THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-**NOVEMBER 18, 1859.**

the fund for paying off the debt on the new Oatholic church of Clontibret. A greater proof than this could not be given of his lordship's anxious zeal in behalf of raising temples in honor of the Almighty. The demand on his income must be large, and his fordship takes care to hold very little of it in his own possession. The proceeds of the collection and sale of tickets, including the bishop's donation. amounts to £240.

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THE CHEVALIER O'CONNOR KERRY .- From letters just received, we are happy to be able to say that the illustrious Commandant of the Fortress of Mantua, the most important outpost of Austria, is in excellent health; and it is very probable that he will shortly visit the old kingdom of Kerry, once possessed by his ancestors. The Chevalier, who is nephew to O'Connell, has filled for more than thirty years a distinguished post in the Austrian service.

THE PRICE OF POTATOES .- In Wexford, though there is no apprehension of a short supply in the country the price off-car is as high as 6d the stone of 141bs, with three half-pence or a penny at least add-ed by the retail dealers. In Enniscorthy the same weight sells at the highest under 4d., and the sharpest retailer cannot exceed 5d. On the unfortunate poor the heavy weight of difference of price falls with particular pressure, and the wonder is how it can continue to exist between two markets only eleven Irish miles apart .- Wexford Independent.

The harvest is now gathered in, and in some respects contradicts former calculations. Oats is returning better than was expected, and the considerable addition which the moisture of September and the fineness of the present month has made to the hay harvest is most considerable. It has effected the price of that commodity fully one-third. Some complaints are now reaching of the spread of the potato disease, and we believe the late rains were rather unfavorable to that esculent, but with the dry weather digging has commenced, and the farmers are now pretty well satisfied at the result .- Roscommon Messenger.

The Times Dublin correspondent thus sneers at the well-merited honors that have been payed J. W. Kavanagh, Esq., for his chivalrous and disinterested defence of the cause of "Freedom of Education" in Ireland :-" The Morning News states that Mr. J. W. Kayanagh has been appointed to the chair of mathematics in the Cullen University by the unanimous votes of the Irish hierarchy. The gentleman thus honored and favored graduated, it may be said, at the National Board, and rose honorably step by step till he reached the responsible post of head inspector of schools at a handsome salary. In this capacity it was his fate to find some defects, as he believed, in the working of the system as it affected the Roman Oatholic pupils, and quarrelling with his bread and butter, he chivalrously threw up his appointment, and wrote a book. In a voluminous pamphlet entitled The Catholic Case Stated he tors his quoudam patrons to tatters and at once became the idol of Dr. Cullen and the great body of the Romish prelates, who received back with open arms the prodigal son now famous for his antagonism to a system to the sustainment of which he had devoted the cest years of a useful life. His honors, it is said, are not to stop at this stage ; a subscription throughout Catholic Europe is spoken of as the supplemental record of his services in Ireland to the Sec of Rome.

CORK AND THE CUNARD LINE .- The Mayor of Cork, Mr. J. Arnott, M.P., has received the following letter from Mr. V. Scully :--" London, Oct. 18 --My dear Mayor-I write this in haste from the office of Sir Samuel Cunard, who has just read for me his recent correspondence with the Postmaster-General and Commissioners of the Treasury, from which it appears that he has generously volunteered to permit his contract steamers to call every fortnight at Queenstown, on their way to and from Boston .--Should this experiment succeed he will, probably, then allow his alternate steamers to and from New York also to touch at Queenstown, thereby completing a weekly packet service between Queenstown and North America. "The first of these splendid steamers-the Canada-will leave Queenstown, with the mails at 6 o'clock p.m. on Sunday, the 6th of November. "I have taken it on myself to assure Sir S. Cunard that his friendly feelings towards the harbor of Cork will be fully reciprocated in the locality, and that he may safely calculate upon receiving every legitimate support by the remission of port dues, and also by the reduction of railway fares and rates between Cork and Dablin. He greatly re-grets that he cannot himself proceed to Cork to complete arrangements, but his partner, Mr. Milver, of Liverpool, will soon be there, and will, I am sure, receive every information and facility from yourself and the other active members of the committee lately organized for promoting oceanic communication from the harbor of Cork, which will necessarily derive incalculable benefits from the proposed experiment; and I am convinced it now rests only with ourselves to extend its advantages and render them permaneut .-... "Believe me, my dear Mayor, most truly yours.

