vernment that they will connect the interests of the landlord and tenant by making the franchise depend on the condition of a certain profitable and secure tenure of house or farm, nor is there, finally, any hope held forth that those detested prisons, the workhouses, shall be abolished, which are the most effectual instruments in driving the people from Ireland, any foreign land, with freedom and the reward of industry, being preferable to such penal incarcerations. Nor is the axe yet laid to the root of that hideous evil-the Protestant Church Establishment-so long acknowledged, deplored, and stigmatised as the

its government. No, nor amidst the inglorious scramble for place that now occupies the few who are temptpresent crisis of the fate of Ireland any who seem to bestow a serious thought on the protection of that too faithful people, by whose heavy and repeated sacrifices those ungrateful men land and Wales 32,161,615 available statute acres. were placed in a position to dare to hope for those trifling honors and emoluments, to which tide the safety of the great mass of the Irish nation as f is continued to be so unscrupulously sacrificed.

And yet the tragic farce that Ireland's destination is to be a feeder of cattle is not yet ended. In vain has the sad conviction been tardily forced on the country, that with the contraction of the area for agriculture, its flocks and herds have been diminished in the same proportion. It never occurred, it seems. to those and waste land" might be reclaimed, and made to philosophical graziers that tame and domestic pay. We may therefore safely take the available animals so dependent on domestic care and keeping must be ciminished or disappear with the respective acres and populations will then stand diminution or disappearance of the hands that tend them, and that the next step in this system of beastrocracy must be the expulsion of the weaker animals, and the restoration of the fierce and stronger lords of the forest. To this primitive state it would now seem that Ireland is fastly drifting, untaught by the desolating effects of the policy that has been pursued during those latter years.

Instead of those magnificent and defiberative essembles that met for the benefit of the common weal, either to assert the restoration of their native legislature, or to inaugurate a parhamentary party to awe the minister by an independent and constitutional opposition, the country has been domned to witness meetings of a far different character. Those meetings, instead of bemg exclusively composed of men breathing the are now, according to the fashion of the times, made up of mixed elements-men and beasts-at which the narrower difference of the national species is lost in a more enlarged and liberal sympathy with the animal kind, and shricks of the unfortunate people who are driven from their lands are drowned in the melodious lowings of the quadrupeds that replace them. Such are the aggregate meetings with which the country is now familiar-cattle shows in the morning, whilst their congenial owners crown the evening yield dominion to the beasts of the field.

ing the means, should fly from a conflict so de- consumption of ten, sugar and other articles, which grading and a doom so disastrous. They are are the media of indirect taxation. All this is matsuch numbers and with such rapidity as remind ! capitulation of Limerick. They know the terrors of war, as well as of the deep, which they
have to encounter; but neither war nor the have to encounter; but neither war nor the deep has for them any terrors compared to the insecure, precarious-nay, fugitive and savagemode of life to which the laws have doomed them, aggravated by the treactery of broken promises and violated covenants, on the part of longer to confide. It is in vain, then, that landlords, now changing their tone, beseech their tenantry to stay-it is in vain that the obsequious scribes of a government which so long treated them with cruelty implore of them not to go. Their resolve, however, to be regretted, appears determined, as long as their just claims are so mercilessly unbeeded. And hence the cool and stern difference with which they leave a land that has lost for them the endearing character of a perent, and with it all the sacred attractions and security of home - Your faithful servant.

† John, Archishop of Tuam.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Convension .- The Rev Father Father Franciscans n: Sclerder, near Liskeard, are untiring in their holy labours in Cornwall, where they have charge of several small scattered missions. Among the rest they seave the mission at Liskeard, where a short time since they opened a new church, which already is found rather small for the numbers that flock to hear them. Among their most recent converts is Mr. Henry Tomlinson, certificated master, and till his conversion, in charge of the National School of St. Mai yu, near Bodmin. On the occasion of Mr Tomlinsons's public renunciation of the errors of the Anglican Church and public reception into the One True Church, Fr Bruno delived an able and tervid discourse on the true rule of faith, to a large mixed congregation at Liskeard, who appeared very much impressed by what they heard and saw.

On the 15th ult., his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Tuam, raised to the dignity of the priesthood the Rev. John Barrett. The ceremony was conducted in a most impressive manner.

