THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. NOVEM BER 1, 1861.

theatre of Tthe. museum; , Stephen's-green A They but bere property is more divided and separated, and the pound; are being prepared for the rate books, Lord-Lieutenant was present, according, to cus-Lord-Lieutenant was present, according, to cus-tom, and there was a prowded attendance of ladies and gentlemenin Sir : Robert Kane, the founder and director of the institution, commenced the proceed-inge by delivering an address on the "Statistics" of Mining, Industry, in, Ireland, ", his chief object being to. show the amount of employment given by the Irish, mines. Their principal products are sulphur, lead, copper, and coal. The General Mining Company has commenced to work zinc from their allver mines, in Tipperary. Iron exists in the country in large quantities, out the available supply of coal is not sufficient to carry on the operations with respect to this ore. Last year the Wicklow Sulphur Mines yielded arbings being 15s a week for miners and 10s for labourers. The principal copper mines are at Knockmahon, in the county of Waterford, and Berehaven, in Cork. The ore is exported and smelted in Eug-land. In 1859 they yielded 10,859 tons, value £108,-107; persons employed, 1,370; amount of wages for the year, £45,000. The lead mines of Glundalough produced 1,814 tons. The lead mining population is 1.500, who receive in wages £14,000 a year. In 1859 the mines of the Seven Churches yielded 12,650 ounces of silver, value £3,480. The coal mines are generally not more than 3 or 4 feet in thickness, chiefly authracite. There are 45 collieries altogether 35 in the south and 10 in the north. In 1857 the quantity raised was -bituminons, 42,150 tons; anthracite, 78,250 ; in all. 120,400 ; value at 8s. per ton,-£48,000. The mining population, though somewhat, reckless and improvident, are remarkably well conducted. A system of paper payment has been adopted in some districts, the object of which is to guard the miners from spending their earnings in publichouses. Sir Robert Kane, in concluding. his address, adverted to the fact that, in the recent examination in practical chymistry held at South Kensington, when pupils from 22 schools of England and Scotland competed, four out of six medals given were carried off by pupils from the Primary School of Ohymistry in Cork. The Lord-Lieutenant having distributed the prizes to the successful candidates, delivered an address, in which he said he hoped that, for this and other purposes, there would be no break in the continuity of Irish Viceroys, though, in order to secure variety in the addresses, there should also be some variety in the persons who filled the office, adding, "And, while I thus happen to mention Irish Viceroys, I must speak with caution and apprchension about the health of one of the most valued and beloved in the whole catalogue of my predecessors - the Earl of Eglintoun, of whose health I fear very uneasy accounts have been received this day." Referring to the paper currency, his Excellency wittily remarked, "At all events it holds out to our mining population the opportunity of complying with the line of the poet-