MUNIFICENT DONATION. The Most Rev. Dr. Mac- of controversy. (Hear.) I feel that I have not of private judgment, have no real hold upon the soul Nally has given the munificent donation of £100. to risen to-night with any fear that the words which of mau, however for a season his understanding may drop from my'lips need be watched with any suspicion or interpreted with any anxious misgivings .-(Applause.) The products of nature, the materials of industry, the deductions of science, which form the special and exclusive subjects of attention and study within these walls, have nothing in common with the passions of the parties of the passing hour. We here treading the serene temple of knowledge, which is pursued for its own bright sake with a

homage which is perfectly disinterested. The rivalries of creeds and parties can find no admission here. and as for worldly honors and emoluments, the most lucrative rewards that we can offer to you are the humble but honorable prizes and certificates which it has just been my privilege to deliver. (Applause.) It will further, I am sure, be looked upon as a most satisfactory incident in these proceedings, that as no distinction of class, or creed, or opinion can find admission, so likewise there is no monopoly of sex .--(Applause.) The laurels that are to be gathered

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here are twined around fair as well as around manly brows. (Loud applause.) And I feel assured that all, while they enter with zest and real enjoyment into the several branches of study to which they are pleased to addict themselves, will only be taught by success to exhibit that modesty which is the natural accompaniment of all true knowledge. I will likewise venture to hope that the contemplation of the marvellous fertility of nature, and its wonderful adaptation to the wants and uses of mankind, will strengthen their piety to look up from the gift to the All-powerful and All-wise Giver. (Loud applause.) Among all the wondrous additions to the civilization and knowledge of the times in which we live, I feel that, perhaps, the most general drawback to that civilization is to be found in the habits which prevail among large portions of our population of indulging immoderately in intoxicating drinks. You will not think that I mean this reproach to apply to any of those who would naturally frequent the classes of such an institution like this; least of all, I am sure, can it apply to our fair competitors. (Laughter and applause.) Still I do feel that in whatever degree the tastes and aspirations of the public can be directed to intellectual, to refining, to elevating pursuits and studies, just in the same degree will a counterbalancing check be provided against those degrading and brutalizing habits to which I have referred, and such I conceive to be the liberal, the elevating, and the ameliorating tendency of such an institution as this. (Hear, hear.) One expression struck rather disagreeably, and it was the only thing that did so, on my cars in the statement of the director, when he told you that some of the medals could not be delivered last year in consequence of their not having been forwarded in sufficient time from London. Why should it be necessary to send to London (loud applause) for the medals which are to grace and adorn the possessors of Irish genius ?-Surely we ought not to allow it to be said, if you allow me to quote a line from the Roman poet-' Excudit alii sperantia wræ.' Why should not Ireland cast her own medal as well as nurture her own successful prizemen? (Applause.)"

THE IRISH REVIVALS .- A correspondent of the Tub let gives his view of the religious epidemic still raging in the North, its causes, and probable results :---

(To the Editor of the Tablet.)

