

purchase arms in the vicinity of the frontier. I am afraid, however, that we shall find few who will volunteer for this irregular warfare, except under the protection of France; and I fear also that we can devise no means for forwarding arms to Poland. The only mode therefore, in which we can at present display effective sympathy is by means of pecuniary contributions, which will enable the Poles to purchase arms, or otherwise support their efforts. Knowing how severe has been the pressure to which all classes of the Irish community have been subjected during the last three years, I should not dare to ask a contribution in favor of Poland, if I were not disposed to place entire reliance upon that generosity of nature by which Irishmen have been always ready to give a tribute to his humble gratitude. For such a tribute as his humble gratitude, beyond the satisfaction which his own conscience affords—but yet methinks his bosom will swell with pride when he shall hereafter hear from the lips of the emancipated Poles these words—"When we were in the last extremity of despair—when we were made the sport of diplomacy by the statesmen of Europe—when we received from mighty and wealthy nations nothing beyond barren expressions of admiration and sympathy, we learnt that there was an Island in the West, the inhabitants of which were among the first of the nations of the earth who stood forth and proclaimed that nothing less than the entire independence of Poland ought to satisfy the conscience of Europe, upon which the successive partitions of our country have weighed like the remorse which follows a crime—and the inhabitants of that island, when they were themselves suffering many calamities, tendered to us such assistance as they could afford. The rich man gave according to his wealth and the poor man gave according to his poverty, but all gave something for the redemption of Poland. Blessed be the men of Ireland! Blessed be that land of Saints! Blessed be that land of heroes!" My countrymen! If you desire to earn the gratitude and blessings of a sensitive and heroic race—if you desire to win eternal renown for yourselves and for your country—if you desire to perform a sacred duty which shall be acceptable to your consciences and to your God, come forward now in support of oppressed Poland, and imitating the custom of our ancestors, let our cry be—"Ireland to the rescue! Ireland to the rescue of Poland!"

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.—His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam left St. Jarlath's on Sunday, on his visitation of that portion of his diocese called 'West Connought' and Connemara, and on the same day arrived at Headford, where I may inform you parenthetically he could not hear of any inroad being made upon his flock; but, on the contrary, I may add, his Grace had the satisfaction of hearing that the 'good news from Ireland' party were, to use sporting phraseology, 'nowhere.' On the following morning, early in the forenoon, the venerable prelate left St. Mary's, crossed the ferry and got into Kilmacanogue parish, commonly known as 'Ere-Connought.' This romantic locality is situated between the towns of Moycullen and Oughterard, and on the south shores of the Corrib. Here his Grace made particular inquiries of the pastor and his curate as to the statements put forward by the 'West Connought' proselytizers of the progress of the Church Mission in this district, for which £50,000 is modestly demanded. But here, also, his Grace was informed that the entire story, as far as Kilmacanogue or Ere-Connought Proper was concerned, was simply a fabrication; and that notwithstanding the utter ignorance of the people, they were never more attentive to their religious duties. The Lord Archbishop having fully satisfied himself as to the veracity of the report, he proceeded on, via Oughterard, to Ballinahinch parish, where he also learned that the parish was free from the effects of the proselytizers. Every where his Grace went the people received him, and exhibited their great joy and affection for him by cheering him lustily. At Clifden his Grace was met by a large concourse of people, and hundreds of children from the male and female schools carrying green boughs, who accompanied him to the house of the parish priest. His Grace, before his return to Tuam, will visit the parishes of Roundstone, Ballinacilly, Fairhill, Clonbur, Cong, Frenchcove, where, it is asserted, with what authority I cannot say, that a certain gentleman has established a 'Protestant' school for his Catholic tenants. His Grace goes thence to the Neale and Ballinrobe.—*Freeman Correspondent.*

DEATH OF THE REV. S. WALSH.—We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Stephen Walsh, at 12 Teresa-place, Waterford. The deceased gentleman was parish priest of Kilmaboy, in the diocese of Kildare, for the last thirty years, and was greatly esteemed and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was for a long time administrator of Rath and Kilmaboy; and at his death, he left a considerable sum of money to be expended in building a chapel in Rath and relieving the distress of the poor of the parish. The Rev. gentleman had reached an advanced period of life.

