

that it was not until everybody had gone away, the railway officials thought of searching for the cause of the calamity; and then, says our contemporary, "they were horrified to discover that three large stones had been placed on the rails!" A discovery which they only thought of making some time or two hours, we suppose, after the affair had happened. Very suspicious, indeed. Some stress, too, is laid on the assertion, that the train was only going fifteen miles an hour; but we may add, that competent persons utterly discredit this statement.

What is here set forth we earnestly commend to the attention of the public. A great deal of bad and wicked feeling has been dragged into the discussion of this affair by parties usurping the functions of journalists, who have neither education nor knowledge, neither temper nor capacity, to fit them for the task they assume; and, therefore, to allay the mischief which such persons may do by their ignorance, wickedness, or folly, we hope all our enlightened brethren of the press will join us in calmly seeking the truth. There is much mystery about this unhappy affair; and we must search out the truth in a rational and impartial spirit. If it be found that the affair was indeed an accident, it will take a load off many a breast and wipe off much bad feeling. But if it be found to be the criminal act of some evil-disposed persons, then we confidently assert for the Catholics of Ulster as a body, that (however grieved and pained they should be to find any members of their religion concerned in it) none desire more than they to have the offenders discovered, and punished with the utmost rigor of the law.—*Ulsterman*.

### PROTESTANT WEALTH AND CATHOLIC POVERTY.

The insulting contrast so frequently drawn between Irish poverty and English wealth by those who, ignoring those terrible pages of history which, chronicle centuries of English plunder and persecution, and wrong, attribute Ireland's poverty to her "Popery," and England's glory and success to her Protestantism, is thus admirably answered by Dr. O'Brien in one of his celebrated lectures in Cork:—

"Such reasoning would canonize Pharaoh, and consign the Israelites to perdition—for he was rich, and they were poor. The gods of Assyria and Babylon should then take place of the God of Judea—for His children were slaves to theirs. And for three hundred years and more, Jesus Christ should be denied on that principle, for his followers flew from city to city, pursued, scourged and sacrificed; while the worshippers of Venus and Jupiter sat down in their marble halls, or luxuriated amid the perfumes of their baths of alabaster, intoxicated with the pride and name which robbed and ruled the universe. Great wealth and material sway, as far as history testifies, have been the harbingers of awful calamities and curses for nations as well as individuals. Religious truth has never ministered to the impulses which pursue great material development. It never exhorted men to seek wealth, power, or extensive possessions. On the contrary, it placed human felicity in objects which made a mockery of human philosophy, and which were therefore a scandal to the Jew and folly to the Gentile. The poor in spirit, not the aspiring; the meek, not the forward; the person who suffered persecution, not those who could repel it; the clean of heart, not those whom wealth sensualizes; the hungering and thirsting after justice, not the ambitious pursuers of gain—were to be the happy of the new covenant. To use this world as though we used it not, and to look for the lasting tabernacles where mercy rewards faith and long suffering; where the injunctions and promises of Him who preached the depth of the wisdom and knowledge of God.

"It is a sad spectacle to behold men in their sober senses, believing themselves to be Christians, and appealing to wealth as an indication of the truth of God—and some of them read the Bible. The end of Christian truth is the salvation of men's souls; wealth is frequently their ruin, or at least their most imminent danger. How the worldly wise will smile at this conclusion! To be sure, the Jews did so too, and so did the Gentiles; for the wisdom of flesh is death, even when it is in the nineteenth century. Must we deduce from all this that true Christianity requires national poverty, and is opposed to what is commonly called national progress? By no means, Christianity has its own national progress—the progress led and directed by God—stimulated by sanctity, not by avarice—rewarded by grace, not by glutony—crowned by glory, not by guilt. Such a progress may be slow, but will be secure—it will be weak, but happy—it will be moderate, but permanent.—Injustice, irreligion, and unscrupulousness—that is, robbery, neglect, and want of principle—can seize time and opportunity which are lost to the cowards of conscience—but the reign of the former is brief, and their end is destruction. Nations and individuals are assimilated. I would then depend upon God's way. A country may become rapidly wealthy and powerful; eat well, wear fine cloth, and spread its dominion; and yet the sum of its felicity may not at all equal that of another nation of moderate means and less expansion: It may be wanting in the happiness of the mind—the consolation of great virtue—the communion of God with his creature—the source and true enjoyment which spring a source within the veil, and which impart a foretaste of its bliss. This is the wisdom revealed to the 'little ones,' which gold cannot purchase, but which transcends all the pleasures of sense, and is appreciable as any chattel, stock, or merchandize—and is worth them all. A nation without it may be happy in semblance; but it will be defective in a multiplicity of essential goods. National resources without it are mere phantoms, mocking and harassing, and compelling men to boast that they may hide the misery which consumes them.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**THE PRIMATE—ARMAGH CATHEDRAL.**—Soon after the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, his Grace the Primate will proceed to Rome to assist at the deliberations on the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. It is expected that, among other favors, his Grace will obtain the blessing of the Holy Father on his efforts to complete the metropolitan cathedral now in progress of erection at Armagh. The friends and subscribers of this undertaking will be glad to learn that, since the resumption of the works on Easter Monday last, such rapid progress has been made to encourage the hopes that, notwithstanding the magnitude of the building—it being, as the Primate observed in his last Lenten Pastoral, the largest church ever erected in Ireland, with the exception of the old Cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin—its completion will be accomplished in the course of three or four years.—*Tablet*.

**THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.**—A meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of SS. Michael and John, Dublin, was held in the Presbytery of the Church, Lower Exchange-street, on Sunday, at one o'clock. The clergy, and nearly all the leading parishioners, were present. The Rev. Nicholas Roche, P.P., was in the chair, and H. J. Battersby, Esq., acted as secretary. The esteemed pastor explained briefly, but earnestly, the objects of the meeting. The secretary drew up and submitted a series of practical resolutions, which, being moved, and seconded, were unanimously adopted. They were expressive of the delight of the parishioners on having this occasion to exhibit their feeling in favor of the Catholic University of Ireland, and of their resolve to take an active part in the simultaneous collection on Sunday next, as appointed by their bishops. They also resolved on making the most effective arrangements at the three churches of their parish, and of calling on all the parishioners to contribute so far as their means can allow. The collectors were named, and the meeting was adjourned to Thursday evening next, at eight o'clock. There was but one feeling, and that was in unison with the voice of the great Pontiff Pious IX., and the bishops and clergy of Ireland.

Amongst the passengers on board the Dublin and Liverpool steamer, which left Kingstown on the 21st inst., were the Rev. Mr. Cassin, lately curate of St. Paul's Arran Quay, and five nuns of the Presentation Convent, Middleton, county Cork. Their names are Miss Cronin, Skibbereen; Miss Louisa Daly, Cork; Miss Cumberland, Kilkenny; Miss Keane, Middleton; and Miss Duggan, Bantry. These ladies had been staying for some days previous to their departure at the Presentation Convent, George's Hill, awaiting arrangements for their passage from Liverpool to California, whether they were proceeding to establish a house of their order, and to diffuse amongst the people of that distant but improving country those blessings of a moral, religious, literary, and industrious education of which their institution has been so productive at home. Deputed by the most Rev. Dr. Allementi, Catholic Archbishop of Upper California, the Very Rev. Dr. Gallaher, visited Ireland some time ago, authorized by his Grace to take out with him to his diocese some clergymen, and as many of the religious of the Presentation and Mercy Orders as he could procure.—The Very Rev. Mr. Gallaher is to be joined at Liverpool by eight nuns of the Order of Mercy from Kinsale, who, with their zealous and accomplished superiors, Mrs. Bridgman, have been for some days at Derby, at a house and branch of their Order. This heroic and meritorious little colony left Liverpool on the 23rd inst., for New York, on their way to San Francisco, the place of their destination.—*Cork Examiner*.

**SPREAD OF MONASTIC ORDERS.**—After an absence of 200 years the "Black Friars of St. Dominic" have revisited the scene of their former labors. Such is the triumphant boast of a writer in the *Traveller Chronicle*, who, reminds the public that the "fell spirit of persecution that animated the Reformers under Henry VIII. and his daughter Elizabeth has not utterly extinguished the illustrious order of Friar Preachers, in their eagerness to despoil them of their property."

