

now a striking proof of Orange honor and gratitude. They relied on their good faith, and they have been rewarded in the usual manner. It has been ascertained that emissaries were dispatched on Saturday night through the country to collect the brethren, and strangers were brought a distance of several miles to make the meditated attack on the funeral procession. This was a favorite expedient with the old Orange wreckers, the fathers of the present race. In 1796-7, when the wreckers wanted to rob the houses of their Catholic neighbors, and maltreat the people, they brought strangers that they might, without fear of detection, carry on their murderous designs. Thank heaven, we live in a happier age, and possess means, which our fathers did not, to repress the outrages of a favored class.—I am, Sir, OBSERVER.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

From all the Irish ports the emigration continues unabated, and in some cases it has been even increased. From Cork it has kept up a steady unintermitted flow, the average weekly number being 743. The following return gives the emigration from the quays of Cork only, that from Queenstown not being included:—
 "Week ending May 2, 890; 9, 942; 16, 845; 23, 650; 30, 635. June 6, 1,199; 13, 749; 20, 696; 27, 861. July 4, 893; 11, 566; 18, 777; 25, 378. August 1, 523; 8, 646; 15, 696; 22, 707; 29, 659.—September 5, 502; 12, 693; 19, 811; 26, 777. Oct. 3, 542. Total 16,647.

The numbers above do not give at all an adequate idea of the extent of the emigration from this port, since a very large portion proceed to their destination by way of Dublin and Holyhead, and are not included in the preceding returns. There is no reason to doubt that this exodus will in the least diminish. On the contrary the additional impetus of the gold discoveries in Australia, as well as the extensive employment given in the United States and Canada, will, in all probability, cause the number of emigrants to augment. The extension of railway communication through the western states of America has caused a considerable demand for labor; evinced by a recent Government advertisement for 10,000 laborers at wages of a dollar a day. This amounts to £1 4s. a-week, a sum which greatly exceeds the usual wages of respectable and expert tradesmen here. The work is, no doubt, very laborious, but not much harder than that of draining. The gold discoveries of Australia have effected a change in the proportion of the emigration to America, as compared with that to Australia; and it is certain that the favorable accounts received from Melbourne will tend to increase the future numbers of emigrants to that part of the globe. The Government Emigration Commissioners have over 20,000 applications remaining on their books, not one of which have they been able to grant; and as the season has closed they must stand over until next spring. Applications still continue to crowd on the Commissioners, and it is certain that the next season will see a greater amount of emigration than heretofore.—Cork Constitution.

EMIGRATION FROM CONNAUGHT.—An intelligent western correspondent of the Freeman's Journal supplies some interesting information with respect to the progress of emigration from Connaught. Upon the authority of a Mayo clergyman, the writer states that the number of families in his parish in the year 1845 was considerably over 2,000, and that at present the number does not exceed 500:—"In this terribly rapid and progressive annihilation of the Connaught peasantry (he says) English farmers will find the real cause of the scarcity of hands in their labor market during the present and previous harvest seasons; and, if emigration proceeds at the pace which daily marks its progress, they may look forward in succeeding years to fewer Irish hands, and, consequently, higher wages. In fact, the desire for emigrating to the United States is only increasing more and more each succeeding season."

The mania for emigration has extended to the Constabulary force; numbers of men are resigning to proceed to America or Australia. It is said that there is a difficulty in obtaining recruits to fill the vacancies, and that the new men will be of an inferior class when obtained.

This week nearly 300 persons, who emigrated to the United States within the last two years, returned to Dublin, on their way to different parts of the country; and nearly all of them in a poorer and more wretched condition than when they emigrated to America.—Dublin Telegraph, Oct. 16.

Large numbers of respectable people, from various parts of the country, passed through Dublin this week to Liverpool, in order to take shipping there for Sydney, Port Philip, &c. Many respectable artisans and shopkeepers have this week left Dublin for the same golden destination.—Ibid.

There are three steamers constantly employed at present, with freight and passengers, between London and Limerick direct.

On Monday last, Oct. 11, the quay of Belfast presented an animated appearance, caused by the assemblage of a large number of people to witness the departure of the Ulidia for China. The Ulidia (appropriately called from the ancient Irish name of Ulster) is a new barque, built by Messrs. Alexander McLaine and Son, and lately launched from their yard. She is intended by her owners to trade between China and Belfast direct, being the first Belfast vessel engaged in the trade.