DEATH OF THE REV. GEORGE BRENNAN.—A just and exemplary life has terminated in a beautiful death. The Rev. George Brennan about five o'clock last evening closed a long and weary illness by passing tranquilly into the sleep of the grave. A twelve-month since and there could not be seen in the city of Cork a more stalwart figure, a nobler port or bearing than that of Father George. While apparently in the very plenitude of vigor he seemed stricken off by a blight, and for a whole year he has been gradually wasting away. His sick bed was a place of unceasing devotion, and his last sigh was breathed in the prayer which he mingled with those of his brethren in the ministry.—*Cork Examiner.*

MISSION OF THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS IN NICKER AND TEMPLEBRADEN.—We deem it a duty to announce that at the joint solicitation of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, and the Rev. James Ryan, the zealous and esteemed parish priest of Nicker and Templebraden, the above named Fathers are to open a Mission in Nicker on Saturday, the 11th instant, at seven o'clock, p.m., to communicate those graces and impart those blessings that in so especial a manner result from their salutary missionary career. The people are anxiously awaiting the advent of the Fathers, and will give them a hearty welcome when they arrive at Pallas station on Saturday, coming as they do to afford one of those Missions so conducive to the best interest of religion, and so productive of happy results, to those who avail themselves of all the spiritual fruits and advantages which they are to confer. They still bear in fond recollection the vast amount of good achieved by them a short time since in Emily, and all the graces and benefits that resulted from it; and if, as we anticipate and we reason to hope, the same good fruits that we crowned their labours there and where and wherever they have been invited, will be the result of their Mission here. The parishioners will indeed have reason to congratulate themselves, and to bless both God and pastor, for the spiritual advantages offered them, and the opportunity of reviving the fervent piety of the olden time, to stir up in their hearts the faith in which they were baptised—the ancient faith of their fathers.—*Limerick Reporter.*

DEATH OF MR. CALCOTT, M.P. FOR CLARE.—The death of Mr. Calcott took place at his residence, per Seymour Street, Dublin, after a painful and protracted illness of several months' duration. Although educated as a member of the Church of England, and returned as such to the House of Commons, he refused to take the oath usually observed by members of the Protestant Church, and was sworn as a Catholic. He was some months ago received into the Catholic Church by the Right Rev. Dr. Grant, Bishop of Southwark. He was aged 44 years.—*Post.*

What a contrast between the conduct of the Catholics of Cork and the Orangemen of Belfast and Lurgan. In a recent dispute between the tectotillers of Cork and a Macroom magistrate, it has been decided by the Irish law officers of the Crown that the temperance society had a perfectly legal right to march with their bands and banners even on Sundays. So thoroughly was this principle established, that the banner had to be restored to the Mathewites, and the persons engaged in the attempt to rescue it discharged without any punishment. And yet, with this decision in favor of the tectotillers of Cork, their central council resolves unanimously that they will not, on the 12th of July, visit any place where their presence could be deemed politically offensive; nor go even on that day of bitter memories to places where there would be scarcely a semblance or a shadow of an offence. And while the Southern Papists are acting thus, the Northern Orangemen muster in thousands against the express laws of the land, to offend without cause their fellow-countrymen of the Catholic persuasion. However, the fewness of the places in the North where this mustering has taken place is so small, that it gives strong hope of ultimate peace, and social and political union.—*Cork Correspondent of the Irishman.*

