the king's troops mounted as a guarditof bonor inonerof the Popish religion, or so reputed, should his virtues, his simplicity of manners, withat his and end was the introduction of order, peace, and morality into society absolutely disorganised, learned to esteem him, and to express this feeling openly in their letters one to another. Indeed, of his character, to no less a person than the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, who was at the same time Lord Chancellor of Ireland. A character so pure and stainless shielded him from much of the persecution ordered by the letter of the law. Nay, furthermore, when his life was testant to a man, as were judges, jurors, and jailers. A Protestant jury could not be found from their own habitations." to convict him in Ireland. Even the first English grand jury, ultra-Protestants and fierce haters of everything Irish and Catholic, spurned pointed against him or attracted upon him such special vengeance at all? Alas, the delirium of that terrible frenzy, at which even the English Protestants themselves subsequently stood the Titus Oates or Shaftesbury Plot. This was by a few ruffians in England. Its imputed object was, of course, the murder of the King, the Prince of Wales, and all the royal family, and, indeed, all the Protestants in England for that matter. So artfully contrived was this infamous invention—so tearfully were the terrors of the English people worked upon-that the nation was lashed into a frenzy fearful to behold, while Blood-blood-blood-more Popish blood, was the cry, while Tower Hill 'ran gouts of gore.? The most horrible part of all this, perhaps, is that the members of the government themselves all the while utterly disbelieved the whole plot, and saw through the perjuries that were lashing the kingdom into madness. They saw at all (as they themselves admitted), but they feared to stir a hand against it, or utter a word lest their own heads might fall next morning as those of participators in the Popish Plot. But when the terrible frenzy was over, and reasoning returning, showed what an ocean of innocent blood had been shed on the evidence of two or three abandoned ruffians, then the tide turned, and the same hands that a few hours before had dragged the Catholics to the block, now seized and dragged to punishment as perjurers the very

wretches on whose testimony that crimson sea

had been made to flow. To this madness Plun-

kett fell a sacrifice. Of course, if there was a

Popish plot in England, the fabricators felt it

would throw doubt on all if they did not allege

it to exist in Ireland also, where the Papists were

ten times more numerous. Accordingly, word

was sent to the Lord Lieutenant, that the plot

had reached Ireland: in other words, that if he

did not want himself to be led to the scaffold, he

time, altho' he had always been unfriendly to the

awful and bloody injustice. He openly dishe-

lieved the whole plot; but he lacked the cour-

age to entirely oppose the fury of the storir .-

He accordingly seems to have tried to compro-

mise between conscience and safety. As Pilate

sought to satisfy the Jews by scourging our Sa-

viour. Ormonde hoped at first to appease the cry

against the doomed Catholics by such a persecu-

tion of them, barely short of death, as at any

other time he would have shrunk from. It was

vain, however, and he had to go with the tide to

its fullest extent. : Accordingly "On the 16th October, 1678, he issued a proclamation in council, commanding all titular Popish bishops, dignitaries, and all others exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction by authority deby the 20th of November. It further ordered that all Popish societies, convents, seminaries, all pretext for evading the clause ordering their banishment, a proclamation was issued on the 18th of November, requiring all owners and masters of ships bound for foreign ports to receive them on heard, and transport them accordingly. On the 20th—the day after which it became a felony for any Catholic bishop, regular clergyman, or any other exercising legitimately his re--another proclamation appeared, offering a reward of £10 for every commissioned officer, £4 for every trooper, and 4s. for every footsoldier that could be discovered to have gone to Mass since he took the required oaths of supremancy and allegiance. The Catholic laity were also disarined, and, to secure the execution of all these measures, two proclamations were issuedone on the 2nd and the other on the 12th of December-whereby all justices of the peace, and all others in authority, were ordered to make more strict seach after arms, and after the bishops and regular clergy, and to send to the government the names of their abettors, relievers, and harbourers. Moreover, more effectually to secure the extrapation of the Catholic religion, orders were given for the suppression of Masshouses and of meetings for Popish service in the cities and suburbs, of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Kinsale, Wexford, Athlone, Rosse, Galway, Drogheda, Youghal, Clonmel, and Kil-kenny. On the 20th of Nov., 1678—the same day on which the reward had been offered for the discovery of any officier or soldier who had gone to Mass since taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance—a proclamation was issued :— That ington, one of the evidence gang. They would have the means which were furnished to the institution | wish him a favourable voyage.

