

well as those which in past ages were attributed to magic, are nothing else than epidemic hallucinations, which at intervals seize upon the human race, causing ravages in the intelligence of men just in the same way as pestilences do in their bodies. And as epidemic diseases are caused in the human body by certain universal physical influences of malaria and of miasmata and unseasonable weather and so forth, so in the same way, certain moral influences of opinions, beliefs, and fears predominating at given times in society give rise to, or at least greatly promote and favor those disturbances of the nervous system in society at large, from which these hallucinations immediately spring up. And if we ask what are the sad influences which in these days have so powerful an influence in altering the nerves and turning the heads of so many victims, M. Littré shall answer in his own words: "Our epoch (says he) is an epoch of revolutions. Considerable disturbances have at short intervals troubled society, inspired some with unheard-of terrors, others with unbounded hopes. In this state the nervous system has become more susceptible than it was before." On the other hand, when the very groundwork of society seemed to be quaking, many minds returned to religious ideas with anxiety as towards a refuge, and this return was not unaccompanied with some alloy: the return was made in presence of the opposite ideas which preserve their ascendancy and in presence of scientific ideas which have inspired a great respect even in those who dread their influence. Here we have a concurrence of circumstances which must have favored the contemporary explosion."

and grave testimonies which we have of them from all parts, let us come to the discussion of the opinions which have been brought forward to explain them. Following the well known axiom that we have not to adduce supernatural causes when the natural are sufficient, nor natural agents of a new sort, when those which are already known are sufficient, the first explanations which were brought by the learned on the appearance of the American phenomena were drawn from natural philosophy and from those forces and agents with which science has long been familiar. Electricity, that mysterious worker of so many other marvels, was immediately invoked to give some account of this also. The table turning and that of other bodies was taken for one of the phenomena of electrical rotation, perhaps, similar to the rotation of the discs discovered by Arago; and it was said to be produced by electric currents springing from the hands of the operators, who arranged themselves in a circle and placed them upon the rotating body. And as electricity invades everything, it was not difficult to find in some cases some symptoms of it, whether in the persons of the experimenters or in the rotating bodies. But in proportion as the experiments and the phenomena increased in number, the electrical explanation instead of finding confirmation had to sustain a thousand oppositions; and the facts in short, showed themselves so rebellious against every law of dynamical and statistical electricity, that this hypothesis was obliged to be entirely given up.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday the 24th ult., His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin laid the first foundation stone of the new temple of Divine worship, intended to be erected as the parochial church of the extensive and populous district of Blessington, placed under the spiritual charge of the Rev. James Hamilton, P.P., and comprising the three denominations of Rathmore, Kildrilloe, and Blessington. The new church will be erected on the site of the old building, and its walls, as marked out, will enclose an area sufficiently extensive to surround the humble edifice, which will not be taken down until the new church has been so far finished as to permit Divine worship being offered within it.

ILLNESS OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. DUBCAN.—We regret to learn that the Right Rev. Dr. Dubcan, Bishop of Achonry, is seriously ill at his residence, Ballaghaderreen.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

With deep regret we announce the death of the Very Rev. James O'Riordan of the Capuchin Order. He died at 12 o'clock on Saturday night the 23rd ult., of malignant typhus fever. Simple and edifying in his manners, devout and zealous in the performance of his sacred duties, he won the respect and love of all who knew him. He was twice Superior of the Order to which he belonged; once by Apostolic Brief from Rome. *Requiescat in pace.—Cork Examiner.*

The spirited Catholic inhabitants of Tipperary subscribed £24 on Ascension Thursday, to pay the rent of the Convent for the good Sisters of Mercy. After Mass there was a procession of female children, numbering over two hundred; they were beautifully attired, with white wreaths and veils; it was a delightful scene, and well repaid the people for their generosity.—*Tipperary Advocate.*

