and murders which take place without being discovered, the catalogue of crime in Protestant England is so vast and terrific, that it fairly makes. our hair to stand on end,

Like quills upon the fretful porcupine." But, as a fair specimen of what the alarmingamount of deprayity in England really is, we, in conclusion, refer the Herald to the "abomination of desolation" in England, as described in the Civil Service Gazette of December 15th 1855. The frightful lists of enormities there recorded exhibits a field for the operations of Exeter Hall and its kindred associations; so ample and widespread that, if every one of their emissaries were re-called from their sinecure stations in Ireland and elsewhere to the active and incessant duty which they would be required to discharge in the home service, it would soon be seen that the crimes perpetrated where the "false religion of Rome" prevails, sink into utter insignificance when compared with those hourly committed in reformed and moral England. And if, then, Excter Hall and its white-cravatted Biblical staff did actually required, the Catholic poor would be left to follow the faith of their fathers without let, "Mawworms," and the entire tribe of hypocrites and impostors whom Exeter Hall, with its Missions, makes the dispensers of its bribes, its bibles, and its blasphemies.

TEIRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Andrew M'Mahon has been appointed parish priest of Edenberry, and the Rev. Jeremiah Rehoe to Rhode.

The Rev. P. Moore, late Administrator of the parish of Killeen, near Spiddal, county of Galway, has been promoted to the parish of Athenry, in the same county, by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam.

The Rev. Mr. O'Connor has succeeded the Very Rev. Mr. M'Donnell as Parish Priest of Killarney. The Rev. John Counihan is appointed senior Curate of the Parish. The Rev. Thomas Nolan has been removed from Killorglen to Killarney. The Rev. Mr. Horgan is appointed Curate in the same Parish. It is not supposed that the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty will occupy the residence of his Lordship's predecessor for some months .- Munster News.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH OF DUNGLOE, DIOCESE or RAPHOE.—This church, the first stone of which was laid on the 2nd of July, 1855, by the Rev. John O'-Donnell, P.P. of Lettermacward and Upper Templecrone, is covered in, and was opened for divine service on Sunday, the 20th ult. The church is cruci-form, and consists of a nave and aisle, the former measuring 90 by 30, and the latter 43 by 30 feet; height of side wall, 26 feet; there is also a beautiful two storied sacristy attached. Fourteen magnificent windows, each 16 feet high, together with three door tights, add considerably to the external appearance of the house, and afford ample light to every part of the interior. It is in contemplation to erect a suitable altar with as little delay as possible. Owing to the exertions and gratuitous aid of the parishioners, who raised the stones, supplied the lime, and attended the masons, the cost of the building has been very modente, namely, £633 63 £64, the whole of which has, thanks to our good God, been paid. When it is borne in mind that there was only 350 families to contribute towards the building of the church, and that no expenses the building of the church, and that no expenses the building of the church, and that no expenses the building of the church, and that no expenses the building of the church and that no expenses the building of the church and that no expenses the building of the church and that no expenses the building of the church and that no expenses the building of the church and the building of the church and the building in inhabitants of Letterkenny, the Pastor's native town, and £10 from the town of Donegal), great credit is due to the poor but generous people of Up-per Templecrone, who so ably assisted and contributed to the erection of this beautiful structure in one of the wildest and most remote districts of Donegal .rch is built on the site of the old house, and minds a delightful prospect of the Bay of Dun-glee: the far-famed island of Arranmore is likewise

seen far away in the distance .- Crrespondent of the Telegroph.