**NEW LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.—DUBLIN, MONDAY.**—A meeting was held in the Theatre of the Mechanic's Institution, when Mr. John O'Connell moved a series of Resolutions for the formation of an Association, to be called 'The Liberal Association,' for the purpose of attending to the parliamentary, municipal, and poor-law franchises. Alderman Reynolds seconded the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

**THE CONFERENCE.**—There has just been an important Conference of the friends of Tenant Right from all parts of Ireland—eminently a Conference, characterized by a total absence of declamation or display—to consider the conduct of those who had been entrusted with the Land Bills during the past session, and to decide upon the future policy of the League.—We may reasonably congratulate the Irish tenantry upon the result. 1. The Conference emphatically censures Sergeant Shee for having omitted to introduce a Tenant Right Bill, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Conference of '52 and '53. 2. They declare a bill of this nature still indispensable, notwithstanding the changed condition of the country in the interval. 3. Such a bill is to be forthwith prepared, and submitted to a Conference in January next; and then entrusted to some competent members of the Independent Party. 4. In the meantime, public opinion is to be elicited by a series of county and district meetings—the first county meeting to take place in Kilkenny. This is a tolerably complete programme; and, we believe the Conference may safely calculate upon the spontaneous co-operation of the people so indispensable to its success.—*Nation*.

**J. SADLER, ESQ., M.P.**—A rumor has just reached us that the member for this borough is about to accept office a second time under the Earl of Aberdeen, and that, consequently, a vacancy will occur in the representation of Sligo. Should this be the case, the Conservatives will have a good chance of returning their candidate, as they have a clear working majority.—*Sligo Journal*.

**A MILITARY "REVOLUTION?"**—A local paper (the *Chronicle*) says,—"Limerick has at length been totally ungarisoned. For the first time since the siege, the city of the violated treaty is left in the keeping of a handful of raw recruits. The 57th depot has gone off to Birr, and the 40th depot has been removed up to the new barracks to replace the 'die hards.' The Castle Barracks, in which the 40th was stationed, has, since their removal, been closed, and there are at present a sergeant, a corporal, and two or three privates keeping possession of it."

The *Waterford Mail* says it is informed that the county Tipperary Militia will be enrolled on the 17th of October, and that the order to that effect has come down. The same journal adds that if, on the enrolment, 400 men appear, the regiment will be embodied and go into barracks.

The *Cork Constitution* states that it is understood that a communication to Rear-Admiral Sir W. F. Carrill, Commanding-in-Chief at Queenstown, has been made by the Admiralty, stating that sixteen ships of the Baltic fleet, being a portion of the allied squadron, will rendezvous at Queenstown.

**SUDDEN DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.**—The Kilkenny papers announce the death from a sudden stroke of apoplexy of the Marquis of Ormonde at Loftus Hall, on the promontory of Hook, county of Wexford.

The Lord-Chancellor, on the recommendation of Viscount Lismore, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, has appointed Charles Bianconi, Esq., of Longfield-house, to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Tipperary. The *Tipperary Vindicator* remarks;—"We rejoice at the appointment of so excellent a man as Mr. Bianconi, who will reflect credit on the magisterial bench by an upright and inflexible discharge of the duties of the important office."

**ORANGISM IN ULSTER.**—Far from being discouraged by the result of their proceedings at Trillick and Newtownhamilton, the Ulster Orangemen are meditating another demonstration which will cast all their recent achievements into the shade. It is announced that the grand officers of the four counties of Down, Antrim, Armagh, and Tyrone, will meet in Belfast on Wednesday next, (Oct. 4th) to address Lord Enniskillen on the recent delinquency of himself and so many of his Protestant brethren from one of the most wicked and diabolical conspiracies ever contrived, and to tender heartfelt thanks to God for the signal frustration of the design of their enemies." How a display of this kind is likely to terminate during the present excitement of both parties in Belfast, it is not very difficult to conceive; and if we may judge by their conduct in the Newtownhamilton affair, the Government are not very anxious to prevent a collision.—*Nation*.

Lord Enniskillen and Sir Robert Bateson have had the audacity to affirm that the recent expedition to Derry had no party significance at all! The *Banner of Ulster* may be accepted as a tolerably good authority upon this question, at all events—and here is its deposition:—"Our information is derived from the very best authority, and we can accordingly state positively, that, though Orange banners were not displayed on the railway carriages, vast numbers of the processionists wore the Orange sashes—others, unable to procure these decorations, had Orange emblems of a cheaper kind in their breasts; and, when the latter failed, Orange handkerchiefs were substituted, while the leading actors were generally officers of the Orange brotherhood, and publicly recognised as its violent partisans. We state these facts, because they are undeniably true, and also because we deem it due to public tranquility, and to Bible, as contrasted with political Protestantism, to discourage all exhibitions which are manifestly calculated to damage the interests of vital religion."