THE TENANT RIGHT QUESTION.—Tenant right—as embodied in the bill entrusted to Mr. Moore—will not meet with embittered or prolonged opposition from either of the leading parties in parliament, if the people only manifest a firm determination not to be longer trifled with in a matter so grave, and involving such serious issues to the tenant industry and tenant capital of Ireland. Every phrase and principle that could, even by inference, savour of apparent aggression on the rights of the landlord has been expunged. The principle of the present bill has been sanctioned by the Whigs and by the Tories. It asks no more, than that where the tenant can prove to the satisfaction of a competent tribunal that he has increased the letting value of the holding or farm by his own exclusive capital or labor, he shall be allowed, or given compensation, for that increased amount of value. This principle is so fair that no honest man can cavil at it; and in truth, landlords, generally speaking, do not dissent from the principle so understood. The chief objection we hear raised is, the alleged difficulty of regulating the amount of the increase in value by statutory enactment. But this difficulty is got rid of by the provisions of the bill entrusted to Mr. Moore. The machinery for this purpose is simple, as any one who takes the trouble of reading the bill will perceive. No time should be lost, then, in forwarding petitions from all quarters in favour of the measure. If the tenant farmers are apathetic in speaking their wishes by way of petition, they die up, very materially, the hands of their representatives. Very great sacrifices were made in many parts of Ireland, in order to return tenant right representatives to parliament. Much of the value of these sacrifices will be lost if they now neglect to sustain these men in parliament. If we had a sufficiently strong parliamentary party we might be able to dispense with petitions, but as the tenant right party is numerically weak, it must be strengthened by the support of a pressure from out of doors. On Sunday last a petition was numerously and influentially signed at the doors of the cathedral here. In many of the surrounding parishes also we believe petitions to the same effect were adopted and forwarded to parliament. As the matter is urgent, there should be no delay.—*Tuam Herald.*

A NEW TENANT LEAGUE.—Mr. Sharnam Crawford, aided by the *Dublin Evening Post* and *Northern Whig*, and a few other newspapers of the same, or nearly similar politics, proposes the establishment of a new Tenant Right Association. A few words only need be said about it; because, in the first place, it is projected in a spirit of hostility to the advocates of independent opposition, and, in the next, it is destined to come into the world extremely still-born, indeed. We do not desire to say more of Mr. Sharnam Crawford, for whom, for the sake of old times, we have still a lingering respect, than that we regret to have found him for many years past in the most suspicious possibly company. His motives, we do not doubt, are good, and his intentions honest; but his penchant for Whiggery is far too decided for any one sincerely anxious about tenant right to repose the least confidence in his opinions. He is himself under weighty obligations to the Whigs, and of course, he is too conscientious a man not to be duly grateful. When Sadleir was made a Lord of the Treasury he looked upon that worthy patriot with an approving eye, and he was ready with a benevolent excuse for Mr. Keogh's praiseworthy ambition. He is, therefore, in every respect a fit person to head the contemplated movement of which the *Evening Post* is the accredited organ, and of which the *World* were it now in existence, would doubtless be a strenuous supporter. There is one consolation, at all events, which the rest of the country may enjoy—that this clever conception is altogether an Ulster affair, and quite characteristic of that province in reference to the tenant right agitation. This, we predict, will be more than enough to cause the other provinces to hold aloof from it and those concerned in it. There are certain reminiscences still existing which cannot be overlooked, and Ireland at large will leave the *Evening Post* and the astute northerners to take counsel and work out their own results.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