The bazaar for the Sisters of Mercy, held in Galway last week, produced one hundred and forty

We (Weekly Register) translate the following from the Univers of Thursday last:—"The Acts of the Synod or National Council, held a short time ago by the Archbishons and Bishops of Ireland, show the moral and religious progress which has been gradually going on for the last few years, under the prudent and enlightened direction of the eminent Prelate whom the Holy See has placed at the head of the Episcopacy of Ireland. The ages of persecution which have passed over Ireland had left nothing standing (n'avaient rien laisse debout). The Church notwithstanding the peculiar character of its institutions, had witnessed a relaxation in many matters, but such as are, from their divine authority, unalterable. The Catholic reconstitution of the country, permitted by the Emancipation Act of 1828, was unfortunately retarded by the political struggles of the different political parties which arose out of that epoch. But since the year 1850, when the Council of Thurles laid the first stone of this great work of reconstruction, the measures since adopted by the Episcopacy have had the happiest result for the Church. It will be necessary to compare the present state of things with what existed eight or ten years ago, in order to fully understand the progress of which we speak. Everywhere we see the Clergy giving Missions, which are followed with abundant fruits of grace. We see the increase of churches, schools, convents, hospitals, seminaries, religious works of all kinds, the prosperity of which astonished an illustrious French Bishop who lately visited Ireland for the first time. Religious worship is now beginning to be carried out with becoming solemnity. There is improvement in the educational course at the College of Maynooth. We have witnessed the erection and we daily see the development of a Catholic University, under the fostering care of the Right Reverend Father Newman. There is indeed an extraordinary revival (remissance) of fervor among all classes of the faithful. Such are the principal results of the Councils and Synods of the Episcopacy, and thus is being worked out the reconstitution of which the illustrious Cardinal placed at the head of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda had sketched out the plan, at the same time that he made known to the Pastors of the Church in Ireland the wishes of the common Father of the Faithful. All the differences which for a short time had paralysed the work of regeneration upon which we now congratulate Ireland, have completely disappeared. The perfect understanding now existing among the Bishops of Ireland may be attributed to the acts of the Synod of last June." The Univers then goes on to quote from the Synodal Decrees on the subject of Prosefytism and on the importance of the education of children. It proceeds to remark:—"The Bishops will, therefore, turn their attention to procuring Catholic schools for Catholic children. The day-when the Catholics of Ireland shall have, as is expressed in the Synodal letters of the Bishops, their schools independent of all Government control, as they now have their University, Catholicity will have nothing to fear from Anglican Proseytism, and then the first grand step will be taken towards that definitive and complete triumph, which will assuredly happen from the vigilance, the activity, and the unanimity with which the members of the Episcopacy labor in the work of reestablishing the charge confided to them by the Supreme Head of the Church."