"To eye the mine without the wish for gold." Alluding to the ladies who were successful candidates. Lord Carlisle thus spoke of the Queen and her recent visit to Ireland :- " And, indeed, it seems only right and becoming, in a country where an ilinstrious lady fills the very highest place in the realm, that all classes, of our women should have the opportunity of showing that they can excel in the accomplishments and attainments which are consistent with the grace and modesty of the female character. (Applause.) Having thus casually alluded to our gracious Queen, whom all classes in this city have had so much pleasure in welcoming here and in witnessing her progress through our crowded thoroughfares, where they received her with so much delicacy and with so much fervour, I feel myself at liberty to take this first subsequent public opportunity of mentioning, which I am fully authorized to do, that Her Majesty the Queen represents herself highly gratified by every circumstance of her visit to Ireland (loud applause), not only with the noble plain of the Curragh, and with the unmatched love-liness of the Lakes of Kerry, but with the loyalty, the warm and the whole demeanour of her Irish people. (Applause.) Greatly pleased and struck, indeed, Her Majesty could not fail to be with the obvious marks of progress and improvement in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions. They meet us in every branch of occupation and in every field of exertion. (Hear, hear.) I know that I have been sometimes charged with presenting almost too fuvourable and rose-coloured a picture of the condition of the country, and I do not conceal that the nature have raised on behalf of hundreds of thousauds on of the senson through which we have lately passed. our poorer fellow countrymen, who are menaced and the great prevalence of more than even our with dire distress, if not actual famine, during the usual watery skies, may inspire us with some uneasirapidly approaching winter, has siready been echoed ness lest there may not be a corresponding amount back to us from several quarters, where exaggerated of privation and difficulty to be apprehended in the ensuing winter. This may be all matter for caution alarms would find little sympathy. The Cork Examiner, in an earnest article, which we copy else-where, arges the appeal to those who are responsi-ble for the people's safety, and who alone can enaand for watchfulness; but let us not in any case forget that the proper result of privation is patience, and that difficulties are sent to call forth the enerble the country to meet the crisis successfully. gies which will conquer them. And it will go forth to ennoble even the pursuits and studies which enclaims our contemporary, "a grave responsibility gage you in this place if you accustom yourselves not merely to consider them as the pastime of an idle hour, or as the extra gilding of the stern realities of life, but as a means of imparting additional strength and solidity to your intellectual powers, and perhaps of furnishing you with a safe and enduring provision against the rough weather and the storms which disturb the moral as well as the natural world." (Applause.)-The proceedings then terminated. IRISH AND ENGLISH ENTERPRISE .- We give in our present number an article from the Freeman that must be read by every Irishman with gratitude and pride. It elucidates the integrity, soundness, and safety of enterprise in Ireland, and affords evidence of the prosperous progress which our countrymen can effect when it is practicable in our own land .---When and where probity, mercantile knowledge, and bonu fide investments can cosure profits and accounplish success, Irishmen prove that the qualifications are possessed by them, and are showing that, whilst splendid schemes, and spurious or specious undertakings attract and engage our fellow-subjects in England, they neither attempt to inflate empty bubbles like those that burst at the other side of the water, nor are they deceived by the evanescent colors is which frail and false projects shine before they vanish out of sight and existence. The article re-fers to the foundation upon which the only two Irish Insurance Companies, the Patriotic and National, are built and raised, and it is the solidest upon which responsible enterprise can possibly rest-that is, security, for it is capital so substantially and aniply invested as to form a basis far more than sufficient to bear all the responsibilities that in any form could devolve upon it. Not wishing to depreciate any other such enterprise, we may point to those two planted in Ireland, and flourishing in it, as ex-amples of the energy and honesty with which our undertakings are worked. And without meaning to derogate from the positions or prospects of any institutions of a like kind elsewhere, we may advert to the fact that in Ireland those two societies are needed to keep the land fruitful and to pay future | predict that it would be very little short of an armasafer than others which, even of correlative financial firmness, are out of the category of faggots and figments too numerous in England. Disasters so vast as those which visit the English metropolis, for instance, do not, and cannot occur in this country. In no quarter of Ireland are such masses of merchandise and other goods insured and consumed as in Great Britain. In a day or a uight a firs may destroy the either starve or become a burthen upon the poor-very foundation of a British company, and the late rates. Of course, the people will not prefer to single Outholic name, or at least not one in which very foundation of a British company, and the late conflagration in London ate into the basements of several companies whilst it was devouring the stores on the wharf. No such piles and pyramids of goods knows, the population of the island has already been bitterest and most active Orangemen, who are memare accumulated in Ireland any where, aud no such danger to life presented. No range of fire in the Irish metropolis or any other of our cities could involve a twentieth of the property lost in London,