THE MAYO PETITION.—The Mayo Petition is the first to be filed, and the Committee will have commenced its sittings in a fortnight. Mr. Ouseley Higgins has all the influence and all the aid the Government can give him, sustained by the indefatigable exertions of his "oligarchy of buceekens." The collection to defray Mr. Moore's expenses, which must be considerable, has been commenced in several districts, and we hope we shall be able to report practical and general progress next week. It ought to spread into every parish in Ireland where there are ten men who admire the splendid ability and the unsparring devotion with which Mr. Moore has done his duty—and it ought to testify the sense of the country, not so much by the sums subscribed, as by the numbers who contribute. The Government, the Tories do not allow their candidates to bear the cost of a litigated Election, like this—not ought the people in the case of a man, who has spent and sacrificed so much in their service. There is hardly time at present even to improvise Local Committees. Let each friend of the cause do his best in his own district, and let the result talk. Communications may be addressed to Mr. Plunkett, at the League Rooms 33 Bachelor's Walk.—*Dublin Nation.*

THE CASHEL PETITION.—The petitioners against the return of Sir Timothy O'Brien (Mr. Dwyer O'Brien, an elector), allege bribery, treating, undue influence, and intimidation against the sitting member. The recognisances have been reported to the Speaker as valid, and there will be, it is said, a stiff contest before a committee of the House of Commons for the representation of "the City of the Kings."—*Free Press.*

ACTIONS AGAINST THE MAYOR OF SLIGO.—Two actions have been commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench, against Mr. John McGowan, mayor of Sligo, for his conduct at the late borough election. The venue has been laid in Dublin, and the trials are likely to take place about the middle of June.—*Sligo Chronicle.*

MAYNOOTH AND THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—The Spanish knight-errant made war on a windmill. It is a slight mistake. A windmill, though a humble, is a very useful structure; but it is not a fortress, and its capture would not be a very glorious affair. Mr. Spooner and his brother fanatics make war on the College of Maynooth, believing it to be a strong fortress of "Popery." But they are as great fools as the Knight of La Mancha: it is no fortress at all; it is only a humble windmill "grinding" for the spiritual food of the Irish Catholic millions. If they capture it they will gain little glory by the achievement, and do very little damage to "Popery." But, from another point of view, the College of Maynooth may be looked on as a fortress. It is an outwork of the Established Church in Ireland—a companion bulwark with *Regium Donum*—protecting the citadel of state-paid Protestantism—of the Protestantism which fattens on the property plundered from the Catholic people of Ireland. In that sense it can be considered as a fortress to be taken; but Mr. Spooner is a sad fool not to know that its capture would be disastrous to his beloved Established Church. Wiser than he and the bigots who back him, Lord Palmerston and the ministry know this well; and, therefore, they will defend Maynooth. Poor Spooner! If he only knew how little the Catholics of Ireland care for that paltry grant, which a cunning government has given them, as a bone is flung to a dog, while it plunders them of a million sterling annually to maintain in wealth and luxury the disgusting anomaly of a church without a congregation—if he only knew and could appreciate this, he would pull up in his anti-Maynooth agitation soon enough. Let him go on. Catholic members will oppose his motion, and protest against his fanaticism. The government will sneer him down and whip up its majorities to outvote him. But he will, doubtless, persevere—and succeed. The temper of the English people seems to be coming to that point. Sooner or later, the grant to Maynooth will be repealed; we should be prepared for it, and hold ourselves in a condition to meet the contingency. Sooner still, perhaps, the *Regium Donum*, by which the English government bribes the Irish Presbyterians into political serfdom, will go by the board. So much the better. Let Maynooth grant and *Regium Donum* go. The Catholics, if they choose, can afford to do without that paltry twenty or thirty thousand pounds a year. But the moment it is gone, then, commences the crusade which shall end in the overthrow of that disgrace of Ireland and the empire, the bloated Church Establishment. The laughing child that sets fire to his bed-curtain, shouts and crows at the brightening blaze, and in his ignorance knows not that he is lighting his own funereal-pyre. Spooner and the fanatics are such babies that they cannot perceive that, when setting the torch to Maynooth, they are—not damaging the "Popery," which is fire proof—but firing the Church Establishment, which they are so desirous to protect from its deserved doom. By all means, gentlemen. Abolish the Maynooth grant, if you like; and then, we promise you, we shall speedily put the crowbar to the tottering foundations of that accursed Church Establishment, which is the last remaining monument of our degradation.—*Ulsterman.*