PROTESTANT CONVERSION OF IRELAND.—'It's a dead schivindie,' was the emphatic pronouncement of an eminent Hebrew capitalist when invited to give his opinion upon the claims of the Jerusalem Diocesan Mission as an agent for Christianizing the Jews. With this brief preface we pass on to consider the work, or rather the reports—for there is an appreciable distinction between the work done by a society and the society's report of their work—of four societies which are the most prominent agents of the bigotry, the rancour, and the zeal of Protestantism. We select the Irish Church Mission Society, the Protestant Association, and the Protestant Alliance. The aims of these societies must be tolerably familiar to our readers. The first sends out missionaries (renegade Papists usually) to convert the Irish Roman Catholics; the second does the same kind office for English Roman Catholics, and the latter supplements their efforts by availing themselves of every occasion to stir up bad blood wherever there is any scope for an appeal to the ignorance, bigotry, and passions of both Protestants and Romanists. Does any one believe in the work of these societies? We hear of them most frequently in connexion with religious feuds. Whether it is at Birkenhead or Drogheda, Tralee or Newry, London or Belfast, wherever there is a downright religious row, where there are broken heads and broken limbs, and churches and chapels gutted and desecrated—it is twenty to one that a Protestant Missionary is at the bottom of it. He has been sent down to a district in which there is a fair proportion of Roman Catholics, who have built their chapel and obtained the services of their regularly appointed clergy.—Here are the happy hunting grounds of the Protestant missionary. Bill-sticking is a powerful instrumentality in the plan of these missions, and ere our friend has been many hours in the new sphere, the walls will be covered with controversial placards, bearing in large type the alluring title—'Rome the Babylon of the Apocalypse; or Rome the Mother of Harlots, or the idolatrous Worship of the Virgin Mary, or the Pope the man of Sin, &c.' When these little probes had produced the proper amount of inflammation and disgust our Protestant missionary will waylay the Roman Catholics on their road to church and if not promptly kicked will proceed to discuss the holiest mysteries of the Christian faith with the ignorance, hippancy and insolence characteristic of his tribe. Encouraged by the forbearance shown to him, he will next take the boldness of arresting his 'deluded brethren' as they are leaving chapel; and lecturing them at its very doors he will scoff at all they have seen and heard within the church they have just left, parody and deride the most solemn incidents of the service, and favour them with his private opinion upon transubstantiation, Confession, the Pope and the Blessed Virgin. There is a limit in the forbearance even of Roman Catholics and it is quite possible that at about this epoch there will be a row. The fellow will be pelted and hooted through the streets, and barring a broken head, this is just what he wants. He will write off a flaming account to his Society. A paragraph, narrating all the circumstances from a Protestant point of view, will appear in the local paper, and will be transferred into the London papers with the imposing title—'Popish Intolerance. The executive of the Society will rise to the occasion, discern that a door is opened in the persecuted district, and resolve that their agent shall be upheld; and, backed by the stimulated Protestant feeling on the spot, the missionary will hire a room at the local institute, and commence a course of controversial lectures, in which the leading tenets of the Catholic faith will be perverted and denounced, the Catholic clergy of the neighborhood being publicly challenged to listen to his ribaldry and his calumnies and refute him if they can. Of course they don't and that fact is made the most of. The result is that the missionary's 'sphere of usefulness' is immensely enlarged, a bad spirit is engendered through out the district, and Protestants and Romanists are at open war, until some fine day they come to blows, blood is shed, the military are called out, the unhappy Papists are cruelly maltreated, and the scandal of prosecution in the police courts, and the infliction of fines and imprisonment, are the crowning triumphs of the society's operation, and furnish the theme of a glowing paragraph in the next report.—*Church Review (Protestant).*

THE JULY ANNIVERSARY IN THE NORTH.—BELFAST, Tuesday 14th ult.—In this town on yesterday some excitement was caused by car loads of Orangemen passing through the streets on their way to Lisburn. Where a monster meeting of from 14,000 to 15,000 Orangemen was held. In Sandy-row and Darrah-street, the Orange districts, large numbers were collected till a late hour last night, but no disturbance took place. An invasion was expected to have been made on the Roman Catholic district, and, therefore, an army of opposition stood prepared to receive any attack which might be made. Between seven and eight o'clock Mr. Lyons, J.P., was passing through the disturbed districts, for the purpose of clearing the streets, when some person threw a large stone at him, which struck him on the back of the head, inflicting a very severe wound, from which blood flowed profusely. No arrest was made.—*Northern Whig.*

BELFAST, Wednesday 15.—Yesterday evening, was generally apprehended, another of the disgraceful scenes for which Belfast is now notorious, took place in the districts noted for disorder, arising out of party feeling. From seven o'clock p.m., the disturbed districts were crowded with people, but the smashing of windows did not commence until about nine o'clock. A great number of houses suffered severely. In Wilson-street a disturbance took place shortly after ten o'clock. The Protestant and Catholic mobs having made a sally at each other, stones were thrown on both sides, but a strong body of police interfered and separated the combatants. Several arrests were made. Messrs. Orme, R.M., and D. Taylor, J.P., were both struck, the former with a stone, and the latter, it is believed, with a bludgeon. The police were also struck. The mob also attacked the house of the Roman Catholic Bishop, and sent volley after volley into his house. During this proceeding, it would seem the mob had taken advantage of the absence of the police as there were no force near at the time. About half-past eleven the streets were almost cleared of the mobs. Had it not been for the exertions of the magistrates and a strong force of constabulary and Local police, it is almost certain a still more serious riot would have occurred, both parties having been well prepared for a battle.—*Northern Whig.*