The Lords Justices have been pleased to approve of the appointment of Patrick Hugh O'Connor, Esq., to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Roscom-

When it was made known to Lord Clermont that the inhabitants at the Blackrock were afflicted by fever, he gave unlimited power to the Rev J. Marmion, P. P., and his curate, to have the poor people amply supplied with soups, wines, and blankets, and every other necessary calculated to restore health. and making everything clean and comfortable for the sick Newry Examiner

IRISH STATISTICS.

To the Editor of the London Times.

The following additional figures and facts, illustrating the social and economic condition of Ireland, may be useful just now, when public attention is so much engaged on the subject.

1. England is about twice as densely peopled as Ireland, the numbers being 62 individuals to every 100 statute acres of available land in England, against 34 individuals to the same area in Ireland. Yet the population of England are all employed at high wages, and comfortably supported, by England's fully developed agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; while Ireland, with her imperfectly developed agricultural resources, her almost entirely standing scandal of our land and the shame of neglected manufacturing capabilities, and her consequently small commerce, is incapable of employing and supporting so much relative smaller popula-

By Government returns we find that England and ed by the cheating hope are there found in the Wales contain 36,522,615 statute acres. The total extent of land, from the nature of the soil or the elevation of the surface, incapable of cultivation, is estimated at in England 3,256,000, and in Wales 1,105,000 acres. Deducting these, we have in Eng-

Ireland, exclusive of the large rivers, lakes, and

e-waya, contains 20,319,924 s fo!lows in 1863 :—	tämte	acres, divi
10:10 WS IN 1005 .—		Acres.
Under crops,		5,661,179
Grass		9,719,955
Fallow		39,441
Woods and plantation,		318,700
Bog and waste unoccupied,		4,580,589
Taka 1	•	10 210 004

It is estimated that 1,500,000 acres of the "bog land of Ireland at 17,000,000 statute acres. The

thus:-	• •	•
; E	lagiand & Wales.	Ireland.
1	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.
Total area,	36,522,615	20,319,924
Available area,	32,161,615	17,000,000
	Individuals	Individuals.
Population in 1861	20,066,224	5,798,233
Available acres to	· · ·	' '
each individual.	. 1 3.5	3 !
Number of individu		
als to every 10	Ù	

available acres ... omit Scotland from this comparison, on account of the relatively much smaller proportion of available land in that country.

2. The total income of England is more than 11 times greater than that of Ireland. The total income of Scotland is one-eleventh greater than that of Ireland. The income of England is 121, 124 10d; of Scotland, 81. 33; and of Ireland only 31. 18s 6d per head of their respective populations. This will be seen in the following summary or the amount of thoughts and speaking the language of freedom, property and income charged in the year ended the 5th of April, 1861, and the respective populations the same year :-

Population, Income, Income 1861. per bead. 1861. s. d. England & Wales, 20,066,224 253,647,054 12 13 10 Scotland, 3,062,294 24,952,471 8 3 0 5,798,233 22,746,342 3 18 6 Ireland,

£301,345,867 It is evident from these figures that Ireland, for fiscal purposes, is hardly worked, and, like one of her own neglected farms, yields a much smaller crop of taxes than she ought. Taking population with banquets, giving expression to a novel sort for our basis, we find that the income of Ireland, of eleguence which could find no favor beyond with even her present diminished number, ought, in the precincts of the bucolical school-boasting | the ratio of Scotland, to be at least 48,000,000L, and in the ratio of England 73,000,000l., instead of 22,000,000l., as at present. Suppose the latter.—What an important reduction it would effect in the extraordinary triumph-that they have reversed rate of taxetion in the United Kingdom. For iathe sacred ordinances promulgated at the morn-stance, an extension of the basis of taxation from ing of creation, and that man is now obliged to all one tax of 7d in the pound to 6d. Moreover, our indirect taxation would be lessened, as there It is no wonder if men of spirit, and possess- would be a considerable increase in Ireland in the

3. In the 20 years from 1841 to 1861 the populaone of the melancholy figures of our bards, com- tion of England increased 25 per cent.; and of Scotparing them to the flight of birds, after the land 16 per cent., while that of Ireland decreased 29

Population Population in 1841. in 1861. Increase.