at the gate. His character had bysthis time be- come into the Castle of Dublin, or any other came known and experienced; and with his fort or citadel, without special order from the knowledge and rexperience there sprung up all Lord Lieutenant; that markets and fairs should oversthe kingdom even amongst the government be kept without the walls of Drogheda, Wexauthorities, allove for the man-an homage to ford, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Youghal, and Galway; that no person of the Romish religion profound learning, and dignity of mind and bear- should be suffered to reside in the said towns, or ing The Protestant ecclesiastics who in any other corporation, who had not for the witnessed his labors, and saw that their sole aim greatest part of twelve months past resided therein; that no Papists should come to fairs or markets with swords, pistols, or any other weapon or fire-arms; and all of that religion to forbear meeting by day or night in any unusual the Primate on his trial referred in vindication numbers. Orders were soon after sent to remove all the Popish inhabitants from Galway, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, Clonmel, and Drogheda, except some few trading merchants, artificers, and others, necessary for the said towns and garrisons.' Thus all the Catholics, who were more numerous in these towns than in demanded as a bloody sacrifice to fanaticism, no any other in the kingdom, and formed indeed, Newgate prison, London, where his confinement was hand in Ireland could be found to take it-Pro- fifteen to one of the entire population, were, without regard to age or sex, at once expelled

Now it was that the fiery flames of persecution wrapped our unhappy country. Tongue and pen fail to convey any adequate idea of the with scorn as base and infamous perjuries the very horrors of the time. Under the pretence of evidence on which he was subsequently tried, hunting for priests, robbers and assassins overran convicted, and executed in London. But what the land. They fled in terror all who could escape; the fastness and the morass once more was the home of our hunted fathers; while bloodhounds tracked them like wounded sheep. The priests were transported in shiploads. aghast-that diabolical fabrication, known as Many, alas, fell by the knife, unknown and unseen, by wayside and mountain: while far in the a Popish plot, pretended to have been discovered | hidden glens, the fugitive Catholics stole to worship in that rite which doomed them to exile or death. Stimulated by the price set on the head of a priest, gangs of ruffians prowled about like beagles, scenting up the prey, dragging in the wretched victims, to the jails; wherever resistance or rescue was attempted the knife of Shawn na Soggarth made short work of the matter. Those were the dark days for Ireland-

> "They bribed the flock, they bribed the son, To sell the priest, to rob the sire; Their dogs were trained alike to run Upon the scent of Wolf and Friar."