THE MILITIA RIOT AT NEVACH. It cannot fail to have been remarked that when any violation of what is termed the law occurs in Ireland, the demand for its rigorous findication is indignant and clamorous its rigorous findication is indignant and clamorous beyond measure, especially if the hapless culprits be Irishment of profess the Romish creed. No matter what the cause, what the palliation or incentives, the Protestant cry in and out of Farthment outsite British as well as the Hibernian side of the Channel on such occasions, is uniformly a Crucify him criterity him! It would seem as if they were determined to lop off every rotten branch from the Popish tree, in order that it may produce less, but better fruit. There is, in fact, a kind of morbid interest excited the moment there is the slightest chance of an auto da fa amongst us, and the Protestant Reformers one and all appear frantic with joy at the idea of decimating the ranks midons of Jack Ketch. All this is exemplified in the outery raised against the unfortunate men implicated in the recent outbreak of the North Tipperary Militia. Lord Panmure, at whose door the dreadful consequences of the whole fracas should be laid, promised in the House of Lords the other day that strict severity should be used in the treatment of the mutineers. Now, when there was wanton insubordination in some cter Hall and its white-cravatted Biblical staff did of the German-Legion on various occasions since its their duty wheresoever and whensoever it was formation, every possible effort was made to palliate, pardon, and pass over its misconduct. But here in the case of the Irish Militia, the very Minister who hindrance, or molestation from the Cantwells, the has treated the men with an indifference the most heartless, and a parsimony the most unseasonable and pitiful, proclaims his determination to let the law take its extreme course in the matter. This determination is expressed, too, by the head of our War Department in the face of facts which would induce any Minister, not too strongly imbued with national and religious prejudices, to pause ere he gave the rein to his predilections. Lord Ellenborough in adverting to the subject said:—"From returns he had received, he found the desertions from the English Militia were 23 per cent, the Scotch 20 per cent, and the Irish only five per cent. The English gave recruits to the army at the rate of 7½ per cent, the Scotch at 14½ and the Irish at 21. The latter was, therefore, the most valuable to the service of the country." Here we have figures to prove that in England, the country whose interests the war was especially to defend and promote, the desertions from the Militia were nearly ive times more numerous than in Ireland, whilst the latter country, besides, furnished three times as many recruits to the Army as the former. Are we to be eternally nothing more than hewers of wood portions of the army are feted, bepraised, and extolled to the Seventh Heaven-for what? Where is there a single dispatch from the seat of war that, whilst the English soldier did his duty, the Irishman neglected his in the camp or field? Though uniformly placed foremost when the hope was, indeed, fororn, where is it stated that there was an Irishman in the British army who faltered in the desperate struggle, or shrank from the almost certain death before him? Why is this injustice persevered in? Why is every opportunity sought to accord the distinction of favour, honour, or reward to the one, and brand the humiliation of neglect, indifference, and dislike on the other? What has the one done that the other has neglected to do? Where is the boasted generosity, the ever-ready consideration which the people of England so unaccountably exhibit on other occasions There were petitions for the reprieve of the miscreant Palmer—the heartless wretch who had in cold blood murdered, Heaven only knows how many, not enemies, but friends-the reckless monster who with far more ferocity than was ever exhibited by the savage, watched with demoniac hypocrisy and fiendish exultation the slow death prepared by his own merciless hand—the slow, sure, and agonising death of her, to whon the law of God and man had commanded him to cling when all other bonds were severed. For the pardon of such a blot on human nature there were found strenuous and urgent advocates; and, whilst we write, another, scarcely less detestable for his atrocity, lies in the condemned cell awaiting the doom pronounced by justice, and he, again, is the object of a morbid commiseration. Extenuation of guilt is argued on the most untenable pretexts, and mercy and compassion, the best and holiest feelings of our nature, are lavished on villians who are an indelible disgrace to the species. But where is there a word heard in favour of the maddened mutineers of Nenagh?-the victims of a sordid thriftiness applied at the wrong time and the wrong objects? The sums that were expended in pampering the appetites and feeding the vanity of the Guards the other day, would have been better employed if bestowed on the Irish Militia who have no alternative but the poor-house or beggary. How will this undisguised favouritism work in the next war? Are these men not flesh and blood like others. Can it be expected that they will again be allured and beguiled by promises which it will be a matter of course not to fulfil? There is, in fine, something extensively stultified, as well as petty and partial, in the entire of the treatment which the Irish soldier, whether of the line or the militia, has received, and it will be well for England if, when the occasion arrives, this peddling, this pettifogging penuriousness does not act as a terrible drawback on her military resources, and bring about a retribution as deserved as it will be detrimental to the nower and

> THE MUTINY AT NENAGH .- Eleven civilians, laborers and mechanics, have been arrested and committed to Nenagh gaol on a charge of taking part with the Tipperary Militia, and inciting them to violence on the occasion of the late mutiny. One of the persons sent for trial is described as clerk of the chapel. A local paper (the Guardian) gives an account of an inspection by General Chatterton of the troops in garrison, comprising part of the 17th Lancers, the 94th Foot, and the debris of the unfortunate North Pipperary Light Infantry. After describing the splendid appearance of the troops of the line, the writer gives the following sketch of the local regiment on parade:-"They numbered over 400 men, and, indeed, we may safely assert that such an exhibition was never witnessed in a barrack-yard before. They at once reminded the spectators of Jack Falstaff's ragged corps, and their appearance called forth the sympathy of all who saw them. General Chatterton, instead of looking on them with the scrutinizing gaze of a field officer, beheld them in pity. Could those have been the men whom Sir James inspected some few months ago in the same place, when their smart, soldierly, and cleanly appearance clicited the marked approbation of the General? They were, no doubt, the men; but the spirit, and life, and buoyancy which a few short months ago animated them, seemed either departed from or broken within them; and their external appearance, in ragged tunics, fretted pantaloons, and tattered shoes, would under other circumstances be ludicrous in the extreme, but now the unfortunate men were the objects of sympathy rather than ridicule—of compassion, not of jest Scarcely a single man had on a perfect uniform—one might be seen dressed in corduroy breeks, with red acket, through which his shirtless arms protruded at the elbow; a forage cap was the only emblem of the occupation of another; a third might be seen with an old boot on one foot, while the other was partly enveloped in a soleless slipper, and the trousers of a greater portion of them were nothing better than rags! This was the appearance—eternally disgraceful to the Government—presented on the 1st of August, in the year of grace 1856, by the North Tipperary Light Infantry of Her Majesty's Militia. We

again."