MUSEUM OF IREM INDUSTRY - The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes in the Museum of Irish for the distribution of prizes in the Museum of Irish industry was held on the 10th of October; in the Industry was held on the 10th of October; in the industry was held on the 10th of October; in the industry was held on the 10th of October; in the industry was held on the 10th of October; in the industry was held on the 10th of October; in the industry was held on the 10th of October; in the industry was held on the 10th of October; in the industry was held on the 10th of October; in the industry back of the ind life (less, exposed, to, comprehensive (destruction.-Many insurances here do not, therefore, involve the responsibilities of one insurance there, whilst here The heavy pressure of rates will not only seriously for the same reason, and for others which are obvious, diminish the net-rental, but it will also greatly lesthe income from the insurance effected is steadier [and; more permanent, the creative risks never so] the hadlords, then, for their own sakes, if not from heavy, nor the demands upon the capital and resources of the Irish, companies so cotemporaneous, sudden and large. The demands following the London fire amounted to millions, sweeping away in one fell swoop the profits of years; and, if rumors are true, diminishing the buttresses and hearings of some companies so grievously as to excite the apprehension that the shareholders and policy holders travelling together will go down together in the same crash. However the respective stability of the institutions at either side of the channel may be regarded, this is incontestible, that our two Irish assurance societies are strong and prosperous; and that when our Saxon friends boast of their superiority in mercantile enterprise, as well as in other things, they may be requested to remember that our banks, railways, assurance societies and other un- have the good sense, as well as the humanity and dertakings are conducted, despite their drain of our patriotism, to treat their tenantry with forbearance, wealth and their grasping rivalry in many forms; and not only will the distress and suffering of the with an uprightness, prudence, spirit and skill, at poor be alleviated, but the return of better times the very lowest, equal, with their own throughout England .- Munster News.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (IRELAND) 1861 .- Mr. Donnelly, the Registrar-General, has issued one of his useful abstracts, anticipatory of his complete report, upon the Agriculture of Ireland. The summaries have been made, by 4,000 enumerators, selected from the Constabulary and the Metropolitan Polica Forces. The individual farms examined amounted to nearly 600,000. The inquiries commenced on the 3rd of June, and terminated about the middle of July. The Registrar returns his thanks "to the landed proprietors, the clergy of all denominations, the tenant-farmers, and the public press, for the assistance they have afforded to the enumerators."-There is an increase in the areas under outs, barley, beans, and peas, as compared with the returns of last year, and a decrease in those under wheat, bere, and rye. Sixty thousand fewer acres of wheat have been sown than in 1860. The increase of oats is 26,627 acres, and in barley 17,779 acres, in beans and peas 1,172 acres. The decrease in bere is 1,125 acres, so that the total decrease in cereals is 15,701 acres. The whole smount of land under these crops was 2,623,683 acres. There is a considerable decrease, 38,878 acres, under potatoes, a decrease of 9,175 acres in mangel and beet-root, and a decrease of nearly the same amount in vetches and rape .---There are 15,289 more acres of turnips, and 7,135 acres of cabbage this year than last, so that the net diminution in the extent of "green crops" is 36,974 acres. The amount planted was 1,570,668 acres. There is also a decrease of 47,969 acres of meadow and clover. Hence we get the following general summary :-

Decrease in coreal crops, 15,701 Do in green crops, 36,974 Do. in meadow and clover, 47,969 19,271 Increase in flax..... ..

Total decrease of land under crops in 1861, 81,373 There is also a large decrease in the number of " live stock" in Ireland this year as compared with 1860, and that again was marked by a very large diminu-tion compared with 1859. This year we have fewer horses by 5,993; fewer cattle by 138,316; and fewer pigs by 173,096. There is the slight increase of 1,839 in the number of sheep. Thus, upon the average of the rates assumed by the Census Commissioners of 1841, we have less value in live stock by £1,161,345 than we had in 1860. This immentable falling off in live stock is attributed to two successive bad harvests. How great has been the loss in production may be estimated by a single item. In 1860 we had fewer tons of potatoes by 1,588,143, or nearly one-half of the entire quantity raised. This must have been a grievous loss to the poor cottiers, who endeavored to make out the rent by keeping a cow, two or three pigs, or poultry. As might be ex-pected, in consequence of the civil war in America, there has been a diminution in the number of emigrants. In the first seven months of 1860, the number of emigrants who left our shores was 55,782, and during the same period of 1861 the number was 45,508, or less by 10,274.