What of the aged Primate now, amidst all this reign of terror? Did he fly? Did he seek safety in abandoning his flock? No. Aged and weak, borne down by suffering and anguish, still he stood the land, sharing the dark fortunes of his faithful people, and braving nobly to the last the dread fate that befel him. He remained at large more than a year after this persecution rents. He should have taken a larger view of the commenced. Indeed, it is said, and I believe truly, that fierce and bloody as was the persecution, the Lord Lieutenant and all the authorities felt a reluctance to touch him, such was the esteem in which he was held. This, however, was not fated to last. The cry was raised in England that the great head of all the Popish clergy was at large, and Ormonde felt it was vain longer to hesitate. On the 6th of December, 1679, the little house in which the Primate was secreted, in an obscure place near Castletownbellew. was surrounded by the soldiery, and the venerable Primate was seized and borne prisoner to a dungeon in Newgate. In the previous month, November, orders had been sent from England to the Lord Lieutenant to issue a proclamawas to take his cue, pretend to believe in the tion encouraging all persons that could make any plot, and prove his sincerity by giving Catholic further discovery of the Popish Plot to come in ducements to exertion, and without the protection misting in plants to the headsman. The Duke and declare the same by a certain day: other-enjoyed by the slave. He recommended that a Convictims in plenty to the headsman. The Duke and declare the same by a certain day; otherof Ormonde, who was Lord Lieutenant at the wise not to expect his Majesty's pardon.' Any one will at once perceive the drift and effects of Catholics, really seems to have shuddered at the this proclamation. Every thief, burglar, and murderer confined in jail who chose to save himself by perjury, declared himself an informer, in order to avoid being hanged! And now the moral debasement alluded to in the early part of this lecture became mournfully apparent in the throng of degraded Irish who literally choked the Castle doors, competing for the hire of good swearers. They crowded in, offering to swear anything that was required against the Primate Plunkett, who had now lain six dreary months close prisoner in Newgate, without friend, relative, or servant being allowed to see his face .-But amongst the throng were at least a few in whose faces gleamed the fiendish glare of malign. ity that had at last found its vengeance. These were the excommunicated Friars already alluded rived from the see of Rome, as well as all Jesuits to, and who now felt that the hour was come to and other regular priests, to depart the kingdom | make the Primate rue, as they had threatened long ere they dreamed of such a glorious opportunity .-By this time, however, these worthes had already forfeited their own lives to the law as members ef a and schools, should be dissolved forthwith, and notorious gang of thieves and murderers. Murphy, utterly suppressed. To deprive the clergy of the leader, indeed, defended himself by the plea that although he was one of them, he was, in reality but a spy, as he was engaged always in correspondence with the military, and 'setting' his comrades for them; and that, furthermore, he was actively compassing the entrapping, poisoning, or rather murder of the brave O'Hanlon; the Rap, aree chief as he was called, but in reality an honorable chief of a guerilis band-Count Redwond O'Hanlon. I wish that it came legitimately within the scope of my locture to sketch the career of this brave and noble man, ligions functions, to be found in his own country maligned so vilely by his toes. O'Hanlon was a man of honorable parts-a scholar and a gentleman. For a long time he defied the whole English army, and made two counties pay him a regular tribute, enforcing in return amongst the population far more real justice, though not more statute law, than was to be found at the hands of the English authorities. At length, say the chroniclers, the Lord Lieutenant, when all the rewards offered for his head proved of no avail, hired a worthy Auglo-Saxon, to whom he gave such private instructions as procured him an interview with O'Hanlon. While they were conversing in confidence, the Englishman, according to instructions, pulled a pistol from his pocket and shot O'Hanlon through the heart, on the 25th April, 1681. Thus fell, treacherously slain, the brave O'Hanlon, the poor man's friend, the oppressor's terror. He deserves at least this passing notice at my hands, for I find him ordering on strict peril the most complete obedience to Primate Plunkett's orders, and threatening with a fine of two cows any one who should go to or recognise, the apostate priest whom the Primate had suspended and excommunicated.

Murphy presented himself at Dublin Castle, offering not only to swear enough himself, but to bring forward plenty of comrades to support his testimony. The answer, given him, at the Castle, was, that his malice against the Primate for excommunicating him was too well known. The charge however was investigated before the Privy Council in Dublin, and proved to be utterly absurd, and a reward of £500 was offered to any one who would apprehend Hether-

the Primate convicted; and nothing, else, would satisfy them. Orders the most imperative were sen to Ireland to have him forthwith put upon his trial, and to take care and not permit a Roman Catholic to get upon either grand jury or petty jury. All this was done. The Primate was brought to trial at Drogheds, put to the bar, and arraigned; but when the witnesses were called not one uppeared! The fact is, that the perjuries were so notorious there in the scene where they were laid, and the characters of the ruffians who swore them so well known to the Protestant gentlemen on both juries, that not one of the informers ventured to appear. They fled to England, where their character and that of the unfortunate Primate were utterly unknown. Here they declared that they had been afraid to give evidence in Ireland, so strong a faction had the Archbishop in his favor, even in the Castle. The how for his blood now grew furious. The London Council ordered him to be brought to London, that they might try him themselves, and see whether they could not get in England the verdict no Irish Protestant jury could be got to return. About the end of the month of October, 1680, he was led from his cell, manacled, put ou beard a ship, and sent off to Eugland. He never saw the Irish shore again. He was thrust into rigorous to barbarity. In three months a bill accusing bim of high treason was sent up to the grand jury. The worthy witnesses came forward and awore their best. The Protestant Bishop Burnett relates to us the result :- But, says he, as the foreman, who was a zealous Protestant, told me, they (the witnesses) contradicted each other so evidently that they (the jury) would not find the bill.' One would think that this - the refusal of even an English Protestant grand jury to credit the witnesses against him, any more than did either the Lord Lieutenant or the Protestant grand jury in Ireland -would have saved the innocent Primate from his murderous persecutors. Alas | it was not so. As well might the tiger be expected to give up his prey till the last quiver has left the limbs. On the 3rd of May, 1681, Dr. Plunkett was once more arraigned at the King's Bench bar, London.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The great question for Ireland, the Landlord and