CASTLECOMER UNION.—THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.—The proceedings of the Poor Law Commissioners in reference to the Catholic Chaplaincy of the Castlecomer Union present a remarkable specimen of the intolerant manner in which those autocrats of the Custom House have been long in the habit of dictating to boards of guardians in matters which do not in any way affect the administration of the law or the public interests, but exclusively concern the guardians themselves; and the ratepayers who have appointed them to discharge the duties of the office. It appears that the salary of the Chaplain in question has been heretofore fixed at £60 per annum; but the commissioners having taken into their heads that this sum is immoderately excessive for the maintenance of a Clergyman, insist upon reducing it to £40; and as it is impossible to procure the services of a Priest for the latter sum of salary, they have, in effect, deprived the inmates of all religious attendance. The guardians, Protestant and Catholic as they are, in vain remonstrated with the commissioners. They remained inflexible in their determination; and the result is, that the board have been compelled, in the discharge of their trust for the poor of the union, to place the paupers upon outdoor relief, as being the only means of allowing them to obtain the consolations of religion on the Sabbath day. This is a case which imperatively demands the immediate attention of the Irish representatives in parliament, and one of our local members should forthwith make due inquiries, and call for the correspondence which has passed between the commissioners and the board on the subject. The case is one directly affecting the rights of poor law guardians, the interests of the ratepayers, and the ministrations of religion in this country. If the Poor Law Commissioners have the power of reducing the salary of a workhouse Chaplain to any figure they please, they have practically the privilege of abolishing the office altogether, because they may fix a salary for which no Clergyman can give his services upon the conditions required. We do not think the law is such; and if not, the commissioners have seriously transgressed it in this instance and should be called to a stern account. If otherwise, then the sooner the poor law is amended, at least in this particular, the better for all parties concerned.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

EMIGRATION.—The drain from our county goes on steadily and noiselessly. Each week presents its quota varying in numbers, but continuous in succession. The emigrants mostly form small family groups, or individuals who agree to go in company, and almost wholly consist of persons who go out to join some friendly pioneer, who assists them either partially or wholly in their exodus.—*Wexford Independent.*

The *Sligo Journal* complains that emigration does not slacken; every steamer for Liverpool takes crowds of peasants who intend to proceed to the United States.