Sir,-Daily are the papers filled with letters respecting the recent "revival meetings" in Ireland various are the views formen of them, conflicting are the opinious expressed regarding them, opinions for the most part based, not on earnest thought and observance of the matter, but on the mere prejudice of the party writing, according to the particular bias of his mind. Either are these unfortunate and deluded people accused of hypocrisy and every kind of im-purity, or else they are declared to be insane; and lthough, doubtless, both hypocrisy and insanity are to be found amongst them, yet it is scarcely fair to brand all with a stigma which belongs perhaps only to a few. Let us pause awhile, and, turning for an instant away from those revivalists, look at the work going on in our own land within the Establishment. Behold the Ministers proclaiming their power to bring down the Most High upon their socalled altars. Hear them exhorting their people to confess their sins, that they may " receive the benefit of absolution." See them assuming now the chasuble, and affecting caremonies, as if the Lord of Lords indeed were present and about to be offered up by their hands to the Eternal Father. See, too, how in crowds the people avail themselves of what is offered them + boy rning they fly to the confes sional, so called; how frequently they approach that which they believe to be the altar of God, and receive within them, as they vainly think, the Body and Blood of their Redeemer, What do these things mean? Charity forbids our asserting it hypocrisy, and if charity did not do so, common sense and a little careful study of the subject would. It is something far different, it is the natural yearning of the human heart after that sound and perfect truth which it has lost; it is the groan of the drowning man sinking beneath the dark waves of error ; it is the descent of the weary desert bird, parching with thirst, to taste the nearest fount, the pure fresh waters of Palmyra being as yet for off. It will he asked, what connexion has all this with there revivals ? I believe it has connection in this way-viz. that is is the same want awakened in the bearts of both the Anglican Churchman and the revivalist, the same craving for the truth he does not possessthe same desire to draw nearer to his God, to have some sensible means of doing so, yet knowing not how or where to find them. What was it that caused that party to arise in the Establishment some few years after the great chism, putting forth views less Protestant in their character than the original, and thus occasioning, as it were, two currents in the stream, which have continued antagonistic to each other ever since? What was it made the earnest and zealous Wesley separate from the Establishment? What, that prompted the Irvingites to surround themselves with the outward semblance of truth, that called forth the teaching of Puscy, in whose wake so many have followed; and, lastly, that has occasioned the present Revivals? In every case mentioned it has been nothing more or less than the same craving after the beautiful and true. We do not mean to bint that the "Puscyite" is so funatical, ignorant, and wholly gone astray as the Revivalist. Nuy, the one would of course regard the other with religious horror and virtuous indignation at being classed in the same rank ; but we do contend that a like spirit, though they know it not themselves, animate botb; the same yearning occupies each heart; the same insatiable thirst for something as yet perhaps undefined, which they have never known, but which they feel instinctively must in this world have its abiding place I believe the hand of God is as evident in the present Revival movement as it has been in the movement of 1833, within the Establishment. What has that done ?-Has it strengthened the communion which it professed to support ? No; it has rather awakened men to look on the Church of Bugland as it really is-a weak, uncertain thing, dependent on the State; it has shown them that true Catholicism (however they in their communion; its presence there can only be imagined by those who would vainly strive to endow a mere national church with the attributes of the religious establishment; others because of the preuniversal. And likewise with the revivals-have they promoted the cause of truth and of morality? No: but they have given evidence to the thinking the rest because of both reasons combined. pupils of the Irish Museum of Industry. Towards world that there is a spirit abroad growing stronger every day, extending beyond the Church of England, ed a graceful address, which was received with ranging everywhere, its spirit which will find no rest warm applause by his audience. In the course of it until it reaches that home from which it is an exile, if God's grace will but guide it there ; men will

of man, however for a season his understanding may be captivated by them; that he longs for another and a higher voice, a voice that is not of this world, and for something tangible, something ever present to assure him that the Spirit of God still abides amongst us. Oh, surely, the hand of God is traceable, here, then, as everywhere. Surely men will turn in greater numbers to that home of the troubled that rest of the wearied, which the Church of God alone can offer; surely, as they look on the yearning souls thirsting for truth, perishing from want of that assistance which they know not where to find, thinking men will turn to that harbour of calm blue water where all may in peace and safety cast forth their anchor, and will at last confess that here at least the strife and the tumult is over; here, each human want is supplied, here alone can be that sure and certain trust in the promises of God which can exercise man's faith and lead him on to that heaveny Jerusalem of which this one true house on earth is glorious foreshadowing.