Tenant question, has once more been brought before Parliament by a petition which was adopted by the Corporation of Dublin, and presented to the House by the Lord Mayor. The adoption of the petition by the Corporation was moved by Alderman Dillon in a very able and temperate speech,' which the Times summarises as follows:—He argued that the measure sought would be for the interests of landlords and tenants and of the whole community. Irishmen are not exempt from the motives to exertion that influence the rest of mankind. Lord Lifford, in his letter to the Times, had mentioned the case of an estate on which the tenants had long leases with low rents, and they were idle, reckless, and improvident. The conclusion to be drawn from Lord Lifford's case, then, was that the remedy for the evils of the country was no leases and very high subject, and looked at other countries, where the rule is that the cultivator is proprietor of the soil. and he would find that in every country the condition of the peasantry is good in proportion io the security of their tenure. Why is the Emperor of the French able to inspire so much fear in other Governments! Because there are in France five millions of men, ready to fight for homes from which no landlord can eject them. Mr. Dillon pointed to the contrast presented by the relations of landlord and tenant in England. There the tenant gets the farm ready finished, prepared for the seed, drained, fenced, &c., with all the proper buildings. Here the tenant supplies everything and Lord Derby, when Lord Stanley, in 1845, expressed his conviction that the tenant ought to have security for his outlay, whether in money or labor. Besides, in England the tenant is protected against the least unfairness or wrong by a powerful public opinion. He quoted the description given by Mr. John Stuart Mill of an ference, composed of deputies from all the representative bodies in Ireland, should assemble Dublin, in order to put forth an authentic statement of the demands of the country. He quoted opinions in lavor of tenant security from high authorities, collected in the recently published word of Mr. Justice Shee. He pointed to the fact that no demand for compensation can be made upon the landlord till the tenant is distured in his possession, so that the right sought would be shield for defence, not a sword of aggression. Alderman Dillon coucluded with an eloquent peroration on the virtues of the fruitful and indestructible Celtic race. An amendment was moved by Mr. Byrne, and seconded by Mr. Pilkington, with the object of having the controverted matter of the preamble struck out, the Conservatives agreeing that legislation is necessary to secure unexhausted improvements to the tenant in case of eviction. The amendment was rejected by a majority of 16 to 7, and the petition was adopted nem con .-- Tublet .

SIR FREDERICK HEYGATE'S MOTION .- Sir Frederick Heygate, by way of amendment to Mr. Dillwyn's proposal for mounty into the application of ecclesingtical endowments in Ireland, will move the House of Commons that it is inexpedient to alter existing arrangements in that country during the present shifting and abnormal condition of the population. The import of these words, or of whatever be their equivalents in the exact terms of the notice standing in Sir Frederick Hergate's name, is more than meets the eye at once, but their significance is not to be misunderstood. They are the decent and subdued expression of a sentiment, which, with many, has reached the dignity of a conviction, that the Irish race is in process of disappearance, and that it is well for the empire, but more especially for the Church Establishment, it should so disappear. Sir Frederick Heygate will, no doubt, develop his motion in this sense, but in becoming language. The circumstances of the country, it will be said, which, under favour of the laws and institutions, not less of nature than of the land, force out the native lrish into other settlements, will redress, or even reverse the balance of numbers between Protestant and Catholic; and thus do away with the practical in. justice of the Church Establishment. That the reasoning of Sir Frederick Heygate indeed is accurate and unimpeachable, from his own point, does not admit of a doubt. If none be left, who shall be entitled to complain of the Established Church, or if their numbers be reduced to insignificance, the Established Church will cease to be a grievauce. Let us consider, with all the calmness that befits our situation-for neither flutter, nor excitement, nor strong words will help us in the least-let us quietly consider the situation that the Legislature will make for us by affirming Sir Frederick Heygate's motion, as in some form or another it mevitably will. An institution has existed in Ireland for more than two hundred years, of which for the present we are not concerned to say anything more severe than that it has been maintained by the military strength of another people, with the avowed intent to force a change of religion upon those amongst whom it was planted. For that institution, the objects of its solicitude entertained a sufficient aversion from the first-an aversion which atterwards, ripened into most uncommon hatred; a hatred not more than justified by the circumstance of the time; and re-