The efforts of the proselytizers to revive the bitterness of sectarian animosity have met with a considerable share of success, at least so far as one very populous district of this city is concerned. If they have failed in making converts, or in enlightening the benighted Romanists of the Coombe, they can, at least, boast that they have in the most daring and insulting manner outraged the dearest and most sacred feelings of the people, whom their preachings and bribery failed to convince. They have chosen to combat the faith and convictions of the Catholic people, not by arguments, but by insults and blasphemies. As a leading speaker at one of their late meetings in the Rotundo said, "they should make an aggression upon Popery," and that aggression has been made. It is an apt illustration of the real object and aim of these "missions to Roman Catholics" that their object is not to convince or convert, but to be a standing insult and menace, and as such they are supported with ready rancour by thousands who know well that as religious enterprises they are a delusion and a cheat. We warn those gentlemen they may do ill to try the patience and temper of the people too far. The lamentable proceedings of last week prove that, at least in the district of the Coombe, the people have already borne quite as much as they are either willing or able to endure. No one can deplore more heartily than we do these lamentable occurrences, which have given the deepest pain to all Catholics; but these very circumstances show to what lengths of insult and outrage the proselytizers have gone when they have driven a peaceable and religious people to such a pitch of exasperation. We cannot, of course, expect that any members of Lord Palmerston's Government would be permitted to show the slightest deference or regard for the feelings of a Catholic people; but at least the Executive is responsible, and will be held accountable, for the preservation of the public peace, and it will betray its duty to the nation should it longer allow the insults and blasphemies of the proselytizers to continue unchecked. It is all very well to execute summary vengeance on seditious lullad-mongers; but if the Executive wishes to preserve even the semblance of impartiality it will reserve some of its severity for the real authors of what we may well describe as a public calamity. The Protestant press of this city daily teems with letters and challenges, under the signatures of Protestant Clergymen, offering the most wanton and outrageous insults to the Catholic people, and to what they hold most dear and sacred. How happens it these men never receive the slightest hint or warning as to the scandalous impropriety of their behaviour? How happens it that men of this stamp are the very men chosen for Chaplaincies, and livings, and Bishoprics by our liberal and conciliatory Viceroy? Every one knows that the proselytizing Parsons have never any higher object than their own advancement in worldly prospects, and the common sense of the country will readily come to the conclusion that the Executive can and does exercise a considerable influence over the behaviour of these gentlemen, and if it sincerely wished it could readily put a stop to their outrages and blasphemies. It is hardly possible but that such proceedings as have lately threatened, and still seriously threaten the peace of this city, should have a lasting effect upon the feelings of the Irish people, and we trust they will put the lesson to the right account. There are few things which, to those who do not appreciate the actual circumstances of the country, seem so unaccountable, and to say the truth, so discreditible, as the tame subservience with which the national swindle and robbery of the Established Church is so long endured. The Irish people owe it to their reputation for common sense as well as for religious sincerity to submit no longer to so barefaced an imposture. It is an encouragement to the proselytizers in their career of insult to see how patiently this monster grievance is endured, and they begin to imagine that the people who submit tamely to what the whole world cries out upon as a national robbery may with impunity be offered the most degrading outrages.—There never can be social peace in Ireland while that grievance remains unredressed. As long as it exists the Irish Catholic people bear the brand of social inferiority, and are a degraded caste in the land of their birth. Protestantism is set up by law as the true religion, to whose support the power of the State compels not only its own professors, but even those who utterly repudiate it, to contribute. By this very act, to say nothing of other State denunciations, the Catholic religion is condemned in the eye of the State, and its professors, to a certain extent, outlawed. It matters not whether that from mere motives of policy, or even from better motives, Catholics are sometimes treated with justice, and the State is so far inconsistent with itself. These exceptions are only sufficient to illustrate the general rule, and the attention that is drawn to them shows that they are deviations from an established system of policy. It is our firm and deliberate conviction that, both on religious and social grounds, the Irish Catholic people cannot much longer afford to neglect or postpone the question of the Established Church. Without having any desire to enter on a conflict with the rest of their fellow-subjects, they cannot longer submit to be looked on as an inferior race in the land of their birth, nor can they allow the sincerity of their religious convictions to be placed in doubt by continuing to support, with their hard-earned means, an alien and heretical establishment. Humanly speaking, it is not possible that so unworthy a national act as that of tamely enduring the Protestant Establishment can be longer persisted in without sowing broadcast the seeds of public demoralisation, and inflicting a deep and dangerous wound on the national conscience.—*Tribune.*