E. A. W.

CHIVE IN TIPPERARY .- According to the competent authority of Mr. Sergeant Howley. crime is again slightly in the ascendant in the South Riding of Tipperary. The revival, however, is not traceable to the old cause-disputes about land, but originates in the alarming spread of intemperance. In his charge to the quarter sessions grand jury of Clonmel the learned gentleman said :--" The number of cases on the calendar, gentlemen, is rather numerous. There are 19 cases, in which 36 persons stand charged. I am sorry to observe, gentlemen, that there are three or four cases of violent assaults upon the calendar; and, there is, I regret to say, an increase in the number of cases of that description to be tried at Thurles also. Latterly, gentlemen, such offence as those to which I now allude were becoming very rare upon the calendar, and those violent assaults with stones and sticks, inflicting injury upon each other, were almost disappearing. I must say, however, that there is a tendency to recur to those old violent attacks upon each other, and I have been anxious to consider and discover what might be the probable cause of such attacks-such violation of the law. -Certainly, from all the inquiries that I can make, I don't refer them to any thing like the existence of den rising up of parties having merely disagreed among themselves, and then having recourse to violent means for revenging themselves upon the persons whom they thought had offended them. Gen-tlemen, I am bound to say those cases would not, I bink, have arisen had it not been for the influence which drinking to excess always exercises. Intemperance appears to me to be the lamentable cause of the greater number of cases of violation against the law at present; as far, at least, as regards offences against the person. The truth is, gentlemen, there is no security for the lives of those persons when they rise up, one against the other, while their heads, dispositions, and character are actually deprived of reason, through intoxication and from drinking to excess.

The late Pastoral issued by the Roman Catholic Prelates against further connection with the National Board of Education, and an united system of education, has already been carried into effect in Carlow. The schoolmaster acting bitherto under the authorities of Marlborough street, Dublin, has been dismissed, and the school is now under the management of the Christian Brothers.

On the 7th ult., a man named Hickey, who had been a herd to Mr. Durnan, of Nicholastown, Co. Louth, was gored to death by his master's buil. The daughter of the deceased had a very narrow escape fr m the same animal two days previously; he dragged her shawl off her, which, getting entangled in his horns, blinded him, and gave her an opportunity of escaping. Mr. Durnan requested Sergeant Fiahim and give the proceeds to the deceased's widow and family.

A Tralee paper says-" Dr. O'Connor, a native of Dingle, formerly engaged professionally in Tralee, now physican of the Royal Free Hospital, London has been inspecting the Lunatic Asylums of Ireland, and has pronounced the Killarney Asylum to be the model Asylum of Ireland.

The Mayor of Limerick has announced that he citizens at his own expense. The Corporation have also under consideration the crection of a number of drinking fountains.

FLOGOING .- At an early hour on Monday morning | correct the date of his death before Lucknow in the the punishment of the lash was inflicted at Chatham, on a private of the 88th Connunght Rangers, named Norton, who was tried by a district court-martial for the serious offence of having struck a non-commis-sioned officer belonging to the 51st Regiment whilst in the execution of his duty. The prisoner has been some years in the service, and served with his regiment in the Crimen, for which he wears the medal with three clasps. He subsequently served during the whole of the Indian campaign, until he was sent home to the Invalid Depot at Chatham, and on being found by the picquet was about being taken into barracks, when he resisted with great violence, and struck the sorgeant in charge of the guard. On being that 'the ghosts have it.'" As the correspondence brought to trial, the court-martial adjudged him to was a merely private and friendly one, we do not receive 50 lashes, and to undergo 168 days' imprisonment at Fort Clarence.

RIFLE CORPS .- The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert has issued a circular from the War-office, addressed to the Lords-Lieutenants of Counties in Great Britain, advising them that Her Majesty's Government have determined to issue immediately to Rifle Volunteer Corps an additional supply of long Enfield rifles (pattern 1853), to the extent of 25 per cent on the effective strength of the corps. This supply will raise the aggregate issue to 50 per cent on the effective strength of the force. The circular proceeds as follows -At a later period I shall be prepared to issue a third instalment of arms of the same pattern as the 50 per cent now granted. And I hope to be in a position, in the course of next summer, to supply the short rifle with sword bayonet, to a limited extent, in exchange for the long one at present issued. I have the honor to add, that the same amount of ammunition for effective members to be issued at cost price, on the requisition of the commanding officer, is raised from 100 rounds ball per man, 60 rounds blank per man, 176 percussion caps per man, 20 percussion caps per man for snapping practice, as laid down in the memorandum of 13th July, to 200 rounds ball per man, 120 rounds blank per man, 352 percussion caps per man, 10 percussion caps per man for snapping practice.