nor to the way in which it used them than by saying that they are historical; and that, although failing of their express and colorable purpose; they have interposed an enmity between creeds and classes of Irishmen such as is totally unknown ont-side the limits of their island. This being so, and public opinion in England growing somewhat into-larant of the non-accomplishment of the mission of the Irish Church Establishment, and weary, moreover, of the noise, trouble, confusion, cost, and discredit, in which that failure has involved the English people - but having its vanity embarked in some kind of success for the Church Establishmentmaintains it still, and is willing to leave to it another chance, which it is easy to see will be its last. It says almost in terms, and what it says the Church Establishment affirms in practice-you have failed to convert, and we release you from that obligation; your powers were ample for the purpose, but they would not work, it seems; if you cannot convert, you can, at least, depopulate; you have had ample powers for that end also; and to do you justice, you have used them freely-hold them still; but what you do -see you do it quickly; eithelr you or the Irish must give way; if they remain, you go; if you mean to hold on, you must get rid of them. This, therefore, is our position in the crists. Upon one side stands the institution, and upon the other the people, irreconcilable enemies. If the Irish people survive as a nation, the Establishment is lost; if the Establishment survive, the people, indeed, may not be destructible; but the Church, at any rate, may be trusted to work hard for life. - Evening Post. Judging from its appellation, the last field opera-

tions to be selected by a freebooter would be a poorhouse, and yet a raid was recently made on the establishment at Callar, an entrance having been effected through its back window by means of a ladder, and several suits of clothes were stolen. The individual who patronized the place gave intimation of same by leaving his old garments in the vicinity as a souvenir to the guardians, and this led to the discovery of the robbery. A few mornings after, an inspector of the country generally was wending his way by Kilcash, when he was encountered by a patrol of police, who, with their usual curiosity requested permission to analyse his travelling bag; which looked suspiciously bulky, and upon complying with a bad grace, they found five shirts, made up carefully, and stowed away therein. The traveiler had not his card about him, so a personal introduction between himself and the nearest magis trate was effected, and John Kennedy, as he named himself, from Mullinahone, was retained as a visitor in the county hotel, until the learned chairman of the county will have an opportunity of hearing of this little episode in his life at the next quarter sessions. - Tipperary Free Press.

There has been a decrease in the extent of land under tillage last year, as compared with 1862, to the amount of nearly one hundred thousand acres; there has been an enormous decrease in live stock, and, of course, in its money value, for successive years; and our people are flying from the country in thousands, the number of emigrants last year being within a traction of 118,000. As a natural consequence, the traders and shopkeepers are now feel ing the screw-many of them have, within the past twelve months, given up business, and swelled the bulk of the emigration. Surely no man possessed of reasoning powers can deny that the country, thus bleeding at every pore, requires some potent aid to save it from utter extinction, so far at least, as its present population is concerned. Would Englishmen, would any other people on the face of the earth, remain passive as Irishmen are at this moment, if their country were labouring under such grievances as: now afflict this wretched land? We ask, then, with Alderman Dillon, ' what is to prevent us from having a conference in Dublia, composed of members of al the representative bodies in Ireland, with such Irish members of Parliament as will attend, and, having considered maturely our rights, and our grievances, place before Parliament and before Europe an authentic statement of the demands of the Irish nation' - Sligo Champion

The Coleraire Chronicle says :- The finest weather possible has dispelled the gloomy apprehensions engendered by the long and inclement season which prevailed previously. Spring work, so long retarded is now in full operation, and will, under the energetic labor expended on it, soon be completed.

We have now had an entire week of dry weather, which has been most favourable for farm operation Grass lands, particularly, are much improved by the heat of the last few days. The country in general looks remarkably well. The wheat is most promising and the young brairds of the oat crop present a healthy appearance. Flax sowing progresses under favourable circumstances. — Down Recorder.

A brutal outrage was perpetrated last week at Moate quarter, near Annacarty, by which the lives of a farmer named Thomas Quirke and his wife are endangered. Fourteen ruffians with their faces blackened attacked his house at night, and beat the man and his wife and a servant girl in a most savage manner leaving them severely contused and insen sible. A young lad named Dwyer, a nephew of Quirke's, escaped and gave the alarm at the nearest police station, but on the arrival of the constabulary the cowardly scoundrels had decamped, and no trace of them was perceptible. Dr. Power is since in attendance on the injured parties, who are yet in a dangerous state. Eleven persons were subsequently arrested, five of whom were committed for trial at petty sessions. Land, as usual, was the cause of the outrage, the perpetrators of which, we earnestly trust will be made amenable to justice. - Tipperary Free