THE CRY OF DISTRESS .- The warning voice we

"Upon the landlords and agents of Ireland," ex-

tidleness they very labourers; whose industry, at lesser cost, made their fields truitful. Already, in some unions, estimates of 5s., 7s. 6d., and even 10s. in and though this burthen will fall at first on the ten-aut's shoulders, the landlords will not long escape. sen the tenants' ability to pay any rent at all. 'Let any higher motives of humanity and charity, treat their tenants with all possible forbearance, and they themselves, ere long, will resplithe full benefit of their liberality, while the country will regard them as amongst its best friends and benefactors. Let it be remembered that the crisis now impending will in all likelihood prove merely temporary. After their deficient harvest, a year of plenty may be hoped for, and such a year would certainly enable the tenants to square accounts with the landlords. After the famine of 1846-7 jcame the abundant barvest of 1847 one of the very best 'the country has been favoured with during the past twenty years. Such another harvest would be sufficient to re-adjust the balance, and to restore the tenant farmers to a position of comparitive independence. Let the landlords, then, will be greatly accelerated, and another revolution in the ownership of landed property may be prevented. The Encumbered Estates Court has changed its name, but not its nature, and those landlords who show themselves careless about the safety of the people, may find the security of their own estates imperilled by a fresh access of pauperism. The example of the last famine ought to teach them on

this head a salutary lesson .- Morning News. THE THREATENED FAMINE IN THE WEST .- As we anticipated, the sharp cry of distress begins to reach us from the far west, and our worst forebodings are confirmed. A respectable correspondent in the county Mayo assures us that the ravages caused by the notato blight and the recent floods have left the bulk of the rural population without food enough to last them till Christmas Day, and that unless the Government give public employment, the labouring poor must starve, as the workhouses are quite in-adequate to their relief. The, crisis is imminent, yet we fear the appeals of the press have as yet made little impression in official quarters. We trust, however, that there will be an end of this apathy, and that steps will be taken before it is too late to save the country from the horrors of another famine. We are no alarmists, and we should be sorry to aggravate by exaggerating the misfortunes with which the country is threatened. But, on the other hand we know the vast gain it will be to us all to have those misfortunes which are certain and inevitable, anticipated and provided against in time. Famine always brings in its train pestilence, and other evils which affect all classes of the community alike, and

from which none can be sure of escaping. Surely it is worth while making some timely effort to avert such calamities from our country. The people themselves are not apathetic in the matter, and it is to be hoped that those who should set them an example of forethought will be equally alive to the responsibilities of the crisis. The following resolutions, passed at a public meeting held last Sunday, at Kilmoree, county Mayo, and copies of which have a!ready reached the Lord-Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary, give a clear and forcible account of the position and prospects of the labouring population of the wear :--

At a public meeting held in Kilmore parochial church on Sunday, the 6th instant, the Venerable Archdeacon Coghlan, P. P., in the chair, the following resolutions were ananimously adopted :-Proposed by Garret C. Dalton, Esq.; seconded by

Henry D. O'Connor, Esq. Resolved-That about five-six:hs of the potato crop, the principal food of this parish and district,

are destroyed by the blight and recent floods. Resolved-That if all corn grown in this mountain parish was converted into meal, it would not give support to the population, numbering about 6000, souls, for two months. .

Resolved-That unless Government grant without delay, public works to the people, by which they may be enabled to purchase food, they will die from starvation.

Resolved-That we respectfully lay these resolutions before his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ircland, requesting in the name

The Corky Examiner of iSaturday evening contains a letter from Mr. Smith C'Brien, witten to a frierd in Paris, in which he gives the impressions produced on this mind by a visit to Hungary, texpressing the strongest sympathy with the Hungarian cause, and admiration of the Hungarian people. He ways :---#I expected to find in the Hungarians a manly and chivalrous spirit, but I was not disposed to expect a very high degree of intellectual cultivation. To my surprise I discovered an extent of intellectual culture which is not surpassed in any part of Europe. Not only at Pesth, but in the remote parts of Northern Hungary. I met with many persons who could speak Latin with as much fluency as they speak their mother tongue. A knowledge of French is almost universal among the educated classes, and in travelling on the Continent I have nowhere found so many that could speak English as in Hungary." He found that the Hungarians possessed in an eminent degree the characteristics expressed in the word "gentleman."

INCREASED CORN CULTURE IN INELAND -From the turn which things are taking now in other parts of the world, a very important question suggests itself whether we can, and to what extent, increase our breadth of corn to meet our demands, or wliether we should diminish it as a consequence of the great cost of production and the great falling off of produce of late years, and in no one year, perhaps, greater than the very year we are in? The cost of production bids fairly to be diminished in all lands suitable to the application of improved machinery ; whilst the cost of production is not likely to be increased even on lands unlit for improved machinery, because of the decreased encouragement to the emigration of our people-nay, the inducements offered to many who did emigrate to return home it is to be hoped wiser if not better men .- Agricultural Review.