The wreck of the "Royal Charter," as far as the mere destruction of human life is concerned, is equal to the loss in a considerable battle. In a few minutes of time 459 persons were swept away from life to death. The "Royal Charter" was built about four years ago; she was of 2,719 tons register and 200 horse-power. Her owners were Messrs. Gibb, Bright, & Co., of Liverpool. She was an iron vessel, worked by a screw. On the 26th of August last she sailed from Melbourne, baving on board 388 passengers, and a crew, including officers, of 112 persons. She accomplished her passage in two months as near as may be. On Monday mouning she passed Queenstown, and 13 of the passengers landed in a pilot-boat. The next day the "Royal Charter" took on board from a steam-tug eleven riggers who had been assisting in working a ship to Cardiff .--Thus, at the time of the calamity there were on board 498 persons, and of these only 39 were saved. The ship, as we are informed, had on board but a small cargo, mainly of wool and skins. A more important item of her freight was gold and specie, which at the lowest estimate is put at £500,000. On Tuesday evening there was blowing from the E.N.K. violent gale, which fell with full force on the illfated ship. She arrived off Point Lyuas at 6 o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, and for several hours Captain Taylor continued throwing ap signal rockets, in the hope of attracting the attention of a pilot. None made his appearance. The gale increased in violence; the ship was making leeway, and drifting gradually towards the beach. It was pitch dark; no help was at hand. The captuin let go both anchors, but the gale had now increased to a hurricane, and had lashed the sea up to madness. The chains parted, and, notwithstanding that the engines were worked at their full power, the Royal Charter con-tinued to drift towards the shore. At 3 a.m. she struck the rocks in four fathoms of water. The pasherty, of the police, to have the animal shot, but sengers till this moment had no idea of the imminwas persuaded to forego the intention and to sell once of their peril. The masts and rigging were cut adrift, but this gave no relief. The ship continued to grind and dash upon the rocks. The screw became foul with the drift spars and rigging, and ceased to act. The consequence was that the ship was thrown proadside on to the rocks, and now the terror began. The officers of the ship either hoped against hope, or endeavoured to alleviate the agony of the passengers by assuring them there was no immediate danger. A Portuguese sailor, Joseph Rog-ers-his name deserves to be recorded - volunteered will erect a drinking fountain for the use of the to convey a rope on shore through the heavy surf, and succeeded in his attempt. Had time been given no doubt every person on board could now have been safely conveyed on shore ; but it was fated that the end should be otherwise. One tramendous wave came after another, playing with the Royal Charter like a toy, and swinging her about on the rocks.-She divided amidships, and well nigh all on board were swept into the furious sea. A few minutes afterwards she also parted at the forehatch, and then there was an end. Those who were not killed by the son were killed by the breaking up of the ship. In the course of a very few moments the work was done, and four hundred and fifty nine persons were numbered among the dead. It was about 7 a.m. on Wednesday that she broke up. It is said by those who have visited the scene of the calamity that never was destruction more complete. The iron work of the yessel is in mere shreds : the woodwork is in chips. The coast and the fields above the cliffs are strewn with fragments of the cargo and of the bedding and clothing. In the words of one of our reports, "A more complete annihilation of a noble vessel never occurred on our coast." Worse still, the rocks are covered with corpses of men and women frightfully mutilated, and strewn with the sovereigns which the poor creatures had gone so far to seek, and which were now torn from them in so pitiful a way. The "Merry England" of old times is a pleasant poetical picture, and people represent it to them-selves as they see it given on the stage. They associate it with Robin Hood and archery, with green forester suits and ribands, with green lawns, maypoles, and festoons; but the fact is, that the mirth of the lower population in this country-we mean that loud and obstreperous mirth to which the phrase refers-has always been much connected with drink. The wassailings of the Saxons certainly exhibited this combination, when St. Wolstan used to stay all night at these carousals, not for the sake of preventing them from drinking too much, for that was impossible even in the presence of a Bishop and a Saint, but to prevent them from fighting when they had drunk too much. We see what coarse. undisciplined, mirth and excitement are, because we have a fact before us, and not a picture, but we have no reason to believe, after all, that the pothouse enjoyment of our working men is at all worse than that of their Suxon ancestors. It is this old Anglo-Suron carpal nature that we are combating, and nothing substantially either better or worse.—Times. THE GROST AT THE WAR-OFFICE. -- Mr. William cents on the dollar to nothing. Their holders rush Howitt writes to Mr. Charles Dickens, controverting the suggestion of a writer in All the Year Round who said that ghosts were "thoughts." Mr. Howitt makes several assertions as to "buunted houses and ghosts :"-" Poor ---, the brewer, has a house at Chestant, now, in consequence, shut up, and presenting a most ghostly aspect, out of which every tonant, for these 20 years or more, has been driven by one of those queer, rampant, gallivanting thoughts, Mrs. Oharles Kean's sister, and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, among the rest. Mr. Proctor, of Willigton, near New-Castle-on-Tyne, whose 'haunted house' I once visited, has been permanently driven ont of it by one of these troublesome thoughts. . Whoever sets himself to resolve all the ghosts that have appeared in this blessed world from Job's apparition, which made his hair stand on ead, or Brutus' evil genius, down to that of Captain Wheateroft, which, the other day, compelled the War-office to 'not go off.-Chicago Democrat.