Press. MR. EDWIN JAMES.—The good fortune which it was reputed was about to be showered upon Mr. Edwin James, late Q C. and M.P. for Marylebone, has after all, deserted him. The matrimonial alliance which was to have restored him to something like his former social standing, and to have placed him beyond the reach of poverty, has 'gone off,' and the learned gentleman is, I am informed on good authority, all but destitute in New York. A few days since an eminent Q C. at the Common Law Bar here received a letter from Mr. James, in which he stated that he found himself in the decline of life a miserable penviless outcast, without the slightest prospect of retrieving his position or of earning a livelihood by his profession. It seems that Mr. James was elected a member for the New York Bar on representations which were subsequently proved to be false, and that on the facts connected with his case having come to the knowledge of the leaders of the bar, it was determined to 'out him.'. This has been been done, and, as in America the profession of advocate and solicitor are combined in the same person, Mr. James finding Limself unacquainted with the practice of the local courts; is unable to obtain employment. The quondam legal friend to whom he has appealed, and to whom he mekes no secret of his position, has remitted him £20, of course as a 'loan' but in reality as a gift. - Belfust Newsletter.

To-day (Wednesday, April 27,) the supposed Fenians are to be brought up at the police-court, and it is understood a prima facie case is to be made out for remission to the Assizes: Since the arrest of the three priseners on the charge of beeing members of the Fenian Brotherhood, upwards of 130 persons, who

were suspected of a similar crime, have left the town and immediate neghborhood.—Belfast News Letter.

VERE FOSTER THE GOOD—God Bless Him.—This truly excellent gentleman; who has recently recover. ed from another attack of illness, will embark in a few days itime for America, whence he will return to turned with cordial reciprocity by the institution this country, in the course of two or three months. which provoked it. We shall not further advert to Every Irishman who reads these lines will devoutly

by the parent country for the attainment of its end, The Queen's College, Conk. - Notwithstanding the denial of the Ohief Secretary as to the resignation of Sir Robert Kane as president, there is little doubt in the minds of people here that the resignation is a mere matter of time, and that ere long it will be un fait accompli. There are various on dits as to the appointments which that and the resignation of Dr. Bullen will render necessary. The following are a few out of the number, some of which you have already noticed :- One is that Mr. Berwick, the President of the Galway College, will be transferred to Cork, and that Dr. Ryall, the Vice-President of Cork College, goes as President to the Galway College; another, that Dr. Ryall will be appointed to the Presidency of the Cork College; but I don't think either of those very probable. There is also mentioned a medical man, Dr. O'Connor, who is at present one of the professors, and who enjoys the largest private practice in the city.—
To fill up Dr. Bullen's place two names are mentioned—one, that of Poctor Tanner, an eminent local surgeon, and who has left, as I am informed for London. The other name is Doctor O Keeffe, who at present holds the office of librarian at the college. The informations swotn in reference to the burning of the college, and which are given in our local papers, leave that subject in as much uncertainty as ever; but I learn from good authority that it can be distinctly proved that the holes in the floor of the materia medica room, which Walsh in his information swears appeared to be burned by a red poker, were caused by the coal, falling on the floor from the grate, the Board of Works having with the most praiseworthy economy declined to supply a fender, which would have prevented the coals failing on the timber work; and the same authority informs me that the expression, 'the college will be burned, and the Board will have to pay £7,000 to build it up and which is attributed to Williams, the house steward, will be proved not to have been used by him, but by one of the professors when remarking upon the penny wise and pound toolish economy of the Board of Works, and that he merely used it to point out the danger and to illustrate the old adage of losing the sheep for a ha'porth of tar.'

> IRISH HARBOURS - Among the proposed harbours of which the Board of Trade have reported favourably are those of Ardglass, Carlingford Lough, Bray, and Wexford. The present harbour of Wexford is practically closed by a bar, and no harbour exists at Bray. Coal vessels still run aground, and reman imbedded in the sand at the fall of every tide.

> THE FLAX MOVEMENT IN THE KING'S COUNTY .- The beneficial results of the recent meeting held at Clara King's County, to encourage the cultivation of flax, is being plainly manifested. In various parts of this county may be seen tracts of land carefully tilled for the growth of flax this year, and in not a few instances the seed is already sown. The eminent firm of Mr. J. and L. Goodbody are making active preparations for the erection of spinning factories, on a site originally intended for flour mills, at Clashawaun, adjacent to Clara. Another wealthy firm is contemplating the building of scutching mills at Ballinagore county Westmeath.