interests of the empire at large.- Dublin Cutholic

Court house of Kilkenny on Monday last, was witnessed one of those unseemly spectacles, which so often took place there before under the anspices of the Irish Church Mission Society—a group of illiterate, unprepossessing boys and men, composing the Souper Brigade attended by their zealous drill sergeant, Mr. Meares, and their disinterested colonels, the Rev. Messrs. Hobson and Drapes. The occasion contributed a great crisis in the Modern Mission; four of the fraternity had been summoned for disobeying the recent order of the local authorities; and the decision of the Bench was anticipated with keen anxiety. Need we say that every avenue of the Court house us, and the Protestant Reformers one and all appear. Need we say that every avenue of the Court house frantic with joy at the idea of decimating the ranks was thronged by the poor people who have so long of Popery by any means. What Bible-readers cannot suffered the insults of these wretched mercenaries in effect may be here and there brought about by the milence—the poor pious Catholic people of Kilkenny summary process so successfully adopted by the myr who had come to see whether justice had at last midens of lack Katch. All this is a vamplified in the who had come to see whether justice had at last really overtaken the revilers of their ancient faith? The first case was that of Constable Smith, which virtually influenced all the rest. He charged two of the Scripture readers with having persisted in their addresses to the people, in spite of his repeated in-struction?—"Don't pray to the Virgin Mary, she is no more than a common woman. There is no such place as Purgatory—the Priests have invented it for the purpose of filling their pockets. They are still saying masses for Dan O'Connell's soul; how long will take to bring in a poor man to Heaven in These are literally some of the phrases which they address to the poor Catholics of Upper Patrick street—which they habitually address to them—and the people to wish his Helicaga in the regions of the design of the regions though boiling with rage, were restrained from violence by the presence of the police. Acting under the recent decision of the magistrates, the policeman warned them away upon this occasion; but these pious missionaries refused to stir one step till they pleased. "Thank God, said they, we are neither in Rome nor Tuscany; we don't care for either the Mayor or the Magistrates!" The police very properly de-cided upon sending them for trial to the Quarter Sessions. In the second case the notorious Digby Dwan and his colleagues were summoned by Constable Kelly, for similar conduct. It was proved that this Apostle had taunted the people in the public streets with being idolators. But this was not enough. In reply to Mr. Scott, he declared upon his oath, in the open court, that every Catholic in Kilkenny was guilty of a similar crime. No words can describe the cool, disciplined audacity with which these fellows bearded their examiners; and the two "reverend" superiors gravely smiled approval at every new display of successful impudence on the part of their convenience of England? Is the Irishman "to do or die" whenever England beats the recruiting drum or sounds the martial fife, without any hope whatever of even acknowledgement? The English and Scotch portions of the army are feted, happened. whose words carry weight, not only from his known love of justice, but from his position as Protestant Resident Magistrate, charged them with ingratitude to the police "who had so long acted as their protectors." Mr. Scott, the Crown Solicitor, well qualified from his position to judge of the character of Kilkenny, pronounced them the most mischievous disturbers that ever infested the city. On the whole, we congratulate our fellow-citizens upon this resultthough it is only the beginning of a path which will lead into the Queen's Bench. It is decidedly the only way in which the peace and character of our city can be emancipated from this odious plague.-Kilkenny Journal.