The houses of the proprietor of the *Northern Whig* and that lately occupied by the French Consul, were also attacked by the mob, and several windows broken.

The parish of Arklow subscribed £43 7s 10d for the Pope on last Sunday. It would have been £50 if the fishermen had been at home.

DOINGS IN THE BALLINASLOE WORKHOUSE.—At a late meeting of the guardians—Hon. R. Le Poer Trench, V.O., in the chair— The Clerk read the following report from the Protestant chaplain's book:—

John Murray having gone to chapel this morning, believing him to be a hypocrite, and that he has for a long time professed himself to be what he in truth is not and has not as yet been, I request that the board will charge his registry from Protestant to Roman Catholic, not wishing to have religious hypocrites associated in the number of my flock. He has done now what I often spoke to him about—to be honest, and state fairly his religious views and feelings.

It was then agreed that Murray should be called up. Murray, who is a tall, powerful man, thought evidently far advanced in years, made his appearance in a few minutes. Chairman—The Protestant chaplain requests that your registry be changed from Protestant to Catholic. Is that your wish? Murray—I am not. Chairman—That will do. Mr. Reynolds—Were you ever a Protestant? Murray—I never was, but I was what they call a Jumper for the last 4 or 5 years. Mr. Duffy—Are you a hypocrite? Murray—I am not. Mr. Reynolds—Did you tell Mr. Walker you wished to be a Catholic? Murray—I told him that last Sunday. Mr. Reynolds—What did he say? Chairman—I object to such questions. Mr. Laurence insisted that the question should be put. Mr. Reynolds—Here is a man, a Catholic by conviction, and when he told Mr. Walker he wished to be a registered, he is called a hypocrite! I say that is religious persecution in this workhouse. Did he call you any other name? Murray—I could not recollect one-half of what he said. Mr. Laurence—How long are you under the spiritual direction of Mr. Walker? Murray—I think for 6 years. Mr. Laurence—And that is the effect of his teaching—to call you a hypocrite? Mr. Reynolds—Where did you become a Jumper, outside or inside? Murray—Outside and inside. Chairman—I object, Mr. Reynolds, to your questions. Mr. Reynolds—You must not interrupt me, sir, I am perfectly in order. Chairman—I will interrupt you. Mr. Reynolds—What caused you to become a Jumper? Murray—My poverty. Chairman—Mr. Reynolds, I cannot allow you to be blustering and bullying the board in this way. Mr. Reynolds—I call you to order, sir; you should not apply this language to a gentleman? Chairman—I withdraw it, I used it in consequence of your persistence in asking such questions. Mr. Duffy—If the commissioners knew this circumstance they would dismiss Mr. Walker. Mr. Reynolds—And he ought to be dismissed. Mr. Laurence—It is most scandalous conduct. Here is a man formerly a Roman Catholic, who becomes a Protestant for six years, and because he wishes to change to his former creed is held up as a hypocrite? I say the man who acted as the Protestant chaplain has done should be held up to public opprobrium.

Mr. Reynolds—Yes, Murray has been branded as a hypocrite. I shall certainly feel it my duty to call the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners to the libellous statement made against this poor man I think Mr. Walker ought to be brought before the board for his conduct, and the commissioners should be requested to dismiss him for such a violation of religious liberty. If Mr. Kirwan had been guilty of the same conduct towards a Protestant he (Mr. R.) would say the same. Murray was then desired to retire, which he did, exclaiming, 'It is time for me now to think of my soul—77 years of age.'