> BANKRUPTCIES IN IRELAND. - A return has been published of the number of bankruptcies in each year in Ireland since 1852. The return is as follows :- In the year 1853, 60; 1854, 71; 1855, 80; 1856, 68; 1857, 92; 1858, 184; 1859, 111; 1860, 162; 1861 260; 1862, 258; 1863, 211.

> Another somewhat curious return has been issued of the houses and horses in Ireland, the first being of the annual value of £20 and upwards. It appears that there are but 33,763 of them, and that there are 30,149 horses not kept for the purposes of agriculture trade, business or profession.

> THE MURDER NEAR NEW PALLAS. - The Limerick Reporter says :- On Monday evening the people in the neighborhood of New Pallas, near the bounds which divide the county of Limerick and Tipperary, were shocked by the intelligence that a murder had taken place at Drominboy, about a quarter of a mile from the village. Robert Bradshaw, a bailiff, was on Monday murdered in a yard adjoining an outhouse belonging to a farmer named Patrick Dwver in the above locality. In the present dreadful instance, Robert Bradshaw, the unfortunate victim. was special bailiff in a decree which had been obtained at last sessions against Edward Dwver and Laurence Dwyer, at the suit of one John Burke, retailer of flour, meal, &c., at Kilduff, for goods furnished to the former. Laurence Dwyer was, it apears, security for the payment of that amount due by his brother to Burke; and thus it was that his name came to be in the decree. Edward Burke, accompanied by Bradshaw and several others, entered Laurence Dwyer's lands, and the latter proposed to show them where his brother's cow was, as he said he would not 'pay any man's debt, or pay for the meat of any man. Laurence Dwyer then broke the lock of an outhouse belonging to Paddy Dwyer, Edward's father. Immediately after the lock was broken a shot was fired from the keybole, and Bradshaw received the charge in the arm. The unfortunate man died in about half an hour after receiving the wound from excessive hemorrhage. Patrick Dwyer, junior, and Sexton are now in custody.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF SIR THOMAS J. FITZGERALD, Baroner. - A painful rumor reached this town today, to the effect that the body of Sir Thomas J. Fitzgerald had been found lifeless in the river at an early hour this morning, close to the residence of the unfortunate gentleman, Golden Hills. There are various conflicting accounts as to his deathall, we regret to state, point to one most painful direction. However, we have not before us at present sufficient details either to deny or confirm those reports: Of this much we are assured, that Sir Thomas, who was in greatly embarrassed circumstances, and had been staying in Dublin, arrived home at half past eleven o'clock. He kissed his wife and children and retired 'to rest.' How long he remained we cannot say, but it is believed he got up some time after two this morning, and before three went about the place. At half-past five he was found in a deep part of the river, and his chest, it is said, had still warmth in it, while foam was issuing from the mouth. We have just received a few lines from our Cashel correspondent. They go towards corroborating the appalling statement, that the death of Sir Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald was not accidental, but the result of an act committed, we are inclined to think, while reason was temporarily unseated :- It is too true. He came home late last night, and it appears wrote from Dublin to say he would be found in a certain place in the Suir; his body was found before the letter arrived. There were, I am told, bailiffs, in possession, and he was greatly in debt. The police reported the matter to the coroner, Dr. Morrissey, who was to proceed this evening to Golden Hills to hold the inquest. Until the evidence is made public, the precise details can-not transpire. The intelligence so far has shocked the entire community. Sir Thomas Judkin Fits-gerald, Bart., was born in 1820; succeeded his father, who was lost on board the Nimrod steamer, on the passage from Liverpool to Oork, in 1860. He was married in 1845, to Emma Mannsell, youngest daughter of the late Henry White, Esq., of Hills, and New Ross, county Tipperary - Clonnel Chronicle.

SUICIDE OF SIR THOMAS J. FIEGERALD. — At the inquest in this case, the jury, after a deliberation of bout balf an hour, returned the following verdict: That the said Sir Thomas J.: Fitzgerald, did wilfully drown himself in the River Suir, on the morning of the 27th of April, 1864, while labouring under temporary insanity.

A correspondent of 'Sanders' says that Dr. Lyons and Mr. Beamish are about retiring from the repre-sentation of Cork, and that Morgan John O'Connell is already in the field. - Rep.