> readers will remember that some time ago the windows of the Catholic Church of Cushendall were broken. An investigation into the affair was held by the local magistrates, and evidence was given tending seriously to implicate certain soup missionaries in that district. The investigation was adjourned for further information. But, meantime, the soupers got up a false and infamous story, which was published in the genial columns of the News Letter, that a Protestant child had been thrown into a fire and severely burned by the "Papists" of the Glens. But the soupers did more than this. They actually had the audacity-emboldened by their apparent success -to summon before the magistrates the amiable and respected priest of the parish to prove on oath whether the windows had been broken at all. Father Fitzsimmons, who, for the sake of peace and charity, would willingly have submitted to any sacrifice, promptly responded to this challenge. He summoned witnesses to come before the magistrates and give evidence in the matter, and, with what might be called a needless condescension on the part of a gentleman opposed to creatures so low, boildy met his adversaries face to face. The result was another investigation before the magistrates, at which both the sacrilegious assault on the chapel and the story of the burned child were immediately entered into .-The result may be briefly told. The case of the window breaking, urged by the "Soupers" on the good priest against his will, has left behind it strong moral, if not legal proofs that the windows of the sacred edifice were smashed by persons instigated by the men whose miserable efforts have caused so much recent disturbance in the district. And as for the case of the child, alleged to have been burned, that affair has ended in placing the brand of ignominy and falsehood on the wretches who sent the infamous lying report to the News Letter. The facts elicited were these. On the 24th of June, the young lads of the district had a bonfire, as is usual on St. John's eve. There were some Protestant boys present at it. And to one of these it was said jocosely that he would be roasted if he did not tell who broke the chapel windows. He replied that such and such lads had done it, at the instigation of such and such parties .-Thereupon, his companions seized on him, lifted him upon, their shoulders, and carried him round the fire

Souperism Defeated .- The Ulstermau says :- "Our

by the Catholics of the Glens of Antrim." THE ULSTER ORANGEMEN .- There is no accounting for the criminal folly practised by those Orangemen of Ulster, who wantonly assail the Catholics of that province, on every anniversary of the battles they love so much to celebrate. What an unfortunate history is that of Ulster for the last century and a half. There is nothing in the world to equal it; nothing in the history of any nation, civilized or savage, to compete with the murders, outrages, heart-burnings, insults, wrongs and calamities inflicted by one portion of the people of Ulster on the other. A stranger coming amongst them, and not understanding their history, would conclude that Ulster was inhabited by a mad, a perfetly insane population; and that its people required the care bestowed on patients in a lunatic asylum. On the evening of a fair or market day, or on the First or Twelfth of July, he would hear one party crying "To h—ll with the Pope," and the other replying to that menace, by shouting, "To h—ll with King William." And then, probably, hearing shots fired; seeing people falling; hearing screams, oaths, imprecations, curses, blasphemy, and noisy, bloody strife, would he not be justified in saying, "that the land these people inhabited, though blessed by God, was cursed and destroyed by man?" And cursed it is; for anger, ill-will, furious hatred, envy, malice, revilings, detractions, mur-der, outrage and deadly strife, are sufficient to bring the maledictions of Heaven down on any country, It was so in the olden time; and sin is punished now, as severely as it ever was. We wonder that those who have the instruction of the Orangemen in their power, do not teach them charity. We believe the Orangeman prides in his Bible; that he prides himself on his loyalty; and pretends to have veneration for the precepts taught in the Scriptures, and enunhope the service of this force—a force which is wor- clated in the law of the land. But what is the use thy of better treatment—may not ever be required of all that when he does not obey them? He will not find a chapter in the Bible approving of insults | Ireland.