FANATICISM.—A case which caused considerable excitement in the town and neighborhood of Killybegs came before the magistrates at the Petty Sessions held in that town last week. The Rev. Robert Hewson, a fanatical Protestant clergyman, charged a man named Donoghue with unlawfully striking his horse, and threatening to pull complainant to the ground. Donoghue had a cross charge against the Rev. gentleman for attempting to knock him down and ride over him. More serious assaults than these are not unusual in the kingdom of Kerry, but the circumstances out of which the affair arose, and the conduct of Mr. Hewson on the trial, are not often paralleled in Ireland. This pious and charitable divine was, we learn from the evidence, riding on his charger along the Tralee road one day in the previous week, when, passing the gate of the Convent of Mercy, he beheld a sight which in an instant raised his fury. There had been a reception at the Convent that day, at which several Dominican monks attended; three or four of these holy men, in the garb of their order, were standing at the gate, waiting for the cars which were to convey them to town in which they were holding a mission. This sight appears to have affected the Rev. Mr. Hewson as a piece of red rag affects the nervous system of a bull. He passed and re-passed them, and at last, not able to contain his rage, he let fly a volley of abuse at the unoffending monks, who made him no reply, but turned away and walked onwards. Donoghue, who was porter at the gate, swears the words used by this meek disciple as he curbed his prancing steed, were, "You hegel you impostors! Why do you wear women's petticoats?" with other expressions less decent. His own version is that he said, "it was unfit in the sight of God and indecent for men to wear women's clothes, and against Scripture." So this apostle of peace raved from his saddle against men who had not so much as spoken to him, and whose conduct and sacred character entitled them, to at least, respectful treatment from all men. As for the "assaults" charged by the mounted hero on the footman, and vice versa, the cases were unimportant, and the magistrates dismissed them; but Mr. Hewson would do well, in his cooler moments, to note and reflect on the fact that but for the interference of a Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Father Counihan, he would, on the day of the trial, have something more to complain of than the imaginary assault of John Donoghue.—*Nation.*

PROGRESS OF "NOTICES TO QUIT" IN COUNTY DERRY.—In many parts of county Derry landlords and their agents seem determined to provoke popular irritation, as well as to defy public opinion, and of course they must have made up their minds to resist the power they voluntarily possess. On a certain property in the neighborhood of Magherafelt, we have heard that matters are carried with a high hand against all tenants who supported Councillor Greer at the late county election; and on the Bellaghy estate, the landlords and their officials are equally active in the discharge of their peculiar functions. In this quarter, too, the necessary of tenant life that is most accessible to attack, and the Liberal voters about Bellaghy have, we understand, been very largely served with "Notices to Quit" the bog crew held by them for the comfort of their families during the winter season.—The Rev. Joseph G. Stuart, Presbyterian minister, has been honored with one of these missives, at the instance of the "Right Hon. John Hyng, Earl Stafford, Lady Louisa French, and Sir Robert Bateson, Baronet," and bearing the official signatures of "A Spotswood," and "Thomas S. Gilmore," respectively. "Agent and receiver of rents for the aforesaid persons." From the character which Mr. Spotswood has usually borne as an agent, we are much surprised to find his name attached to a document of this description, but the age of marvels,—it seems,—has not wholly passed away. The landed gentry have only to proceed as they have begun, and they will force the British parliament to give the people the ballot, or happily some more efficient system of protected voting, before twelve months shall have gone round. These "notices" are the best agitators that can be sent abroad amongst the community, and, in good time, the feudal gentry will find it so to their bitter repentance.—*Standard.*

The estates of Castlehyde and Castlegrace, both bought by John Sadleir, are for sale in the Encumbered Estate Court, by the mortgages. Sadleir gave £10,000 for Castlegrace, which will now produce £44,000; the overplus £25,000, will turn up for the creditors of Sadleir, and the Tipperary bank.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

English and French speculators in corn have already purchased large tracts of growing crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes in Ireland.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

We learn with much satisfaction that a wealthy English company are about to take up the important project of a railway from Killybegs to Valenceia, placed in abeyance by the John Bullism of one individual. The great project of the Transatlantic Telegraph naturally enough now revives the undertaking.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

The army in Ireland, on the 1st of the present month, comprised a total rank and file of 20,700, and a general total of all arms 25,339.