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—The *Northern Whig* says:—"The spring of the present year was one of the most favorable ever recollected for the early labors of the husbandman; and now, in the second portion of the summer season, the weather is everything that could be desired for the growth of all descriptions of crops. At no time since the great potato blight was the appearance of the fields in any degree equal to that which now presents itself. The potato crop of this year was nearly all got into the ground at a comparatively early portion of the season. Since then the growth has been remarkably rapid, and now the greater part of the lands so planted in this province is fully four weeks farther forward than it was at the same period of last year. Not only is the crop most luxuriant, but especially healthy; and, so far as we have been able to find out, no instance of the old malady has yet been discovered.

PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.—The accounts from all parts of the country give most favorable reports of the crops. We have not even heard a whisper of the potato blight up to this date.—*Agricultural Review.* The *Dublin Evening Post* thus refers to our harvest prospects:—"For many a year the prospects of the harvest have not been so favorable as they are at this moment. The accounts from the country are of the most cheering kind, free from anything at all exceptional, and promising abundance of the various crops—wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, &c. All through, the weather has been everything that the husbandman could desire. We had an unusually fine spring—a most favorable sowing time—so far a glorious summer, with abundance of rain, but no excess of moisture. All that is now wanted is a continuance of the present splendid weather, and we may be certain to see one of the earliest and most productive harvests that this country has been blessed with within the recollection of the present generation. This is the first year since the disastrous famine of 1846 that we have not had even rumours about potato blight. The new potatoes are abundant, but not cheap, for nothing in the shape of food is now cheap in this city, except bread."

CARLOW.—The country on every side presents a luxuriant and beautiful appearance. The various crops are all healthy looking, and fast approaching maturity. In most localities the hay crop has been saved, and oats, here, and barley never looked better. Potatoes, large and well flavored, are being sold during the week at 8d. per stone, and up to the present not a single complaint has reached us of the disease.—*Carlow Sentinel.* DENNY.—The crops have greatly improved under the present most auspicious weather, which is the finest we have experienced for upwards of three summers. New potatoes are plentiful, of a good quality, and at moderate prices.—*Derry Standard.* DOWNS.—The oldest inhabitants do not recollect the country presenting a finer or more promising appearance. Should we be favored with a continuance of this very warm weather the harvest will be much earlier than was anticipated some weeks back.—*Downpatrick Recorder.* GALWAY.—Crops of every description are progressing rapidly, and are already in an advanced state. The hues of harvest are already to be seen, cereals and potatoes are being sold at the reasonable price of 8d. per stone.—*Western Star.* KILKENNY.—For the past week we have been blessed with the most lovely weather. The wheat, oats, and barley are all the farmer could desire, and likely to be fit for the sickle in three or four weeks hence. The hay crop is defective in quantity but likely to be superior in quality.—*Kilkenny Moderator.* LONGFORD.—The country teems with produce, which a short period will bring to market. There is every prospect that food will be abundant and cheap.—*Longford Journal.* MAYO.—More glorious and seasonable weather a beneficent Providence could not bestow. The potatoes are the admiration of all—new ones are coming in good and plentiful, and the general crop is considered safe from blight.—*Connaught Watchman.* SLIGO.—The grain crops generally in this part of Ireland progress in a most satisfactory manner, giving promise of a more than average yield. The potato crop will be most abundant, and up to the present we have not heard of any complaints as to blight.—*Sligo Independent.* It is proposed to connect Thules with Clonmel by a single line of railway, 24 English miles in length, with a branch of 5 1/2 miles into the heart of a coal district. This is the project, to complete which a capital of £150,000, it is estimated, will be required.

THE PROSECUTION ORDERED AGAINST MESSRS. BARBOUR.—It is stated that the Crown are quite in earnest in obeying the orders of the House of Commons, which directed the Attorney-General to institute proceedings against John Dougherty and Robert Barbour, Bagra, for alleged bribery and corruption at the Lisburn election of February last, when the former of these gentlemen was returned M.P. for that borough. Accordingly, exertions are being made to procure as much evidence for the purposes of the prosecution as possible, and already, it is said, the informations of witnesses examined with that view are in course of preparation.—*Ulster Observer.*