A LUCKY ADVENTURE.—About eleven months ago (says the Cork Constitution) a poor sailor, a native of Whitegate, in this harbor, went out in a vessel to Melbourne in Australia, where he quitted the ship and at once proceeded to the diggings, where, after various hardships, he at length amassed a considerable sum of money, with which he returned home about a fortnight ago. On his way home he was in fear lest all his friends should be dead, but to his great joy he found his mother, 74 years of age, still alive. He brought home a large quantity of gold, which he offered for sale in Cork, but could not get a price equal to his expectations; he accordingly went and sold it in London, and came back to Cork and lodged £800, in one of the local banks directing the interest of the money to be paid to his mother. He next day went again to Liverpool, where he took passage for Australia to renew his mining speculations.

The Earl of Erne, for the purpose of encouraging the improvement of his extensive Lifford estates, has instructed his agriculturist, Mr. Worr, to issue a notice to the effect that such of the tenants as will have their farms in a proper state of cultivation, and their houses in good repair, will, at his lordship's annual visit, obtain a reduction in their rent to the extent of 15 per cent. this year also.

PROSELYTISM IN THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—A COMMISSIONER'S LADY.—It appears that his Grace the Government Archbishop of Dublin, who is, one of the commissioners, has a school—a model school, of course—on the demesne at his rural seat near the city. To the interests of this school his lady the archbishopsness, has been at all times most attentive. Mrs. Whately is wife to the commissioner—and, therefore, Mrs. Whately may be reasonably assumed to know the intentions and wishes at head quarters with regard to National Schools. Acting on this knowledge, this lady archbishopsness set apart a certain day for reading and expounding the Protestant Bible to the Catholic children who attended the school. The Catholic priest of the parish remonstrated, but the commissioner's lady persisted, and asserted that she had the highest sanction for the course she adopted. The good priest was not, however, to be silenced by such "authority," and he threatened, if he did not indeed execute, a withdrawal of the Catholic children from the pious ministrations of Mrs. Whately. An appeal was finally made to the "Lord and master," and as there are various versions of the course he adopted, ranging from the most mild and gentle persuasions up to the most dignified assertion of his powers, he will not venture to affirm which is the true version. Finally the board had to interfere, and we believe that for the present the exhortations have been discontinued. We will not comment on these facts. They need no comment. If the wife of the commissioner could so abuse the institutions as to use it for proselytising purposes, there must be something radically wrong in the system or in its government. Where does the fault lie? This the commissioners ought to explain.—Freeman.

PROSELYTISM.—We have heard that no less than five persons are commissioned at this moment, in the suburbs of Limerick, to go about disseminating discord, and endeavoring to force the people from their Faith by tempting the weak and hungry with bribes. We are promised ample particulars of the doings of those worthies, and we shall have a watchful eye on their proceedings. The latest conscript to the ranks of these defenders of the Faith is said to be a retired cobbler, who, having spent his years, under all weathers, in mending soles, is not supposed to be an adept in showing the wayfarer the way to Heaven. In Nenagh, as we learn, the redoubtable Parson Wolsey has been pushed from his stool, and a rampant Mr. Cuthbert now occupies the oracular tripod. Mr. Cuthbert delights in writing epistles to the Romans not after the manner of St. Paul, but with a sprinkling of abuse and vituperation, which answer him admirably in place of argument.—Limerick Reporter.

ALLEGED PROTESTANT PERVERSIONS.—The Dublin Evening Mail recently announced that forty Catholic soldiers of a regiment quartered in the South of Ireland, had apostatized to Anglicanism. The story was circulated with avidity by the anti-Catholic press of this country; and holy bible-readers clapped their hands, and turned up their eyes in ecstasy at the prospect of the speedy extinction of Popery in the British army. It now appears that the whole story was a lie. The Cork Constitution, an ultra Orange paper, says, there is no truth in it.

THE VACANT PROTESTANT SEE OF MEATH.—The Dublin Mail says:—"It is generally believed that the Dean of St. Patrick's is to succeed to the vacant see of Meath. Rumor gives the deanery to the Rev. Mr. Gould, private chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

MR. BRIGHT'S OPINION OF THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.—I believe that the people of Ireland are a religious people; and I believe they are a more religious people than those of England: I believe the Catholic Church has laid hold of the sentiments and the soul of the humblest classes of the land to a degree which no Established Church has done in any portion of the three kingdoms. (Hear, hear.) I have attended several congregations—some of the Established Church—some of the Catholic Church—during my sojourn in Ireland, and must say that the Catholic chapels were well filled, that the people were remarkably attentive, devout, and serious; and that, judging from their countenances, and from their conduct, I should say—setting aside the question of agrarian outrages—that, in all points of observance of the moral law, and in absence of crime, they will compare at least fairly with any portion of the population of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) Look to their faithfulness under persecution of the bitterest kind in past times. Has that persecution been able to destroy their faith, or to turn them from the Church of their fathers? Now, this leads me to believe that the population of Ireland is a good population, and that, if there be ought in Protestantism better than in the Roman Catholic Church, Protestantism wants the art of exhibiting it.

