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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—The Morning Star in a notice of Dr. Hancock's most lame and impotent pamphlet on the condition of Ireland, says, what is to be done about this better understanding between landlords and tenants? It is to be allowed to grow up spontaneously and develop itself? On some estates in Ireland the plan has been introduced of all permanent improvements being made by the landlord, who receives five per cent on the outlay as an addition to his rent.

JUDICIOUS DISPOSAL OF PAUPERS.—There are at this moment some seven hundred pauper inmates in the Tralee workhouse. About a seventh of those consist of well growing healthy lads and girls many of whom have been brought up in the establishment, and a few stout adults who have spent some time therein and all are likely to remain permanent burthens on the rates.

THE FOLLOWING, from the Dingle correspondent of the True Witness, is further evidence of the grievous inequality of Poor Law taxation:—"The crushing rates and taxes threaten to sink many struggling householders into the rank of mere paupers. Several houses are untenanted and promise to remain so, thereby lessening the taxable area and increasing the rates on occupiers.

GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN A REWARD OF £50 to James Kelly, of Derrymaister, who resisted and captured one of an armed party who entered his house on the 21st February last.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF POLICEMEN.—On the 1st May at Oostable M' Coy and Sub-constable M'Donald were returning by the sea shore, at a place called Poulunnarkeen (the most dangerous part of the west coast of this county) they observed two men named Byrne and Duffy engaged in taking sea-weed, when the former, in reaching for the sea-weed, fell into the sea, it being 40 feet deep at this place.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN recently proposed a plan for 'synodical action and convocation of the Irish Church,' but in reply to Mr. A. Seymour, Sir G. Grey, in the House of Commons, announced that Ministers would not advise Her Majesty to summon any such convocation.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—Nearly thirty years ago, the House of Commons, acting, after long hesitation, under compulsion of a sense of justice and decency—with great reluctance, because it stirred fierce passions and exasperated powerful interests—at great sacrifice, because it broke up political parties and sundered old friendships—passed a certain resolution, referring to a vastly important subject, and expressed in terms unusually solemn and dogmatic. And now, this very week, a return ordered by the same house at once reminds us that that resolution has never been acted on, and proves that the evil which it condemned to removal or reduction exists still, only unameliorated but aggravated.

THE HOUSE OF MAURICE REGAN, a farmer, residing at Caherconnell, within a few miles of Abbeysfeale, was set on fire a few nights ago, and entirely consumed, with all it contained. Regan and his family, who were in bed at the time, narrowly escaped being burned to death.

THE TUAM HERALD, speaking of the exodus, says:—"This exodus of the people from Mayo and from this county (Galway), is becoming every week more extensive. Whether for good or for evil, the stream continues to swell and flow on uninterrupted, and the emigrants may now be reckoned by hundreds from some localities."

CATHOLICITY IN DUMBERTON.—Of all the dragons, and other horrid monsters that ever infested this earth, though such animals have been proverbially tenacious of life, none has ever been so hard to kill as "Popery." That hideous hydra which John Knox and his Apostolic brethren of the "Solemn League and Covenant" were supposed to have totally and finally exterminated north of the Tweed, is again rearing its head and showing its horns on every favourable spot in Scotland; and the ridiculous remnant of the Solemn League, except the Scottish Reformation Society, stands against its approach, and howls dismally through all its mouths.

THE DUMBERTON MISSION had been attended by the late Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Greenock, of whom the old Catholics still love to speak with affectionate reverence; and long after that the whole of Dumbarton shire was under the care of one Priest. In 1850 another church was opened at Dumtocher, seven miles from Dumbarton; and about three years ago was built the beautiful Church of Our Lady and St. Mark in the Vale of Leven. In each of these places there is now a large congregation. In Dumbarton the Catholics number about a fourth of the entire population. The church has been enlarged and beautifully decorated, but is still too small by one half.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—Sectarian jealousies, and the enmities of contending theological factions, have always exempted one form of religious benevolence from the universal condemnation which they have heaped upon the works of all whose faith was not like theirs. From the time of the Founder of Christianity, to succour the fatherless and widowed in their affliction has been recognised as the pure and undivided religion before God and man. So, even in the bitterest days of fanatic discord, men have paid a tribute of respect to those whose lives are passed in the relief of human misery.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY having proved their zeal and self-devotion in hospitals and camps, have come to labour among our most destitute poor, to assist the sick, and comfort the dying. They now ask for help to enable them to gather under their roof many little children who would otherwise be left to perish.