A DOPPEL OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The discussion in the House of Commons on the subject of the burning of the Queen's College leaves nothing distinctly settled except this one fact, that, at the very time the Government were making an application to the law courts to compel the citizens of Cork to pay a sum of seven thousand pounds for its alleged malicious destruction, they were actually in possession of a deposition, by one of its oldest and ablest professors, stating his conviction that the incendiary was an employee within the walls of the college. Nor was the attempt to extort this money from the pockets of the innocent citizens a mere perfunctory process. On the contrary, it was urged with as much reluctance as could have been displayed in the pursuit of a personal claim. The proceedings of the government were stated, on the authority of one of the best lawyers in Ireland, to have been vitiated by the want of sufficient notice—a characteristic flaw, by the way. Yet the government were not content until they had put the Corporation, and through them the citizens, to the expense of sustaining the opinion of the recorder of Cork before the Court of Queen's Bench. Every artifice was there employed that legal ingenuity could suggest; and it was barely the accident that the law happened to favor the object made on behalf of the Corporation that saved it from being saddle with this sum of seven thousand pounds. During all this time the government had in their possession the deposition of which we have spoken. It is no wonder that they refused to give it to the public. It is not surprising that they studiously held from the light a piece of testimony which would convict them of behavior far below that of the lowest pettifogging attorney. To say that it was unbecoming, is putting language. It approaches much nearer to what is called downright dishonest. Nor was the dishonesty altogether pecuniary. The concealment held to favor the accusation that was made at first, and which was, to our knowledge, disseminated over a great part of Europe, that the incendiarism was the work of the Ultramarines. That accusation would have been at once dispelled had the document to which we allude been produced. Now it is not necessary. The public have enough before them to enable them to judge between the citizens of Cork and the government.—*Cork Examiner.*

FRAGS AT THE CURRACH CAMP.—The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* is responsible for the following:—"An incident occurred a few days ago at the Currach camp, which, though only whispered about as yet in an undertone, is likely to come before long prominently before the public, and to create a considerable amount of interest in military circles. It is to this effect:—A few days since Colonel ——— of the ——— Regiment, a confirmed martinet, it is said, observed one of the men walking across the square with dirty boots, for which offence he awarded the delinquent two days' confinement, and some extra drill duty, this being the first offence and the first punishment of the soldier during a service of fifteen years' duration. On being liberated from confinement the man committed, purposely, some breach of the peace, which led to his being brought before the colonel; and no sooner did he find himself in that officer's presence than, rushing at him, he struck him a heavy, well directed blow in the face, and therewith stretched him stunned and mortified into the fire-place, for which serious crime he now awaits a court-martial, which will disclose all the particulars of the affair. Threatening notices affecting the colonel are, it is said, post-up all over the camp; his favorite dog has been mutilated, and other evidences of his unpopularity have turned up in forms more significant than agreeable to his object.

SWINDLING IN THE KING'S COUNTY.—A clever swindler is now at large in the northern part of this county plying undisturbedly and most successfully a thriving business. He professes to be an engraver of crests, and cleverly manages to receive the signature of a gentleman on a slip of paper upon which he then writes an order for some money to be given to bearer for services done. This slip is then presented, with an engraved crest, to an unwary person, who, knowing the signature to be genuine, unhesitatingly pays the money.

THE DONSERAIL MURDER.—The trial of Francis Bradley for the murder of Adam Grierson will take place at Millard on Tuesday, July 14. The Attorney-General, with the prosecutors of the circuit, will conduct the case on behalf of the Crown; and Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., M.P., is said to be retained on behalf of the prisoner.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER NEAR GOREY.—On Monday morning last at three o'clock, the inhabitants of Craan Brook House, about three miles from Gorey, were alarmed on hearing a noise in the room of the owner, Mr. Newcome. The cook went to her master's room where she found a young man with a pistol in his hand which he snatched twice, but happily it did not go off. They immediately seized him and kept him till they sent to the Constabulary in Gorey, who arrested and sent him on to Wexford, where he will probably be tried at the next assizes. He is rather a respectable young man and well dressed.—*Cor. of Irish Times.*

THE MURDER OF MR. JACKSON.—Mr. Kemmis, the Crown Solicitor, has arrived in this town (Nonsagh), in order to make inquiry into the circumstances connected with the still mysterious and puzzling Mountpleasant tragedy. A detective is also down here for a short time past, with the same object. We understand that a pair of large garden shears, broken, and having some stains of blood upon them, and a portion of clay similar to that in the shrubbery where the murder was committed, have been found, under circumstances which tend to fasten suspicion on a party who had not before been free from suspicion in connection with the brutal occurrence. It is a formidable weapon, and such as might have inflicted the fearful wound.—*Guardian.*