official return, into thought-suggestions, will leave Don Quixotte and his wind-mills amazingly far behind. Are you aware that there has existed for years a society, jocularly called the Ghost Ulub, consisting of a number of Cambridge men who haveltaken high honors there, and now hold high posts in this worka-day world, 'cute fellows and much considered, whose object has been thoroughly to sift this question of apparitions, and to test the cases produced by every test of logical and metaphysical inquiry, by the principles of the severest legal and historical evidence ; and that, after examing a vast number of such statements, the conclusion they have come to is feel ourselves at liberty to publish Mr. Dicken's answer, in which he assures Mr. Howitt that the cases given in All the Year Round were genuine cases, in no degree altered or garnished ; that he has heard the narrator relate them for years as perfectly true; and what is more, that the narrator has himself lived in a famous "haunted house" in Keut, which is shut np now, or was the other day. That he himself has always taken great interest in these matters, but requires evidence such as he has not yet met with ;and that, when he " thinks of the amount of misery and injustice that constantly obtains in this world which a word from the departed dead person in que tion could set right, he would not believe - could us . believe-in the War Office Ghost without overwhelm. ing evidence."

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COUNTERPRIT MONEY AND COUNTERFEITERS. - THIS city and State, in common with all the West, have been great sufferers from counterfeit and fradulent bank hills. Very frequently we hear of large numbers of new counterfeits being put in circulation simultaneously, at points widely separated from each other, and so excellently are these fraudulent bills often executed that they deceive not only the unwary and unskilful, but those also whose business leads them to examine money closely and to handle considerable quantities of it. The dealers in counterfeit money are no longer exclusively the "rough" and desperadoes of society, whose position in life is disceputable, and all of whose associations are criminal. But on the contrary, the counterfeiting busi-Less is now in the hands of seemingly respectable and worthy men-merchants, manufacturers, brokers. &c. It was not many weeks since on own community was startled and shocked by the announcement that one of our West side merchants, a man widely known and highly respected, had been arrested for passing and having in his possession large quantities of counterfeit money, and that his wife and her mother were undoubtedly implicated in his crime.

There are in the United States about tourteen nuudred banks, the largest proportion of which are in the East. As New York is at the head of the barking business of the country, it is also the head quarters of bank note engravers and counterfeiters, bogus bank note operators, and of every species of fraud connected with the manufacture and circulation of paper money. Gangs of counterfeiters have grown rich, bold and powerful, and exercise their avocations with marvellous shrewdness. They are practised in schemes and plans of rascalicy, and no sooner has one system of villany been exposed than they adopt some other equally novel and ingenious me-Shrewd counterfeiters no longer attempt thod. to do their own work, or to make clumsy steel eagravings in imitation of good bills, and use poor and dirty paper on which to strike them off. Such counterfeiters are too easily detected by mere tyres in the use of paper money.