THE CASE OF MR. BISHOP.—What would have been the outcry in the Liberal press, what the indignation of Her Majesty's Ministers, if Mr. Bishop, instead of being foolishly and almost unwittingly mixed up with a conspiracy against Victor Emmanuel, had suffered for intriguing against the Neapolitan Bourbons? To judge by what took place when Ferdinand was King, and Neapolitan prisons were not half as full of political prisoners as they now are, war would have been the inevitable result.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Of all the dragons, and other horrid monsters that ever infested this earth, though such animals have been proverbially tenacious of life, none has ever been so hard to kill as "Popery." That hideous hydra which John Knox and his Apostolic brethren of the "Solemn League and Covenant" were supposed to have totally and finally exterminated north of the Tweed, is again rearing its head and showing its horns on every favourable spot in Scotland; and the ridiculous remnant of the Solemn League, except the Scottish Reformation Society, stands against its approach, and howls dismally through all its mouths.

AT LEAST WAS AN OPPORTUNITY of showing some consideration for the feeling of Englishmen. Policy as well as feeling might have dictated acquiescence in the request of the English Ministry. But no. There could be no fustilations in the Capitana if the Englishman escaped scot free; there could be no strength within if there were any display of deference to a foreign power. And Mr. Bishop, in spite of Earl Russell's remonstrances, is still a prisoner. It is only fair to say that the Italian Government is not especially severe towards Englishmen. There is M. de Christen, a gallant soldier, convicted on notoriously false testimony. He, too, is immured in Neapolitan dungeons, and his sentence to ten years has also been commuted for a less harsh imprisonment.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE has determined on giving to the tenantry on his Irish estate, at the next rent audit, the same liberal allowance which he made to them last year, viz. to holders of land, whose rents do not exceed £100 per annum, a reduction of twenty per cent, and to holders above that sum fifteen per cent.

THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY of the 21st ult., referring to the calamitous loss of the Anglo-Saxon, contains a proposition from a gentleman of Edinburgh, to place a Floating Telegraph Station off Cape Race. His suggestion is: "As vessels will always call at Cape Race on account of its being a thousand miles nearer Britain than New York, and as it is an exceedingly dangerous locality, would it not be possible to moor a floating light house of wood or iron, say from 20 to 40 miles off the coast, connected with the shore by telegraph, the bearings of the same being laid down in the charts, by which vessels would be easily able to make it? He also proposes to diminish the risk of vessels coming into collision with the light-house, to protect it with floating breakwaters, and to provide a powerful steam whistle and air trumpet for use during fog.

NEOLOGY AT CAMBRIDGE.—A Correspondent of the Record says:—"There has been some commotion about Neoology in — College. One of the Deans preached a most outrageous sermon last Sunday. Not contenting himself with sweeping away the Pentateuch he would wipe out the whole Bible, and reduce the creed to 'believe in God the Father, maker of heaven and earth.' Some thirteen men wrote a very civil and polite protest to the Master, begging that they might be excused attending chapel when this preacher preached again. The master took it well, and expressed his warm sympathy and approval; but a large body of them in the College, with whom the preacher was popular, got up a counter protest on some foolish grounds. These men the master rebuked; thereupon several of the fellows rose up, and, taking the Dean's part, said they would resign their offices if the master did not reprimand the signers of the first protest. I am sorry to say these doctrines are spreading among many men here, in greater or less degree. The Rev. W. G. Clark, one of our tutors, preached a very objectionable sermon in chapel several Sundays ago, which was to show that the Bible is not infallible, and contained this remarkable sentence:—"That it was a casket which, among some precious jewels, contained many a stone which might be picked up, on any shore. I believe this is only the thick edge of the wedge of infidelity. His sermon was unquestionably very plausible and eloquent; and, coming as it did, from a man of such rank and importance in the College, popular as well, it is not to be wondered at that many undergraduates are only too ready to believe in what he says."