A proclamation was issued on Thursday, Sept. 27, offering a reward of £200 for the apprehension of the parties who maliciously placed several large stones on the line of railway between Enniskillen and Londonderry, near Trillick station.

On Thursday evening, (September 28) Griffin, the engine-driver on the second engine, breathed his last in the County Infirmary, where he had been removed after the accident. The coroner, Minchin Lloyd, Esq., held an inquest on the body the following day, but after the examination of a few witnesses, it was adjourned until a future occasion. Griffin, who is the second victim that has fallen, was a Catholic.

**MR. DISRAELI AND THE IRISH PROTESTANTS.**—The invitation to accept the "leadership" tendered by the Protestants of the county of Down, is thus replied to by the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer:—"Hughenden Manor, September 10.—Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging letter of the 4th instant, enclosing me a resolution of the Down Protestant Association, approving some observations recently made by me in the House of Commons.—The power of a public man in this country to effect anything great depends upon the degree of public opinion which sustains him; and, therefore, I highly appreciate this expression of sympathy from so important a body as that which you represent.—I have the honor to remain, sir, yours very faithfully, B. DISRAELI. William Johnson, Esq." The foregoing, it will be seen, is a mere "stereotype" of the right hon. gentleman's answer to a similar invitation from another quarter.

**TITUS OATES IN FRESHFORD.**—That detestable system of espionage too frequently encouraged by our provincial authorities has had rather a remarkable development in the county Kilkenny. Two or three weeks ago, the quiet inhabitants of Freshford were startled by the unusual apparition of a Rockite notice which was posted very extensively through their town.—Forthwith ensued a miniature Reign of Terror—persons who had never dreamed of entering into a conspiracy, were dogged at every step—houses and cabins were ransacked for circumstantial evidence—and finally, the police issued a reward for the discovery of the offenders. Immediately on the reward being announced, a fellow named Larkin came forward, and pointed out three unhappy individuals whom he alleged having seen posting the notices. The accused parties were arrested, and brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate, when Larkin deliberately affirmed his original statement upon oath. A long and patient investigation ensued—and what was the result? The three prisoners were acquitted, on the most incontestable evidence, and Larkin himself was actually convicted of having written and posted the Rockite Notice!—Now, it is not very difficult to imagine that if this scoundrel had manoeuvred more adroitly, he would have secured his blood-money for the lives or liberty of three innocent men; and the peasantry of the entire county would have been stigmatised as assassins by the English press.—*Nation*.

**THE CHOLERA.**—The latest accounts from the north announce that cholera continues to decline in the country towns round Belfast. In the neighborhood of Dublin the plague has almost totally disappeared.—There were no new cases at Finglass this week; and those remaining under treatment are progressing rapidly to convalescence.

**DECLINE OF CIVIL BILL ELECTIONS.**—The *Cork Examiner* calls attention to a fact of some agreeable significance in connexion with the present sessions now holding for that county, and which betokens an improved state of things. It is the "diminution of the 'old' curse of the peasant, the Civil Bill Election." The average number hitherto amounted to between 20 and 30, while at the sessions now sitting there are only three or four, and those only in cases of disputed title. This is another phase in the "social revolution."

**LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT.**—The form of laying the foundation-stone of the O'Connell Monument was gone through last Saturday in the Prospect Cemetery, at Glasnevin.—There was nothing that could be called a ceremony performed beyond the mere placing of the stone by Sir John Power, Bart., who had been requested to do so by the committee, as one of the oldest and staunchest friends of the great Emancipator. Owing to the extraordinary secrecy observed in the making of the few arrangements necessary for what did take place, comparatively few persons were present. Several of those present heard by the merest accident, scarcely an hour before, of the intended proceedings. The monument will be erected within a large circle at the south-eastern angle of the cemetery, exclusively set apart for the purpose by the Cemetery Committee. Here it is proposed to build a chapel, a round tower, and an Irish cross, according to Dr. Petrie's design, the drawings of which were at the Great Exhibition last year, and when the group is completed, the remains of O'Connell will be removed to this circle, within which no other interments will be allowed. The tower will be first erected, and the ground for its foundation has been dug out and prepared. It will be 160 feet in height, and as its site is the highest in the cemetery, and overlooks the city, it will, when finished, be visible at a considerable distance. Sir John Power arrived shortly after two o'clock, by which time all the preparations were made. A large hole was made in the foundation-stone, in which was placed a leaden box containing a number of medals, struck at various periods in commemoration of remarkable events in O'Connell's glorious career. There was a bronze medal, struck on the occasion of the memorable Clare election; it bore the inscription, "Daniel O'Connell, elected M.P. for Clare, July 5, 1829. By union Emancipation must be obtained." A record commemorative of his election to the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1841; there was inscribed on it, "Daniel O'Connell, first Catholic Lord Mayor of Dublin since the Reformation." The Irish Manufacture Medal with O'Connell's profile, and the inscription:—"Ireland, at the call of O'Connell, adopts her own and rejects foreign manufactures." There were medals belonging to the order of Liberator, with national emblems and mottoes, and two obituary medals, with the dates of his birth and death. All the medals were procured by T. M. Ray, Esq., who also supplied an autograph letter of the Liberator, dated in December, 1840, giving directions for the calling of an aggregate meeting to protest against Stanley's bill." The letter was enclosed in a handsome silver box, together with one of every gold, silver, and copper coin of the realm. The box and the coins were presented to the committee by our patriotic and munificent fellow-citizen, Mr. Donegan, of Dame-street. The former had the arms and motto of the O'Connell family, and the inscription:—"Daniel O'Connell, born the 6th of August, 1775; died the 15th of May, 1847. Requiescat in Pace," beautifully engraved on the lid. The workmanship displayed upon it and upon the silver trowel used on the occasion reflected the highest credit on Mr. Donegan's establishment. Around the trowel were vine leaves in frosted silver. On the front is engraved a round tower, surmounted by a cross. Underneath is inscribed—"Patrick Byrne, architect." The tower, twenty-two feet in diameter at the base, one hundred and sixty feet high to the top of the cross. On the back is inscribed—"This trowel was used by Sir John Power, Bart., of Roebeck, county Dublin, the 23d of September, 1854, in laying the first stone of the National Monument to the Liberator of Catholic Ireland—O'Connell."

His victory in a glorious strife,  
To feeling, faith, and freedom dear,  
Cost not one patriotic life;  
A wound, an outrage, or a tear.  
Presented by the O'Connell Monument Committee." The leaden box containing the medals, and the silver box with the letters and coins, having been deposited in its place, and all being in readiness for lowering the stone, the trowel was presented to Sir John Power, who went through the forms usual on such occasions.—*Freeman*.

**AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.**—The following information is condensed from a commercial letter, dated Belfast, September 27, and published in the *Derry Standard* of the 27th:—"Though the progress of harvest operations has been nearly all that could be wished, both as to the quantity of grain saved and the favorable condition in which it has been gathered in, no visible effect is yet perceptible in the trade of the country. Somehow we do not feel any advance in mercantile confidence. Consumers seem afraid to purchase large stock, and thus a sort of impolitic caution keeps business down to the lowest point. True it is, the Asiatic plague sweeps on its way, bringing down hundreds of useful lives, and creating distress in the homes of numberless families. The one cause, no doubt, produces much of the inaction which presses so heavily on trade, not only in the north of Ireland, but throughout all the commercial relations of the united kingdom. That destroyer tells, in language not to be mistaken, that the moral as well as the mercantile, the physical as well as the political, requires the hand of reform. "The agricultural produce of this season in Ireland will fully realise £10,000,000 sterling above that of last year." Let a portion of that vast sum be expended in making more comfortable the homesteads of laborers. Farmers and manufacturers, landowners and capitalists, are one and all far more interested in the health of the people around them than many appear to understand. Ireland's flax crop, though occupying a much smaller space of ground than that of last season, is turning out so large in point of yield that the total produce will likely exceed that of the former year. Potatoes are very high in the Belfast markets, and by retail prices range from 8d. to 10d. per stone. Last week a vessel from the north of England brought a cargo of potatoes to our quay, and at the same time another ship was being laden with the variety called 'M'Mullens,' for our friends on the other side of the Channel. The local railways work satisfactorily. Shares in Irish railways as a whole sell at higher rates, in proportion to the paid up capital, than those of the Scottish lines."