n triumph as a sort of reward for having revealed

the offenders. And such was the childish incident,

out of which the scoundrel informants of the News

Letter manufactured the atrocious and lying story,

that a young Protestant boy had been burned in a fire

The Sovers at Bay Once again we have had to sto his neighbor, or of using language to annoy or plunge into the slough of a Souper investigation, with irritate him. Nor can be discover a text to must be all its baseness, bitterness, and vulgarity. In the old him in striking down a Catholic priest, or wrecking Court house of Kilkenny on Monday last, was witthen, may boast of the love he feels for the Bible, and the veneration he entertains for the law of the land, but no honest man can believe him. He cannot love the one, nor venerate the other, when he violates the precepts they contain. He is, consequently, a rebel against his God, and a rebel against the state. We pity the infatuated Orangement who thus raise the standard of revolt against God and their country. their country. But, for all that we would not put them in chains. We would instruct them, because they are ignorant; civilise them, because they are savage; and teach them their duties to their neighbors, because they require that instruction beyond any people on the face of the earth. Let the Ulster Orangeman proceed to Scotland, and he will find no one there so savage as himself. Let him go to England, and he will discover no person he can call his equal in brutality and ferocity. There is no one in Prance, in Spain, in Portugal, to match him in bigo-try,—or the ill-will he entertains for his neighbor. In all Germany, in Russia, and even in the land inhabited by the different races of Africa, he will find himself-without an-equal.—What-a-strange-being; to wish his Holiness in the regions of the damned; and his noblest achievements, to wreck Catholic houses of worship; strike down Catholic priests, and demolish the homes of Catholic laymen |- Dundalk Democrat.

> A JUST JUDGE-THE BITER BIT !- The system of offering large rewards for spies and informers whose evidence would lead to the detection and conviction of real or supposed offenders, has long been a remarkable and reprehensible policy on the part of the Irish Government. The operation of the system has been attended, not by the prevention of crime or by the preservation of the peace, but by the production of outrages, by the corruption of those most prone to base temptations, and by intentionally staining peaceably disposed districts with the stigma of outrages, for the purpose of enabling vindictive rulers to obtain coercion Acts from Parliament. These coercion Acts are used by harsh landlords (who are supporters or members of the Legislature) as a kind of shelter or protection during their collection of rack rents and extermination of tenants, and for the carrying of elections against the popular will. Hence the system of rewards to spice is patronised by the aristocracy and practised by the police; and hence the spies are induced to delude the people into secret and illegal societies, in order to betray them (for the sake of the reward), and swear as approvers that they were confederated for the purposes of violence and outrage. These ruffian spies, however, do not always reap the rewards they speculated on. Occasionally some humane minister or upright judge, rising superior to the magnates who support the infamous system, protests against its injustice and iniquity, or condemns its perpetrators to merited punishment. An admirable instance of this is furnished in the following appropriate article from the Ulsterman of Monday last:- 'Chief Justice Monaghan has set an example to his brethren of the long robe which, we hope, will be properly appreciated and faithfully imitated-and a warning to knaves and traitors which may not be lost upon them. At the Lifford Assizes, some men were charged with the crime of Ribbonism. Their trial was postponed, and they were admitted to bail. But a scoundrel named Connoly M'Hugh, who was one of the accused, made application through his counsel, offering to become approver. The Chief Justice quietly listened to the application, and ordered the man's informations to be taken down. This was done, and the application was again formally renewed. His Lordship having read the informations, couly turned to the informer's counsel and told him that, as the prisoner had confessed his guilt, he would, on his own confession, try him and sentence him to transportation. The reader may fancy, if he can, the feelings of the baffled villain when the stern judge proclaimed to him what the reward of his villany would be. But let us give the account of the affair as it is reported in the papers :-

At the conclusion of the Crown business Mr. Hamitted on a charge of Ribbonism. M'Hugh, after his arrest on the 8th June, made an information acknowledging his connection with this association, and criminating the other parties who were arrested with

Chief Justice—Has he any attorney? Mr. M'Crossan—My lord, I act for him.

Chief Justice-Has he instructed you? Mr. M'Crossan-Not personally, but his brother

has been with me. Mr. Hamilton (attorney)-His wife has been with me my lord.

Chief Justice-Go to the prisoner now, sir, and see what reasons he can urge for his discharge. After a short delay Mr. Hamilton returned, when Councillor Hamilton renewed his application. Chief Justice-Read what he says for himself in

nis information. Mr. Hamilton proceeded to read from the information that the deponent (M'Hagh) attended several

meetings of the Ribbonmen. Chief Justice-Oh! he confesses himself guilty of

a transportable offence. I'll try him on his own information.