UNITED STATES. MORE THAN ONE thoughtless outrage has of late been perpetrated against Catholic churches, principally by New England troops, though we regret to see that the crew of one of our ships of war behaved very badly not long ago on the Mississippi. It is almost useless, we suppose, to protest against such outrages as some of our military commanders appear to consider 'loyalty' and earnestness in the cause a cloak for all sins. But surely, we are fast losing all idea of the principles of civilized warfare, when property devoted to religious purposes is no longer held sacred.—Pittsburgh Catholic [Union.]

SPEAKING IN FAVOR of the recognition by the American Republic of the same Spanish provinces, whose independence Mr. Gannoy was eventually the first to acknowledge, Henry Clay laid down arguments which he little thought would ever be quoted against his own darling Republic—"I maintain that an oppressed and dissatisfied people are authorized, whenever they can, to rise and break their fetters.—This was the great principle of the English revolution. It was the great principle of our own, Vattel, if authority were wanting, expressly supports this right. Our revolution was mainly directed against the mere theory of tyranny. We had suffered comparatively but little, we had in some respects been kindly treated, but our intrepid and intelligent fathers saw in the usurpation that was to follow.—They rose, they braved the storm, they achieved our freedom. I am no propagandist. I would not force upon other nations our liberty if they do not want it. But if an abused and oppressed people will their freedom, if they seek to establish it, we have a right, as a sovereign Power, to notice the fact, and to act as our interest requires. Moreover, if Spanish America be entitled to success from the justice of her cause, we have no less reason to wish her success from the horrible character which the Royal arms have given to the war. He who has looked into the history of the conduct of this war is constantly shocked at the revolting scenes it portrays—at the refusal to treat, on the part of the Royalists, on any terms with the other side; at the outrage of women, the violation of flags, the instigation of slaves to rise against their owners; at acts of wanton and useless barbarity."

EARTH WHICH IS RECOGNIZED as civilized. The cause of this unfortunate state of things is so plainly written in the facts of history that it is needless to recite them here. But in considering our situation as a people, the inquiry arises to our mind; how long is this state of things to last; and are the American people, after a few years of prosperous existence as a nation, ready and willing to become the degraded equals of extinct nationalities? It would seem from their apparent indifference to transpiring events that the American people are ready for the yoke of a master. It is true that many of us are deceived by appearances. Patriotism has been invoked and appealed to for the ostensible purpose of preserving the integrity of the Republic from the effects of civil war, but when the patriotic ardor of the people impelled them onward to the field of battle and of slaughter, the proclamation goes forth from their servants in control of the Government that the bond by which the States are held together as one is of no binding force upon rulers, and that in disregard of the stipulations of that bond, the people who are freemen, shall become slaves. Unconditional submission is required of free Americans to the behests of power. A despotism is established by the servants of the people in supercedure of the constitutional Government, and the people are impudently told that they hold their lives and enjoy liberty and property by the gracious permission of a few of their fellow-citizens who, but a few years ago, were their equals before the law and their inferiors in every attribute of manly dignity. "What a fall is this, my countrymen." Once we were freemen, both by nature and by constitutional compact. Now neither by nature nor by constitutional recognition are we free. Natural rights and political rights alike are denied to the American people, and they, as if it were legitimate to be under the control of a master, consent to become the subjects of usurpers of power. Such is the change wrought in the American people in two years of subjection to a partisan Administration of the Government. What are the hopes of the future from this glance of the past? Not much to our perception.—Dubuque Herald.

GENERAL ROSECRANS, a few days ago, received the following pertinent letter from an indignant private:—"General: I have been in the service 18 months, and have never received a cent. I desire a furlough for 15 days, in order to return home and remove my family to the poor-house."