England & Wales, 15,914,148 20,066,224 4,152,076 2,620,184 3,062,294 442,110 Decrease. 8,175,124 5,898,233 2,376,801 Ireland. The second fact is a necessary consequence of the pafaithful men, in which they have resolved no first. Ireland is poor occause ber resources are un-

developed, her labor unemployed. There lies the raw material of wealth, which nature has profusedly bestowed upon her. There stand her sons, with strong arms and willing hearts. But those arms are folded, and those hearts are ill at ease. They would labor, but they cannot. This is a problemfor our statesmen to solve. But it must be solved promptly before the evil gots too fer. The laissez faire policy has been aught but successful in Ireland.

As regards the third fact, the drain of emigration continues at an increasing rate. Some say, 'Why lament emigration from Ireland? It is all the better for the emigrants themselves, and for the country that is unable to support them.' The issue thus raised is one of so much moment in its bearing on the whole question that I am injuced to trespass more upon your space than I should have done had that issue not been raised. It is true, under existing circumstances, emigration is good for the emigrants, and in one sense, is a temporary relief to the country. But it would be better for the emigrants and the country if there were, as there ought to be, industrial occupation for them at home. Ireland, always weak, is now suffering from the ordeal of three successive oad harvests; and this diminution of her population, even though there should be no increase of industrial employment, may ere long go too far. The bloodletting, if it continue, may in a little time be too much for the patient. The young and hale and strong are leaving us. The aged and infirm remain. Some of the landed proprietors are already apprehensive on this head. To this effect were the observations of the Marquis of Waterford, whose speech at the agricultural meeting at Portlaw re-cently appeared in your columns. I repeat it, therefore. Irish emigration is to be lamented for the sake of Ireland per se, for the sake of the Empire of which Ireland is an integral part, but still more as one of the results and one of the signs of a state of things in Ireland which not only on Irish, but on Imperial grounds, is deeply to be deploted. Unfortunately, the fact is patent that this fair province of the United Kingdom, with a fertile soil, capacious harbors, a mine of wealth in the fisheries on its coasts, water-power unsurpassed, and abundant labor, is not prospering as her sister island is. Her labor is, to a large extent, unemployed, the resources of her soil are far from being fully developed, her fisheries are unworked, her capabilities for manufactures unavailed of, her great natural advantages are only partially turned to account. Ireland ought to be a large contributor to the common fund of the na-Men were employed in whitewashing their houses tion's wealth, but she is not. She ought to firnish a considerable quota to the general industrial progress; instead of which, if matters go on at the pre-

sent rate, she is likely ere long to become a drag on the course of England's prosperity.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DUBLIN, Nov. 19. - The session of the Statistical

Cork, Nov. 12.

A MAGISTRATE.