The Dublin Crystal Palace is rapidly "evolving its capacity," as some architects will have it. The lawn of the Royal Dublin Society House presents a scene of the most animated character. The entire of the vast space fronting Merrion-square is surrounded with huge masses of timber piled in bulks, one over the other, to a height of twenty feet, while the centre of the lawn is covered with some of the principal portions of the wood-work, now nearly completed. The numbers of busy artisans plying their respective trades render the whole a picture of novel and pleasing interest. There are, it is said, one hundred and seventy men employed on the works. It is also stated that it is the intention of the executive committee to have a light bridge thrown over Merrion street to the enclosed grounds in Merrion-square, for the purpose of connecting the Exhibition building with that delightful promenade.—Telegraph.

Two farms of about 26 acres Irish each in the county of Down were sold by auction last week in Downpatrick, and brought together nearly £3,000; which, allowing only 4 per cent. interest to the purchaser for his money, would exceed a rent of £2 12s. per acre a year.

The Sligo Journal, a Tory paper famous for decrying the social state of the peasantry, says:—"Two or three gentlemen, connected with the county of Leitrim, have called upon us to complain of the injury likely to result to the more peaceable portions of their county, owing to the accounts of outrages which we regretted to be obliged to record as occurring in parts of that county. We, therefore, readily bear testimony to the fact, that no part of Ireland is more peaceable than that portion of the county of Leitrim which forms the properties of Hugh Lyons Montgomery, Esq.; George Lane Fox, Esq.; and of John Johnston, Esq.; and we are glad to say that the coal and iron district is every day evincing, by the good conduct of a large population, the civilising influence of steady employment and punctual remuneration. The parts of Leitrim which are not in so peaceable a state as we would wish, are those bordering on the counties of Cavan and Donegal."

Every reader of the public journals of the day must have observed with surprise—every Irishman with indignation—the pertinacity as well as the bitter vindictiveness with which the Times has continued to assail our country and our people. So constant have been the attacks, that not a little surprise has been excited at the ingenuity with which they have been varied, as otherwise the sameness of the theme—even though John Bull might have a taste for such entertainment—assuredly would ere now have sadly tried the patience of the readers of the "great" London journal. Irish crime, Irish indolence, Irish discontent, even Irish poverty and suffering, have furnished perpetual themes for the censure, the scorn, and the railing of English writers. Our entire people have been stigmatised by the Times as a "filthy and felonious rabble;" and one particular object of all Cockney writers has been to prove the great distinction that exists between the English and Irish as separate races—the Anglo-Saxon, according to them, being as noble by nature as the Celt is base and degraded. Saxon industry, Saxon prosperity, Saxon morality (always forgetting the wholesale child-murder), have been perpetually vaunted in contradistinction to Celtic idleness, Celtic misery, and Celtic criminality. In fact, the superiority of the more prosperous Saxons, as a race, was not only assumed but asserted, and our island has consequently been regarded by the majority of Englishmen an unfortunate country, inhabited by a low and degraded population, scarcely superior, morally or intellectually, to the Bushmen of South Africa.—Dublin Evening Packet.

The greatest sales under the Encumbered Estates Court have been in Galway, to nearly £1,000,000, and the least in Londonderry. The whole amount invested by Englishmen and Scotchmen is £1,100,126.

The Belfast Mercury of Thursday, Oct. 14, states that one of the first official duties devolving upon Sir J. E. Tennent, the new Joint Secretary of the Board of Trade, has led him to open a correspondence with the representatives of the linen trade in Belfast and the district, in reference to the movement in favor of a more liberal scale of commercial relationship between the United Kingdom and France. Our readers are aware that, in consequence of the English refusing, some two years since, to reduce the duty on French wines, the Government of France largely increased the import duty on Irish linens into that kingdom.

