been long dominant, and where law has been more contumeliously violated than in any other country in the world. The English Whigs and the Emperor of the French have been influential there and their council has been taken by the men wio, from that city go forth to disquiet the earth. But there an end to all human things, and even the compact of theres dissolves itself like a legal partnership when the term is reached. We are now permitted to bear a little more of the private life of the Great Liberal Party and if we are not permitted to know the truth we are, at least, told how lying thrives and how much the Liberal Party, relies upon it for the work it has to do. According to present appearances, Garitabili per quarter on the price of wheat at Mark-lane con- and Victor Emmanuel are not better friends than other marauders who, upon a division of the plander part with unequal shares. Victor Emmanuel has done enough, is satisfied with what he has got, and is anxious to live like a respectable man. He has arrived at that point, that further speculation might prove disastrous ; so he realises his capital, scules down, and courts the acquaintance of bonest men, Garibaldi is not so minded; he has not been so thriving in his adventures, and the little he has acquired would not be compromised if he ventured out once more into the alghway. His colleague disapproves of poor Garibaidi, and the result is, that Garibaili shows shows signs of insanity in his rage : he will not listen to good advice, and speaks evil of his fellow-conspirators. He abuses the Emperor of the French, and indulges in personalities such as are generally believed to be peculiar to Billingsgate. The great and noble Garibaldi shows that he is essentially a four mouthed man, with whom decent prople will be on their guard. When Lord Falmerston turned round upon Mr. Cobden, he was not so rough of speech as Garibaldi when speaking of his ally the Emperor of the French. There is, at least, the semblance of a quarrel between these worthies, but it may be no more than a semblance, because it sometimes.happens, that two shopkeepers quarrel, being, in the meantime, cordial friends and partners. In dealing with the great men of the Great Literal Party we must be no our guard, for they are such be trusted either in their hatred or in their lute London Tablet.

The London Morning Herald, speculates on the effects of drafting, and thinks it will try the temper of the Northern people more than it has ever been tried yet, and shake to its very foundation the tottering edifice of the Union. It says : "New-Yorkers have less reason than other Americans to struggle against the conscription. It is their last hope in the absence now of any nobler or worthier object. It is busbands did not wish their wives to. expose them-selves; or the wives, bred up delicately, were afraid of contagion, dreaded bad air, like the Marguis de sault on the "Baron."

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