last night. There was a numerous and a very inflential assembly. The inaugural address was delivered by Professor Ingram, of Trinity College, one of the vice-presidents of the society. The subject was Irish emigration, which he regarded as a perfectly natural consequence of economic laws, acting under the new conditions of society. The labouring classes did not emigrate in large numbers sooner, not because they wished to remain, but because they were unable to go. The national schools and more intercourse with America had opened their eyes as to the possibility of bettering their condition in other lands, inspired hope and awakened ambition The passage-money to America was reduced, money was sent home from friends there, the prospect of high wages and good living excited the adscripti plebæ: Then the influence of the natural law-sure in its action as that under which water finds its levelbegan to be felt; and the Irish labouring classes began to pour in a continuous stream from a country where wages were low and it was not easy to live to a country where wages were high and no one need want who was able and willing to work. The number of persons born in Ireland and residing in England and Scotland was ascertained in the census of 1861 to be upwards of 800,000. If we add to these their children and the living descendants of all who emigrated since 1841, the aggregate will not be less than 2,300,000, and we shall arrive at the remarkable result that, notwithstanding the emigration that has been in progress in the inverval, the total num-ber of persons of Irish descent in the United Kingdom in 1861 was as great as it had been 20 years before. It is plainly impossible to stop either the emigration to England and Scotland, or the emigraa deck passage to Liverpool or Glasgow from 4s to 5s, the emigration will inevitably go on. With wages in New York at 4s and upwards, and the cost of the passage not more than from five to six guineas, the emigration will inevitably go on. Nothing can show more plainly how natural and spontaneous the movement is than the results of the starting of the Atlantic steamers from Galway. The persons who were zealous for the success of that enterprise regarded it as likely to do something towards onriching Ireland, and so improving the condition of the population at home. But whenever the vent is opened the people begin to s'ream out through it, and the astonished Times complains that the most important branch of trade which the establishment of the packet station has developed is the export of Irishmen.' Dr. Ingram considers that the exodus is quite independent of the volition of either the Government or the landlords. It is the natural result of natural causes. To lament it would have no more effect than to lament the flowing of the tide, and it should be regarded with satisfaction. People forget the famine, and the possible recurrence of such a calamity. It might have happened last year, f the population were as large as in 1847. The Irish agricultural interest suffers and must continue to suffer from foreign competition. The three instruments of production-labour, capital, and landmust therefore be turned to the best possible account. The most will be made of labour, and wages will rise to the British level. There is abundance of capital in the country, but in order to its employment in farming the land in question must be settled. Quoting from a letter in the Times, he said that to farm badly is ruin; to farm well is risk, without some certainty of tenure. 'The prospects of Ireland must in the main depend upon the success of her agricultural industry, and for this the adaptation of the laws affecting land to the new economic conditions of production is absolutely necessary. The next thing necessary to keep the Irish labourers at Law. The English labourers are in a better position than the Irish, for which the latter blame the Govenable him to tide over a season of distress, without breaking up his household and being separated from his wife and children. The amount of relief given The law for the relief of the poor should be the same in both countries. The assimilation would not be so difficult now as the poor are fewer, wages are higher, and the rates are very low. The ablebodied workman will emigrate to avoid the workhouse, so long as he must break up his family and go into it in a season of distress. In any case the emigration will go on with increased rapidity after the American war, for then that nation will bound forward in industrial enterprise, and will want all the labour that can be got; offering this advantage to the ambitious, that there is no aristocracy there to stand in the way of any man's promotion, for even in the British colonies men who left Ireland under the ban of the law have become Ministers of the Crown. At the conclusion of the address, of which I have merely indicated the leading points, Judge Longfield was called to the chair, and the Attorney-General moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Ingram. 'None of those who, like himself, had the pleasure and the profit of acquaintance with Dr. Ingram, and who knew his profound and varied learning, clear and comprehensive intellect, and genial and noble nature, were in the least surprised at the ability displayed by the address, and which, though containing some propositions open to controversy, was admirable in the originality of its views, in the comprehensiveness of its principles, and, above all, in the hopeful and sympathetic spirit with which it regarded the condition of our country.' Mr. Jonathan Pim seconded the motion, and said that the address was the best statement of the case of Ireland he had ever met. - Cor. of Times.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY FOR BELFAST,-The Metropolitan Underground Hailway has been so successful as to induce engineers to undertake similar works in other places. Belfast, it appears, is to have an underground railway. The project has been conceived by Mr. Coddington, with the view of uniting the various railways terminating in Belfast. - Banner of Ulster

One of those has come out this week which test the real nature of those proselytising institutions with which it was Archbishop Whately's misery, in his last years, to allow a name, always before hon-ourable, to be connected. Mr. Curran has obtained a hubeas corpus to rescue three Catholic children from from Miss Whately's 'Birds' Nest.' The case lies in a nutshell. Their father had died a Catholic. The surviving mother was also a Catholic. In a moment of starvation she 'gave up her daughters to the care of Lady 'King, of Charleston, County Roscommon,' by whom these Catholic children were placed in the Protestant 'Birds's Nest.' The mother has now reclaimed them, and, being refused by the managers of the Institution, has obtained possession of them by habeas corpus.

An indemnity fund has been started in aid of the diminished exchequer of Alderman John Reynolds, who (it is said) has been at very heavy expenses in endeavoring to obtain admission for the Sisters of Mercy into Ballinasloe workhouse. Archbishop Cullen has contributed £5 towards the fund. The good Sisters are now constantly in attendance at the workhouse.

A woman named Ruane, reading near Dunmore, Galway, who gave birth to three children, received from her Mujesty 31, through the Rev. P. Duffy.

By our latest Irish advices, we are glad to see that performed once a week, all energy is apparently the O'Connell National Monument Committee have confined to the preacher. The lairy, generally determined on handing the work over to Mr. Foley, speaking, give no sign of taking part either in purse the eminent Irish artist, resident in London, thereby or in person in religious work. The cathedrals making sure of having, at least, a real, artistic work. The site, however, will probably be Sackville street. which should be an example to the rest." and Social Inquiry Society for Ireland was opened

made an abatement of 15 per cent, to his tenantry in Olare. The projected Armagh and Cookstown railway is intended to pass through the parishes of Grange,

Clonfeacle, and Killyman, and then form a junction with the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction. The proposed line may be regarded as a continuation of the Newry and Armagh line on the one side, which will have its legitimate termination at Greenore on the other.