The counterfeiters proceed to New York, put up at one of the best hotels there, and register their names as the Hon. So-and-So, from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, or some other Western State. Then they proceed to a prominent bank note engravers, or to the consoliduted American Company in Wall strett, introduce themselves as merchants, &c, from Illinois, and state that they have organised a free bank in that State, and wish to get a certain amount of bills en-graved. The engraver remarks, that in all cases of such work for strangers they require a deposit of from \$1,000 to \$2,000, as the case may be, to cover the cost of the work. This condition is acceded to; and if the engraver asks a reference besides, they find little difficulty in obtaining a bogus recommendution from some of their conrades. They give their bask, it may be, the name of the Farmers' and Mechanics', and select dies, figures and letters corresponding as nearly as possible with a bank of the same name in Pensylvania, New York, or in one of he New England States, and in small plain letters, in a blank at the Upper and right hand corner of the bill, they have inserted the words, "State of Illinois. When the sugravers complete the sugraving, and have struck them off on the best bank note paper, the counterfeiters retire with them to some private den, where they proceed to crase the words "State of Illinois," and insert that of Pensylvania, or it may be that of New York, or some other Atlantic State, and proceed to forge the names of cashiers and presidents to them, when they are ready for circulation through their confederates in various parts of the country. The beauty of the engravings, with the names of the respectable bank-note engravers on the bottom margin, tend to give them a wide-spread circulation. Hence we constantly hear that " 8. 10markably well executed counterfeit five or ten dollar bill has appeared on such and such a bank, which is well calculated to deceive the most experienced eye." There is another species of bank-note fraud out of which the foregoing mode of counterfeiting has grown, and this is operation, in bogus banks. Thus persons who possess a fair share of reputation, under which is hidden an immense amount of rascality, appear at the engravers, and state that they have started a free back with \$20+,000, at Cherry Valley, Wisconsin, or a: Sandy Creek, in Indiana, or Washington city, or some other town in some distant State, and contract with the artist to engrave all their bills, from \$2 up to \$100 and \$500, in nest style and on the best paper. When the bills are ob-tained and paid for, they retire to an office in Wall street and sign them. They then place large amounts in the hands of their friends in the interior for circulation, giving them a large per centage on the amount paid out. They then place a confederate in the office in Wall street, or its vicinity, who is to be known as the redeemer of the money at one-quarter to one-half per cent discount. The editor of a Bank Note reporter, it muy be, is next bribed to publish a report to the effect that a new bank has been organised by responsible capitalists, and that its bills are duly redeemed at the office of T. Slick, Melville &co., in Wall street, at one-quarter to one-half per cent discount. The redemption actually takes place sufficiently long to gain confidence and enable them to put out some \$200,000 to \$300,000 of its bills, when reports start up that it is in difficulty, and that its originators have sold out to nobody knows who. The bills suddenly drop from ffir to T. S. M. &c, in Wall street, and find another sign. up, and that the said firm has "vamoused." They write to the West, or locality of the bank, or send out an agent to look it up, are astonished to leara that no such bank ever existed at the spot indicated. We remember that early last spring some facts came to our knowledge of an operation of this kind. Parties who owned a bogua concern of this sort offered to deposit with the proprietor of a Bank Note Reporter, published in this city, five or ten thousand dollars, and to keep that amount good for six months provided the Reporter would quote the money of this bogus bank as good. The object of the proprietors of the bank, as privately avowed, was to shove their money out, by produce of any and every kind with it, and when they had got \$200,000 out to let the thing slide. The proprietor of the Reporter refused to become a partner in the fraud, and the scheme did

" VINCENT SCULLY.

"To John Arnott, Esq., M.P., Mayor of Cork."