On Wednesday, Oct. 13, (the local papers state) "a gentleman from London, of high scientific celebrity, connected with an eminent firm in London, was introduced at a meeting of the Harbor Commissioners, by Mr. M. J. Blake, M.P., and submitted to the Board a plan of a Breakwater at Mutton Island, which can be erected at a cost of £60,000. The firm with which this gentleman is connected have obtained a patent for the peculiar construction of such works.—They are at present engaged in erecting a pier at Fairhead, in the north of Ireland, upon the same principle as it is proposed to construct the breakwater in Galway Bay. This estimate, if practically accomplished, will entirely subvert the mis-computations of the sagacious Packet Station Commissioners."

In addition to Mr. Shaw's extensive flax establishment in Bandon, two mills are fitting up on the estate of the Earl of Bandon, for the scutching of flax. A great extent of land is preparing for the ensuing year.

The Galway Mercury describing the decay of the town of Loughrea, says that houses there which some few years ago were rented at from £18 to £25 annually, and which, up to the last few weeks, were also used as auxiliary workhouses, now that the pauper class itself is decreasing, are given rentless by the proprietor, James Smyth, Esq., of Masonbrook, as no tenants come forward to offer for them. Several new and spacious houses are also closed up.

The salaries in Youghal union amount to £1,400 annually.

FOREIGN CORN.—The "Protectionist" journals affect great alarm on account of the arrival, during the last week, of nearly one hundred and sixty corn-laden vessels at Queenstown, which is a general port of call where the masters are instructed to await orders from the owners. Notwithstanding these extensive supplies, however, the corn markets are firm, and the Irish farmers are obtaining remunerative prices for their crops, fully as high as during the average of years under the system of food taxation, whilst the harvest, as regards the produce and the quality of the grain, is one of the best for many years. On account of the high price of potatoes, from the effects of the blight, the sale of Indian corn is gradually increasing, and it is likely that very large quantities will be required during the winter months.

The Limerick Chronicle, a Protectionist paper, says:—"Such a beautiful after harvest season as this we do not remember for many years, and large farmers, availing of the delightful weather, are preparing their land to sow a wheat crop for the ensuing year. The poor man's harvest is most favorable, and the peasantry continue busily employed in digging out their potatoes, and drawing home winter fuel."

THE 31ST REGIMENT—A FALSE ALARM.—We (Cork Examiner) detail the following particulars, which we have received from the most trustworthy sources, without the slightest comment:—"A detachment of the 31st regiment is at present stationed in Queenstown and Spike Island. On Wednesday night two privates belonging to it were drinking in a public-house in the neighborhood of Queenstown, and, on leaving, one of them was so drunk that he had to be helped along by his comrade. The drunken soldier, after walking a short distance, lay down by the roadside, and refused to advance a step further. Upon this the other, who was also somewhat in liquor, took off his belt, commenced to beat his comrade, and did not desist until he had torn his belt. He then proceeded towards his barracks, and on reaching his quarters, he immediately reported that he and his comrade had been set upon by the people, that the latter had been murdered after a desperate struggle, and that he himself had with much difficulty escaped, in proof of which assertion he produced his torn belt. The major commanding the detachment, much alarmed, instantly repaired to the police-station, and accompanied by the head constable and sergeant, and others of the police, hastened to the spot where they were told the tragedy had been enacted. On reaching the spot, however, no soldier was to be found, and, after making some inquiries, they were directed to a house, where they found the supposed victim to Priestly denunciation and political vindictiveness hale and hearty, though rather the worse for drink, and his every want attended to by the poor people of the house.

REVIEW IN THE PHOENIX-PARK.—On Monday a general review of all the troops in Dublin garrison took place under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney on the Fifteen Acres in the Park.—The review was on occasion of the presence here of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, now on a tour of inspection of the cavalry stationed throughout Ireland.

The Lord Chief Justice of England is about to "open the eyes" of those who have been opening his oysters. The Galway Packet, of Wednesday, Oct. 13, says:—"It appears that Lord Campbell is the proprietor of some very fine oyster banks in the Bay of Kilkerran, off the Connemara coast, and that some fishermen in that district were in the habit of taking liberties with said banks, which were not at all in accordance with the learned functionary's views of the rights of property. His lordship applied to Government for the protection of his oyster banks, and, without a moment's delay, Mr. Dopping, the resident magistrate of the Clifden district, was dispatched with a large force of police and permanently located at Kilkerran to guard Lord Campbell's oysters." [Where is old Admiral Oliver now—with his very fine oysters.]

A correspondent in Skreen, Galway, says:—"Mr. Nangle, the Protestant rector of Achill, has arrived here from Achill, together with a long train of Bible-readers, and it is my candid opinion they'll make no progress in this locality."—Dublin Telegraph.