FORCING EMIGRATION .- It is with extreme regret we learn that the managers of a certain property Churh. There is no longer a possibility of refusing have decided on evicting several of the tenants on a townland situate between the town of Bansha and ment is not only a failure, but that it has become a Tipperary. The 'notices' have already been served, and we are informed that the men who are thus about being deprived of ther holdings are of a character upright and industrious owing no arrears and willing like Mr. Seward and his colleagues, have spoken of to pay the high rents to which they are already subjected. This is the class of men we want in Ireland but wit the loss of their home comes the loss to the the American people-and which in the event of any country, for new places are not to be had without the payment of large sums for possession, which though they buttle successfully with adverse fortune, yet hostility to this country which which we know to they were unable to realise. We trust the information forwarded to us in this matter is not altogether fourth of the Federal population are of Irish origin, a reality-should it unhappily be the case, the proceeding is one pre-eminently inconsistent with the well-being of the country .- Tipperary Free Press.

Dr. Mapother, at the first scientific meeting for the session of the Royal Dubliu Society, which was held on Monday night, read a valuable paper on improving the diet of Irish labourers. He agreed with William Cobbett and Dr. Corrigan that the potato tion to America and Australia. With wages in has been the curse of Ireland. From a pointo diet England and Scotland, at 2s a day, and the cost of to starvation is but a step. The prevalence of scroto starvation is but a step. The prevalence of scrow of which the world could form no conception if the full and consumption among the poor, he maintained of which the world could form no conception if the full and consumption among the poor, he maintained of which the world could form no conception if the full and consumption among the poor, he maintained of which the world could form no conception if the seases do not exist in flesh-eating or fat-eating nations. He observed that the New Zealanders are more frequently attacked by scrofulous diseases since Captain Cook substituted the potato for fish and pigs' flesh, their former food. The ask of the potato is most remarkably poor in lime and magnesia, materials of the first importance in building the framework of the body, and this may account for the considerable frequency of rickets, a disease of the bones produced by their deficiency. The water being strongly impregnated with lime may obviate this in some districts. He considered the health and well-being of the Irish peasantry demanded animal food. This they are now likely to get on reasonable terms. Montevideo and other districts in South America supplied beef to the negroes in the United States. That trade has been cut off by the war, and now large quantities have been sent to British ports. It is preserved in this way - the ment is cut oil the animal in thin slices, dipped in brine, and then dried in the sun tili it becomes quite hard. But when steeped in water it softens and increases threefold in thickness and weight. It is not expected to supersede the use of fresh meat with those who can afford it, but Dr. Mapother is convinced that no greater boon has been offered for many years to the poor and laboring classes in this country. It can be sold for 3d a pound-about half the cost of the native produce. Mr. Kelly referred to his own experience n the famine years of the effect of good soup in giving strength and energy to the laborers. Captain Henry, who farms his own land, stated that he had established a mess for his labourers, which has existed since April last with the most satisfactory results. He said his labourers crouched under the hedges eating their miserable meal of dry bread, cold stirabout, or potatoes, which, perhaps, their wives had brought a considerable distance, leaving the children unprotected on the roadside or shut up home is to assimilate the English and Irish Poor in the cabin. He employed a good cook, obtained the best meat and vegetables, and now supplies an abundant, well-dressed dinner daily for 3d each to rument and become disaffected. The ablebodied the men, and for 2d each to the women and chil-Irishman cannot get relief under the Poor Law, to dren. The numbers thus fed have risen gradually to about 200. The people have improved in appearance wonderfully, they work much better, and are contented and grateful. He had supplied altogether in England is more than five times that given in Ire-land, relatively to the population. On the lat of and the result has been a small profit. He proposes flying, and in daspite of all dissuasions from ter for the consideration of the Chancellor of the January, 1863, 88 per cent. of the English paupers to supply the workmen with clothes on the same whatever quarter—they will continue to fly in dom.

ter for the consideration of the Chancellor of the January, 1863, 88 per cent. of the English paupers to supply the workmen with clothes on the same were relieved in their own houses, the total being principle. Dr. Mapother strongly recommended the dom. 1,142,000; while in Ireland only 9 per cent were use of peas and beans. One pound of peas, he said, relieved out of the workhouse, the total being 66,000. | would form as much muscle as 151b of potatoes. Mr. Allan Pollok's men in the county Galway are fed on peas-porridge, and they found that it took a long time before the appetite returned. The leguminous seeds are particularly rich in lime and in phosphoric acid, that great constituent of the nobler parts of man, the brain, and the locomotive organs. gentlemen joined in the discussion on the interesting subject of this paper, when the chairman, Mr. E. Woods Maunsell, summed up .- Times' Cor.