GREAT BRITAIN. THE GALWAY CONTRACT.—HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Earl of Hardwicke asked if the Galway contract had been signed, and if there was any alteration with respect to landing mails or telegrams at St. John's (N.P.). He also asked when the service would be taken with respect to vessels reported as inefficient by the official surveyor, and the probability of the service again being a failure. Lord Stanley of Alderley said that the contract had already been sent to the Company for acceptance. It was the same as the old contract, except that it would have to lie on the table of the House of Commons for a month. The contract would be begun as soon as the Company were ready, and it had been warned that the penalties would be strictly enforced.

KNOWS THIEVES AT LARGE.—Last year there were in the metropolis alone 2,637 known thieves at large. The highway robberies and personal attacks, including, it may be presumed, garotters, numbered last year more than double the previous year. There were 13,208 crimes committed and 5,415 persons apprehended.—*Post.*

THE DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE threatens to give rise to a fierce controversy of the Gray and Dr. Clain class, as Mr. Beke, the African explorer, now claims to have set forth, three or four years since, all that Captains Speke and Grant have discovered.

ACCIDENT AT NEW ROSS.—On Monday evening a party of five persons were proceeding in a small cot from New Ross to Ballyneale, where a dance was going on, and during the voyage the cot, which was believed to have been quite over freighted, sank, and three of those on board were drowned. A boy and a girl who were of the company were saved, owing to the exertions of some boatmen who put off to the scene of the catastrophe.—*Wexford Independent.*

FATAL FIGHT IN TIPPERARY.—Thomas O'Hara, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on the body of Edward Ryan, who died on the 1st inst. from injuries which he received on the head in a riot at the fair of Templemore, on the 28th ult., and returned a verdict of having died of the injuries inflicted by a person unknown, aided and assisted by Daniel Langan, and Thomas Sheppard, both of whom have been arrested and committed for trial. The deceased's brother was also severely beaten on the same occasion.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

DUBLIN, July 6.—The assizes for the county of Cavan commenced on Saturday. The criminal business is very light, the number of cases on the calendar being very few in proportion to the extent and population of the county. Baron Denby, who opened the commission, observed, in his charge to the grand jury, that it was gratifying to know that this state of the calendar was a fair indication of the general state of the county, and did not arise from the circumstance of there being any considerable amount of undetected crime. He had read the report of the Inspector of Constabulary, and it showed that since last assizes the offences against the peace had not been numerous, and that the cases were very few indeed in which parties had not been made amenable. This state of things was highly creditable to the population of the county, more especially when they remembered that considerable pressure owing to a succession of bad harvests, had been felt among the humbler classes. The absence of crime was therefore creditable to their county.

DUBLIN July 15.—Mr. Justice Fitzgerald has just delivered a remarkable charge to the grand jury of the county of Donegal. He began by congratulations on its comparative freedom from crime. The county is 85 miles long by 41 broad, and it constitutes one-fifth of the whole extent of Ulster, with a population of 240,000, and yet the entire number of cases to be tried at these assizes is seven. The constabulary returns show that this number fairly represents the state of crime in the county. This the judge regarded as honourable, considering the privations that many of the people had to endure.—*Times Cor.*

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO A WORKHOUSE.—The magistrates presiding at the Tipperary Petty Sessions, on Thursday, received informations against a pauper named Catherine Ryan, who had attempted on that morning to set fire to the workhouse of the Tipperary Union. The informations of Ellen Neal, a pauper inmate, stated that on going into a lock-up where Catherine Ryan was confined by herself, she found the tick of a bed placed up near a wood partition on fire. The prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes. Ryan was let out of gaol but a few days ago, having been confined for one month for tearing a blanket at the workhouse. She admitted having attempted to set fire to the house.

THE CONVICT DILLANE.—A Limerick correspondent mentions that, immediately after the sentence of ten years' penal servitude on Matthew Dillane, he was removed to the county gaol, from whence with as little delay as possible, he was sent to Spike Island under escort of a troop of dragoons.—*Dublin Evening Post.*