A gentleman from Dublin, who landed at Holyhead on Monday, was detained a prisoner two days and fined £10, for having three bottles of Irish whiskey in his possession.

On Sunday a farmer, named Phillip Scully, a tenant of Mr. Mahony, of Dunloe Castle, Kerry, committed suicide by hanging himself from a tree, in remorse for having surrendered his farm to a relative.

THE LATE DEFALCATION OF A BANK MANAGER.—Considerable sensation has been created by the announcement within the last few days that Mr. Arthur O'Keefe, a native of Kilmish, for some years connected with the National Bank in Nenagh, in the same capacity, and for the last three years manager of the National Bank at Athy, had absconded, leaving his respectable and worthy sureties in Kilmish, Ennis, and Nenagh, in for a sum of £2,000, of which he was minus in his accounts with the bank; it also appears that he borrowed money to a large extent from persons in and about Athy, and that they look in vain for the sums they advanced to him. Mr. O'Keefe was a smart intelligent young man, with a confident air and address; but the most implicit confidence was reposed in him, as well by the heads of the department, as by the public generally; and we deeply sympathize with those with whom he has broken trust, and left responsible for the sums he has embezzled. It appears that some ten or twelve days ago, he obtained leave of absence for a fortnight, and that, meanwhile, an Inspector of the Bank visited Athy, and overhauled the accounts, when the deficiency in question was discovered. The fact was intimated by some person to Mr. O'Keefe, and since then he has not made his appearance. It further appears, as we have been informed, that the greater portion of the deficiency was raised on fictitious bills, presumed to be drawn by parties who knew nothing whatever of them; that the money so represented, was retained in the possession of the ex-manager, till he contrived to dispose of it, in, it is strongly suspected, a series of gambling transactions and extravagancies in which it was his habit, it is stated, to indulge rather freely. We have heard that he was accustomed to proceed from Athy to Dublin every Saturday evening, after banking hour, and return on Monday morning in time for business; that in Dublin he was known to frequent a certain hotel where a gambling table is kept, and that it was there the greater portion of the very large amount of which he contrived to unburthen himself, was disposed of. If it should turn out to be true that the money was raised on bills drawn by him in the names of other parties, and the proceeds kept for his own use, it betrays a species of adroitness in the way of embezzlement, of which we have seldom heard a parallel, and which, in any event, demands the strictest and the most immediate scrutiny. Such a plan could not be adopted in a moment, or carried on except over a rather lengthened period.—Limerick Reporter.

AGRARIAN ATTACK.—Saturday night a violent attack was made on a man of the name of Shirer (not Shine, as stated) by six or seven persons of the name of Burke, within a short distance of Adare. It appears that Shirer had taken a farm from the Rev. William Waller, Castletown, from which the Burkes had been ejected; and that in this prolific cause of agrarian disturbance the attack on him originated. It would seem that two of the party who had premeditated the attack informed the police beforehand; and that just after Shirer had been severely beaten, and left in a very deplorable condition on the road side, the police came up, and had no difficulty in arresting all the party, and lodging them yesterday in the bridewell of Rathkeale, to await the result of the attack on Shirer. It was stated and believed that the police found Shirer dead; but we are happy to announce that not only is he not dead, but hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. That wonderful alarmist, the Evening Mail of last night, had an alarming paragraph on the subject, headed "Horrible Murder in Limerick;" and the Times, no doubt, will have a dreadful article on the shocking depravity and blood-thirstiness of the Celts.—Ib.

FEROCITY OF A CAT—DISTRESSING DETAIL.—A fine child, about ten years of age, the daughter of Mr. Cornwall, a superannuated Methodist Preacher, residing at Nuns Island, in this town, came by her death this week, as we are informed, in a very unusual manner. It seems that, amongst the domestic animals of the house, this gentleman had a cat which was in the habit of lying upon his children when asleep, and, on a recent occasion, scratched one of them severely. The animal was, in consequence, ordered to be drowned, and the servant accordingly tied a stone to his neck, and flung it into the river.—It was, of course, supposed to be dead, but after a week it reappeared at the house in a very famished and wild-looking condition. Having got into one of the upper rooms, it was shut in there by the family, who were terrified by its ferocious appearance, and wished to starve it to death. In a short time, however, it contrived to get out of its prison, while the family were all at prayers, with the exception of the deceased child, who happened to be asleep in the kitchen. The cat instantly attacked her in the most furious manner, and before any assistance could be rendered, had torn her throat and face so violently as to cause her death in a few days.—Galway Mercury.