Sheriff-Let a jury be immediately called. Mr. Hamilton-There is nothing against him more han the others, and you have admitted them to bail. Chief Justice—Nothing but his own confession, on which I have a great mind to transport him. At all

events, I can't admit him to bail; he must remain in custody until next Assizes, unless the Queen's Bench will, in the meantime, discharge him.

The conduct of Judge Monaghan in this instance is worthy of all praise. He has shown the right way in which ruffians of the Connoly M'Hugh stamp should be treated. The curse of our country for a long time has been the facility with which the Government have received the statements of the most abandoned scoundrels in the country, laying charges of crime against (too often) innocent men, and the tempting inducements which, since the days of Reynolds and Jemmy O'Brien, they have held out to that class of villains to concoct conspiracies, and allure foolish men into them, that they may thrive on the blood of their dupes and victims. We have no intention of offering a plea for Ribbonism. All secret associations of the kind are foolish and criminal, and can end in no good, for the curse of God's Church is on them. They give the wicked an unhallowed power over the honest, and leave the innocent and the guilty alike at the mercy of wretches like Connoly M'Hugh. Every Catholic, especially, who be-comes a Ribbonman—however brave and intrepid he may have been before-becomes from that moment a coward who trembles before the policeman's bayonet or the soldier's musket. Most heartily, then, do we approve of the wise course pursued by Chief Jus-tice Monaghan in this case.— Glasgow Free Press.

In Dublin there will be a cavalry brigade of four regiments, and six infantry regiments in two brigades. At the Curragh the military force will also be of similar strength. Fermoy is destined to be the principal military station in the south of Ireland; but we do not hear what precise arrangements are yet made respecting the forces to be quartered there. In the four principal camps above enumerated accommodation will be provided for 30 battalions of infantry out of 41 constituting the home establishment, and for 15 out of the 22 regiments of cavalry not employed in

Smith O'Brien has, our readers have been made aware refused the representation of Tipperary Though still devoted heart and soul to the good old Irish cause, he could not see in the British Parliament these things are condemned by the Bible; all are dear anythope for better days for Ireland. Surrounded, as nounced by the law of the land. The Orangeman's he would be, by the slaves of the Treasury—men who would forfeit, not only every pledge they made upon the histings, but every principle of honour which should guide public men, for one intelligible nod from the Government whip, it would be still further wasting those great energies of which he is possessed, and of which to Ireland he has given so large a share. Though the men of Tipperary, who called upon him to stand for the representation of their county, deserve credit for the promptitude with which they recognised his services the earliest that opportunity offered after his return, yet they scarcely considered what they asked the gallant gentleman to do. A mere seat in the House of Commons could be no honour to him-his prison in the Southern Sea was infinitely more honourable. But if he met there colleagues who would be as carnest as he was himselfmen who would combine for an honest purpose and adhere to their engagements-who would spurn English bribery, and fight with a singleness of purpose for the Irish cause—then, indeed we feel assured he would not have hesitated at this call of his countrymen .-Wexford Guardian.

> The Dublin Evening Mail states that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is about to present, in the name of of the Queen, a stand of colours to the 18th Royal Irish Regiment; and that the old colours are to be deposited in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

> It is no longer doubtful that Cork garrison is to share the fate of those of Limerick and Kilkenny, as all the arrangements are perfected for transferring to Fermoy the entire staff of the Cork military district. Fermoy will henceforth be the head-quarters of the district, where a division will be stationed, while a brigade will occupy the Cork barracks.