THE PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN. - The elevation of Dr. Trench, Dean of Westminster. to the Archiepiscopal See of Dublin, vacant by the death of Archbishop Whately, is an appointment which we are told reflects much credit upon the Ministry. Dr. Trench is an elegant, highly accomplished scholar, whose leanings are in the direction of the High Church party, and who is reputed to be singularly free from that narrowness of ecclesiastical vision which makes Protestantism in Ireland so abhorrent to the feelings of all men of liberal ideas and generous sympathies. Whether he possesses the strength of mind and of will to resist the pressure that will be brought to bear upon him by the bigots, male and female, crowding all the approaches to the Archiepiscopal Palace in Dublin, is the really important question. His relative the last Protestant translated to that See was regarded as much better qualified to command a Regiment of Dragoons than to manage the affairs of his Diocese. But, being an exceedingly charitable man, he got on admirably till the Saints got hold of him, and transformed him into a bigot and the tool of the then Kildare-street Society, and the new Reformation Society. His exhibitions of himself towards the close of his life, at the instigation of the female members of his family, Archbishop of Dublin. From being one of the most liberal and non-interfering with freedom of conscience of any of the Irish Prelates, he, too, sank so low as to become the disciple of his wife and daughters, and to countenance the establishment and maintenance of Birds' Nests for the reception of Roman Catholic children kidnapped or purchased to be reared as Protestants. He lived to be canonized by the bigots of his own communion - one of the greatest misfortunes, as well as surest evidences of ultimate failure, that can happen to a Bishop of the Established Church in Ireland. Indeed, the greatest affliction of the Irish Established Church is the extent to which women are, and have been, allowed to prayers, no pay,' he shouts at the top of his voice, exercise Episcopal jurisdiction in it. The whole of and he must soon be heard. But it is gravely asthe complaints about proselytism in Tuam have their origin in the extent to which female influence has been exhibited in the administration of the affairs of that diocese. The Hon, Miss Plunket, rather than the Episcopal Peer, whose crook she handles, is virtunlly the cause of the outery which has for years reached us from that quarter. 'We, English Churchmen,' writes the London Guardian of this week, 'nudoubtedly feel the Irish Church to be an element of some weakness, and of more discredit to our communion.' The Galway Missions depend chiefly for their resources on successful mendicancy in England.' 'No one can travel much in Ireland without finding instances of irreverence and neglect in the worship of God, which shock his feelings.

Counsellor Henn, of Paradise, county Clare, has spectacle is to be seen in parish after parish of a clergyman almost without a flock, a benefice with little or no duty to be performed. Sinecures in Ireland have no more right to be respected than those which are in course of extinction here.' And so on in a strain showing that the abuses of the Irish Church have reached a point calling for the speedy interference of the Legislature, with a view to the adoption of some very stringent remedy, Now, it had as well be understood that Dr. Trench's elevation to the See of Dublin is made by the Government with a view to his preparing the way for this wholesale measure of Reform of the Irish to acknowledge the fact that the Irish Establish source of real danger to the Church Establishment in England. On the other side of the Atlantic, too, not only political agitators, but Cabinet Ministers, terms calculated greatly to inflame the passions of disagreement between England and the Federal States could not fail to intensify those feelings of exist in most of the Northern States. More than a and there are few of them who do not cherish the conviction that of all ecclesisatical tyrannical systems, that of the Established Church in Ireland is the most shamelessly iniquitous, and the most barefacedly fradulent. A similar conviction prevails in France, and in every other country in Europe. To rob a whole people of their churches and church endowments for the maintenance of sinecurists and their familes - such sinecurists even requiring to be imported to keep up the locust race-is an enermity which, unlike other of the world's wonders, is without an equal upon earth, But the Irish Establish. ment has outlived the possibility of its longer continuance without peril to the English Church, and, therefore, it must be speedily reformed or abolished altogether. To prepare the way for this most enlytary measure is the new Archbishop of Dabiin's real mission .- Hull Advertiser.