W. J. R. Corballis, a Whig "government hack,' has carned much laudation from the Protestant press for his impertinent strictures upon the Pastoral of the Hierarchy of Ireland. The Kilkenny Journal, takes the poor creature to task as follows :- "What right had Mr. Corballis to express his deep regret at the publication of the Irish pastoral? Was it any part of his duty, or does be think he will promote the cause of 'law and order' by creating 'an independent feeling among the laity,'- in other words scparating the people from their pastors? Was it a gracious part for a Oatholic gentleman to take, to turn the bench of justice into a political platform, and use his high position for the purpose of depreciating the judgment and crushing the legitimate in-fluence of the heads of his own clurch, in the presence of a mixed community? We are not now discussing the merits or the demerits of the national system; that question is settled, and the people of Ireland will prefer following the advice of the united hierarchy of Ireland to that either of Lord Carlisle or Mr. Corballis. But we have a right to express the feeling of the Catholic public of this city and county-in fact, the indignation of the whole Catholic community, that any judge or chairman should pervert the seat of justice into a platform for the upholdment of partisan views, and lecture Catholic gentlemen upon their duties towards the bishops of their Church. The general opinion is that Mr. Corballis got his instructions from the Castle; and if so, it only shows the straits to which the Government is driven upon this question. Mr. Corballis also stated, what has already fallen from the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor on the subject, the impossibility of yielding to the demand of their Lordships; so that the Irish bishops and the Whig Government are fairly pitted against each other in the political areas; and thank Heaven for it! It is the dawning of hope to Ireland; and we call upon every man who loves his country to watch the struggle, and to join the bishops af the ancient church against the hereditary enemies of our faith may flatter themselves to the contrary) has no part and people. One thing is certain, Mr. Oorballis has not improved his own position or that of the National system in Kilkenny by his address of last Monday."

MURRUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY .- Lord Carlisle at tended at the distribution of prizes awarded to the the close of the proceedings his Excellency deliverhe remarked :-

"It is, I confess, very satisfactory and very rethat we are not breathing any possible atmosphere that the weak inventions thrown off from the pride -Morning Advertiser.

A correspondent, writing from Galway, on the 16th ult., says :- "I am happy to state that we are about to have a steamer placed upon Lough Corrib, through the instrumentality of Father Daly. The vessel has been built on the Clyde by the eminent shipbuilder, James Henderson, who is also part owner. The little vessel, which $\cot \pounds_{1,500}$, is called the Father Daly, after the originator of the scheme. She is owned by six gentlemen, (the Rev. Mr. Daly being one) who intend to work out the project. She is a screw, and is so constructed that she can come direct from the lake through the canal to the bay. In this way a cargo from Cong, Maam, and other places, a distance of forty miles, can be conveyed to the docks, or to any town along the The vessel will arrive here early next month. coast. and will be placed immediately upon the lake to commence traffic."

Denis Caulfield Heron, Esq., has resigned his proessorship in the Queen's College, Galway.

The weather, says the Nenagh Guardian, since Thursday has been very cold and inclement for the season, and this day a fall of snow took place. The surrounding hills are quite white, and wear a very winter-like aspect.

An alarming fire broke out in Mr. Murphy's corn mill, near Cootchill, county Cavan, on the 19th ult, and destroyed property to the extent of four or five thousand pounds.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORTED SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH OF ENG-LAND .-- We are enabled to make an announcement today which will create a deep and general sensation in the religious world. It is that of an impending large secession of clergymen from the Church of England. Most of our readers will, however, be gratified to learn that the forthcoming secession will be of a very different kind from that which we have so often had to record during the last few years, namely, a secession from the Church of England to the Church of Rume. The direction which those clergymen who are about to leave the Establishment will take will be quite different. It will be towards the formation of a new Church of England, to be called the Free Church of England. From sixty to seventy clergymen of the Establishment, all of them distinguished for their Evangelical views, and a number of them popular preachers, met some days ago in London from all parts of the country, for the purpose of concerting such mensures as may give the greatest effect to the intended secession. They all leave the Rstablishment on purely conscientious grounds-some of them because of their objections to the principle of a valence of Poperv under the guise of Pussvism in the Church, with the connivance of the bishops ; and . The movement is this evening to take a practical shape by some of its promoters holding a meeting at the Manor-house, Hackney, at which the Lord Mayor is to preside, with a view to the immediate crection of a Free Church of England in that district, for a young awaken to the fact that human hearts are yearning and devoted Evangetical Clergyman, who has just freshing for me to feel, on an occasion like this, everywhere for truth definitely conveyed to them, quitted the Establishment on conscientious grounds.