We regret to hear that the failure of Mr. Doherty, at Liverpool, closely connected as he has been with the North of Ireland, is likely to cause serious, if not fatal embarrassments to some firms in Ulster.—*Northern Whig.*

PENAL LAW STILL IN FORCE.—It is not generally known that among the remnants of the infamous code of Penal Laws in Ireland which still remain un repealed, there is one which imposes a penalty of £100 on any Catholic Lord Mayor of Dublin who should dare to attend his place of worship in state, that is with the insignia of his office. Such, however, is the fact. Since the passage of the Corporate Reform Bill, there has been a tacit understanding between the Protestant and Catholic parties in the Dublin Town Council that as the latter could not without incurring the penalty of the law attend public worship in state, the former, as a mark of respect for their Catholic fellow-councillors, would refrain from asserting the ascendancy which unjust legislation conferred on them. This rule has been observed until this year, when the present Lord Mayor, with exceeding bad taste, made the first innovation upon it by going to St. Patrick's Cathedral in all the pomp of official dignity. The ultra-Protestant press in Dublin have crowded mightily over this sign of the return of the "good old times," but we much doubt if they will derive either credit or profit from so uncalculated a slight upon their fellow citizens.

A rather unlooked-for visitor attended the Loughrea races on Saturday, in the person of one of the insane inmates of the Ballinasloe Asylum. It appears that the medical officer, having ridden to the asylum, his horse was given to this individual (who was of the harmless class) to lead about. However, when he got the coast clear he mounted the animal and never cried halt till he reached the race-course of Knockbarrow, into which he bravely forced entrance without paying the customary "shilling exaction," and disported himself for some time there, causing no little surprise by the incongruity of his dress and appearance with the fine horse he bestrode. He did not, however, enjoy his unaccustomed amusement long, for two keepers, who were dispatched on a post-car, immediately upon his flight being ascertained, arrived on the course, took him into custody, and so terminated his sporting career.—*Tuam Herald.*

CATTLE DISTEMPER.—We regret to state that in some parts of this county the lung distemper in cattle prevails to a much greater extent than usual. On a farm near Cashel one gentleman (Dr. Heffernan) lately lost thirteen cows; but we are glad to learn that, owing to precautionary measures since adopted, this fatal disease has disappeared from his stock. The cattle that died were insured.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

FIGHTING ACCIDENT.—On Sunday, the 17 ult., a man named Scannin, residing at Killybegs, near Ballisodare, went to attend divine service, leaving his wife and four children at home. The family were sitting round the kitchen fire, when the mother saw some cattle trespassing on the land, and went to have them removed. She had not proceeded far from the house when she heard a wild cry of despair, and on looking round she beheld her eldest girl, a child of four years of age, running toward her, enveloped in flames. The mother rushed to her relief, but assistance was too late, as the child had been frightfully injured. How heart-rending to the mother to gaze upon such a sight. The abdomen burst asunder, and the bowels rushing out at her feet.—*Sligo Champion.*

A serious accident occurred lately on the blackrock road, from the incautious use of gunpowder by a lad named Dineen, the son of a fisherman residing in the neighborhood. A number of children were collected together on the road, when Dineen playfully threw amongst them a quantity of gunpowder, which he had obtained at the gas works. The powder ignited and exploded before the children could escape, injuring the whole of them—about fourteen in number—some slightly, others most seriously. Dineen, the cause of the accident, was more severely injured than any of the other children, and is now, together with four more, in the South Infirmary in a very precarious state.—*Cork Examiner.*

There is, to say the least, as much truth in the following document, as is to be found in the "Foreign Correspondence" of the Protestant press of the U. States and Great Britain.—

TYRANNY OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND.—Through the kindness of a citizen we are enabled to lay before our readers the following extract of a letter addressed by an Italian in Ireland to his friend here. The people of this free and enlightened city (Naples) have reason to be thankful that they live under the mild laws of their country, administered as they are by our good and gracious sovereign, Ferdinand. It is deplorable that in any country boasting of civilization, there should be such a system of terror, tyranny, and espionage as exists in Ireland. No man is there safe even at his own fireside. The Sabbath is no protection; and if two friends are seen entering a house, the police are sure to be on their track, and the affair is represented to the government of the country—a mere tool of the English government, and an