THE FUTURE.—It requires no prophetic vision to foresee the result of the present war. That it will terminate in the complete independence of the Southern Confederacy there can, we think, be no doubt in the mind of any rational man. We have nothing but contempt for the opinions of a party or leader who insists that the Union can be restored by the prolongation of hostilities. It is the worst kind of hypocrisy to deceive the people holding out hopes that can never be realized, and of this hypocrisy the North has been made the deluded victim. Some of these leaders may have really believed that the South could be forced into the Union, but the majority never labored under such a delusion.—Metropolitan Record.

MURDER OF CAPTAIN McMANUS.—A murder was committed on Thursday night, the 28th ult., in the camp of the 71st Pennsylvania. It seems that Captain McManus, of Co. B, 69th New York, was visiting Capt Phillips, of the former regiment, and in the course of the conversation made some remarks about Captain McMahon of the 71st. The latter being in his tent close by, it is supposed, heard the conversation; and at once appeared in the tent in his night dress, revolver in hand, and saying, 'Sir, you have been talking about me to night, immediately raised the pistol and fired before any one could interfere. The ball entered the breast near the heart, and death ensued in about an hour afterward. McMahon attempted to fire a second time, but was prevented by a lieutenant who was present. When the news reached the 69th quite an excitement was created, and it was with great difficulty the mob of soldiers could be restrained from taking summary vengeance. The deceased was much esteemed by his fellow officers and soldiers, while his murder is represented to be of a quarrelsome disposition who has not won the respect or esteem of any of his associates. The affair has thrown a gloom over the camp, and all are discussing it. The body of the deceased is being embalmed, and will be sent North to his friends.

THE IMPROPER PRIEST.—The person named R. Demart, who obtained money under false pretences, by representing himself as being a distressed priest of the Dominican order, was arrested at Burlington, N. J., at the instance of Rev. J. D. Bowles, the Catholic clergyman of that place, who at once pronounced him an impostor, and had him taken in charge by the authorities, to prevent scandal and annoyance to his flock. The story generally circulated heretofore, that the would-be priest robbed Father Bowles of his watch, chain, clothing, etc., turns out to be erroneous, although he had, previously to paying a visit to Burlington, secured a clergyman at Bristol, Pa., of many valuables. He is represented as being an intelligent man, well calculated to deceive, and versed in many of the modern languages. When confronted with Father Bowles, at the hearing before the Mayor of Burlington, he was unable to either respond to certain interrogatories put to him in Latin, or to find and read the psalms of the day in the officium divinum. He finally acknowledged that the entire story of his being a priest was a self-coined fabrication, and that he was willing and anxious to return the stolen property. This was done upon an opportunity being afforded, and the surprise and wonder incident to the singularity of the case subsided.—Mount Holly Herald.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER from its great celebrity in the South America and West Indian markets, for which for twenty years it was exclusively manufactured, has been extensively imitated in this country. Now, however, the original article has been introduced, and as it bears the distinctive mark of the proprietors may be readily distinguished by its external from the simulated preparations. The internal tokens of genuineness are still more unmistakable, for 'Murray & Lanman's Florida Water' has the odor of the fresh tropical flowers and plants from which it is prepared, and exposure to the air increases the delicacy of the aroma, instead of producing a sickening effluvia as is the case with toilet waters scented with strong essential oils.

AGENTS for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son. CHILLS AND FEVER DRIED.—Armed with Bristol's Sarsaparilla, persons residing in Fever and Ague districts may laugh at that prostrating disease. One bottle of this potent vegetable tonic breaks the chills and by persevering in its use, the strength is completely restored and the system fortified against the malaria infected with intermittent fevers. For thirty years this has been the universal experience in localities infested with intermittent fevers. But the benefits of the great Life-Preserving Specific are not confined to any class of ailments; its scope is almost as wide as that of Diarrhoea itself. Scrofula of the joints, flesh-consuming cancer, contractions of the joints, sinews and muscles, torpidity and congestion of the liver, morbid conditions of the stomach and bowels, asthma, liver cough, eruptions, rheumatism, general debility, are subdued with a rapidity and certainty that amazes the most experienced physicians, by its searching, healing, soothing and invigorating properties. Sold by druggists through all parts of the world. Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.