> CURIOUS IF TRUE .- The tale runs that, to impress the Limerick lieges with due conceptions of the importance of ambulatory Vice royalty, General Sir James sent orders to the artillerymen of all the forts within Shannon shot, to salute the steamer carrying his Excellency and suite on the happy day when Scattery beheld him circumnavigating her monastic shores. That the order was executed with admired effect, especially at Tarbert, nobody can deny; and that gunpowder was consumed in considerable quan-tities is uncontradictable. Of course the expenditure figured in the 'monthly return from the Shannon Forts, and the deficit was expected to go freely into the great imperial leger as a cheap attestation of the Viceregal popularity even over the tide that bore Sarsfield and his immortal legions to other fields of fame. But a little to the surprise of the 'returning officer of gunpowder and other stores, the story is that a despatch was received by the aforesaid officer, asking by whose authority the expenditure was caused, and requiring an answer, as per margin, by return of post. The answer was inevitable—by the authority of General Sir James Chatterton; all sufficient, one would guess, on so important and so auspicious a public demonstration. What was the astonishment however, of the returning officer, when as reported another official document arrived informing him that General Sir James had no authority to order salvoes for the Earl of Carlisle from the Shannon Forts, and advising that a bill for seven pounds sterling British money, not pounds weight of gun-powder, should be sent in to the General with a request for payment in British current coin. How he must have felt and stared, if, as the story runs, the bill was duly forwarded. You may well conceive not alone the gallant general's surprise but the effect upon the enthusiasm of every one who heard of the deed and upon the first military esquire of the Lord Lieutenant, in honor of whom, as the Queen's Vicegerent, if whole magazines of 'villainous saltpetre' were set a blaze to shake the solid earth and terrify the Shannon porposes, no subject of Her Majesty would imagine a charge of sixpence could be made either to general or corporal .- Munster News.

CRIME IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND .- The ordinary crininal returns for England are eight months behind those for Ireland, and the detailed inspectors' reports are three years behind. We regret this, because it disables us from comparing the present returns from Ireland with those for England of the last year, and we cannot be sure that the striking contrast between the returns for Ireland of 1855 and for England of milton (barrister), made an application on the part 1854, will hold good in the returns for England of of Connoly M'Hugh, who, with the others, was comgress of crime, as other things in Ireland, is the reverse of England. Thus, in 1854, the total committals increased in England 8.5 per cent. as against 1853; they decreased in Ireland in 1855 as against 1854, 23,55 per cent. Offences against the person decreased in England 13.6 per cent.; in Ireland they increased 6.59 per cent. On the contrary, in all the other classes of offences the committals increased in England and decreased in Ireland. The following are the facts in a tabular form :-

COMMITTALS.

England. Ireland. In. Dec. In. Dec. 1854 1853, 1855, 1854. Classes. Offences. 2 " prop. with violence.... 3 " prop. without violence 11.0 29.37 " property malicious... 10.0 34.56

Whatever may be the case in 1856, we believe there was no increase of offences against the person in England in 1855, corresponding to the increase in Ireland, and we have good reason to suppose that there was in Ireland a large decrease. We must not, however, lead our readers to suppose that there has been a continual increase or tendency to increase in crimes against the person in Ireland; on the contrary, between 1849 and 1855 the number of charges of murder decrease from 170 to 55, and of attempts to murder from 41 to 31, while the decrease, including these of the more serious offences between 1849 and 1855 was very remarkable—from 9,366 to 1,303. Consistently with these items, the total number of committals has decreased from 41,989 in 1849-approdigious number compared to the committals in England in the same year, 27,810—to 9,012 in 1855. This beneficial change—the most remarkable, perhaps, on record as to a diminution of offences—is attended, as in England, with an improvement in the administra-tion of the law. The proportion of the convicted to be acquitted has continually increased. Greater care s taken, and a smaller proportion of persons is hastily committed than formerly on insufficient evidence. The great fact of the returns is the wonderful decrease of commitments between 1849, and 1855, which has been successive and continuous. How is t to be accounted for? There is great reason to believe that the diminished prosperity of the people in England in 1854, when bread was dear and trade slack, was the cause of the increased commitments; and it will hardly be doubted that the Irish, in relation to their former condition, continued to be very prosperous in 1855, while the relative condition, of the bulk of the English was the reverse. Nor can it we suppose, be doubted, that the Irish who survived the famine of 1846, and who were after that time provided for by a poor law, were all, relatively, in a far superior and improving condition to that of their predecessors.—Since 1849 the number of paupers in Ireland has continually decreased. Since 1849 there has grown up there an effective demand for labor. and wages have very much increased. Since 1849, then, there has been a greater relative improvement in the condition of the English subsequent to 1842, when the commitment began and continued to decline. May we not say, then, that precisely the same cause -the improvement in material welfare-has led to a great diminution of crime both in England and Ire-