Died on the 14th Nov., at Kilmallock, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. Henry John Gilberson, Some four months since he was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev Thomas Fitzgerald, the nealous and indefatigable curate of that parish ... lb.

At a late meeting of the burgesses of the West Ward, Waterford, Mr Cornelius Redmend, proprietor of the Waterford News was unanimously selected to fill the vacancy caused in the aldermanship of the ward by the retirement of Alderman Kent.

Mr. Edmond Dec, residing near Carrick-on-Sufwas thrown from his borse on returning home from the Sweep Races, county Waterford, lately, and received such injuries on the head that he expired soon after the accident.

THE PARSONS AND THE LANDLORDS. - Everyoce conversant with the history of Ireland knows that the bulk of it has been confiscated over and over again. According as England could safely gond certain portions of the inhabitants into rebellion, their lands were forbited to the Crown. Consequently, the present proprietors hold their estates by grants from the Crown. In these grants there is a reservation of one-tenth of the produce for the Clerical officers of the State. Therefore, the land is as legally subject to tithes for the Parson as to rents for the landlord. This is a plain and easily understood matter. Next, the landlord lets his land subject to this arrangement in favor of the Parson, The tenant knows this when he takes the land as well as well as the handlord's ancestor did when he took the grant of the land. Here then, is another plain, incontrovertible fact. No contract could be more clearly defined or better understood. Both landlord and tenant took the land subject to the Eig Church, and according to that strictly legal constitutional arrangement, the Parson has as good a title to the dues as has the landlord to his. We dely any mortal to gainsay this. So far we go hand in-hand with her Majesty's Bishops and Clergy. Their right is as sacred in law and fact as that of the landloids. We must not, however stonat a bargain made in other times by other people, enquire into its present operation, and ascertain how it suits the spirit of the times in which we live, and the people of whom we form a part. To say that a Clerical army, quartered on a conquered people who detested its doctrines, was considered quite right by the conquerors, is merely to state a historical fact, but it certainly does not say much for its continuance. Our forefathers resisted it as long as they could, and, in succumbing to force and yielding reluctant acquiescence, they bound us under no obligation either to follow their example or pass judgment on their acts. A law should remain unaltered and respected exactly so long as it is found useful, and no longer. When time, which changes every-thing, brings forward particular interests-depresss one trade, raises another - shows the wickedness of forced ignorance, diffuses knowledge-the laws must be adapted to suit changes. The laws necessary, when the land was being forced from the owners and given to needy adventurers, and when the property which the piety of ages had conferred on the Church of the people was being given to the Church of a plundering clique, are surely not necessary now. The English Government is strong enough to hold Ireland in subjection without keeping up the old Bribery Law, made and provided for the support of ley and Clerical undertakers. The Times asserts this; but, whether the Times is right or wrong in its Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. Le Poer Trench, when assertion, all admit that the Land Laws and Government Church Laws should be subjected just now to such changes as would suit them to the altered state of society. Let us, for a moment, consider the effects of the original grants that made over the land of Ireland to English and Scotch adventurers, and the property of the Irish Church to a Government-constructed religion. These are not as mild terms as we could wish to use, but they are the only ones expressive of the popular idea on the subwere pitiable. It was nearly the same with the late ject. Land is the only means of subsistence in Ireland. Therefore, a poor man cannot do without a portion of it. Hence the fearful competition, and hence, too, the rackrent. The modern tiller of the soil, however, in his cogerness to secure a few acres, never thinks of the conditions under which these lands were originally granted. He, in fact, has been emancipated since these conditions were imposed. He knows that the law which imposed on him the necessity of going to the Parson's Church is repealed, and he feels at the same time, that the law which, in the olden time, forced him to pay the Parson, whose prayers he repudiated, are still in stringent operation. This is an anomaly. 'No

Mayo Telegraph. We learn by the Cork Examiner that the mayoralty of that city has been offered to and declined by Daily services are very few; and in those which are Alderman Thomas Lyons.

justly affirms that the same power that gave the land of the Irish people to the ancestors of the Gromwellian and Williamite Landlords gave the re-

venues of the Irish Church to the predecessors of

the present occupants. All that we have to say on

the subject is, that the times have changed very

much since that dark period; and that the laws regu-

lating the booty of the plunderers should now be

changed to suit the circumstances of the people.-