A HOAX .- A capital hoax was played off upon the constabulary and watchmen of Queenstown on Fri-day night. The affair took place about midnight, and originated in one of the watchmen hearing, in piteous appeals, cries of "Help me, I'm gone," and such-like exclamations. The watchman at one procended in hot haste to the spot from whence the sounds seemed to proceed, and, upon arriving at the quay adjoining the club-house, he perceived a man lying helplessly on the strand, apparently as if he bad been drifted in by the tide. Immediatly he was by the side of the swooning sufferer, and with the assistance of a gentleman who was casually passing, the patient was removed to an adjoining house. Here a third party, Mr. Lawless, of the telegraphic-office. was added to the good Samaritans, and then was begun the process of resuscitation. After a half hour of rubbing and scrubbing, the all but dead man was pronounced by Mr. Lawless to be "coming round," and it was suggested that the poor fellow be placed under care of the police. They accordingly brought him to the barracks, and by the stimulating aids of a good coal fire, hot brandy punch, and snug blankets, animation was worderfully restored. Then come the dreadful tale. He informed the police he was "a poor boy from the country lookin' for sarvice ;" that while walking by the quay he was met by a man, whose only mark he could recollect was a white hat that being ordered to "stand and deliver," he "shelled out" his only three halfpence, and then his brutal fee hurled him into the pittiless wave. That was enough-out rushed four armed constables, with gun and bayonet, thirsting for justice, and, indeed, they soon got their fill. Down they went to the water's side, and knee-deep in the tide they poked about for the felonious assaulter, but nowhere was he found-"the man with the white hat !" Back the constables returned with "lingering steps and slow;" but, lo1 confusion more confounded -- on entering, the barracks the blankets were there, but the patient was gone ! Morning again came, and a notice of a reward sent to the constabulary from the guardship, offered for the apprehension of a deserter, tells the conclusion of the story. Need we add that on Saturday not a sparrow could hold occupation in the hedge for five consecutive minutes, so faithfully was the notice to search complied with.—Cork Reporter.

A LUCKY NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.-Serieant Campion, 1st Battalion, 18th Royal Irish, now serv-ing in Indis, has by the death of his brother come in for a fortune of £10,000. His brother, who had made his movey in Australia, returned to Ireland and purchased an estate a short time ago, near Fermor. and on the day of the purchase (being the worse of liquor) rode his horse into the river at Fermoy, and was drowned. He leaves, as next of kin, two brothere and one sister, each of whom will have vindication of his character of justice of the peace.

bury. They wanted a school, or the school-wanted money, or somebody wanted something. Love has, we suppose, waxed cold since A bbok Whiting's martyrdom. Money must be got somehow. Bazaar's are)stale- bull-fights would be hardly lawfol. So the Glastonbury folk hit upon a device which should be recorded alongside of the presentation divorce given to a popular preacher by the ladies of his con-Glastonbury, like Macedonia of old, gregation. wanted spiritual help ; but while Macedonia sent for an apostle, Glastonbury sent for a rope-dancer .-Blondin was sent for to perform for the benefit of the school. If we understand aright the report which we came across, the ruins of the Abbey Church-the remains of what Southey calls the most venerable building in England-were chosen as the scene of his performance. We suppose his omelets were to be cooked, and his wheelbarrows were to be driven, across the airy beight between those two piers, standing up gloriously in their dissolution, with every stone that has not been wantonly injured, as fresh as it was nearly 700 years back. To compass a religious object on the spot where Christiantiy was first preached in Britain, Chinese jugglers and Ethiopian screnaders were gathered to go through their fooling within the old monastic precincts. This is really beyond us. A man need not be an antiquary or a devotee to feel some sort of reverence for such a spot as the Abbey of Glastonbury. Religion, art, history, legend, all combine in producing a feeling not exactly in harmony with the buffooneries of rope-dancers and jugglers. We understand the men, careless of art, careless of history, who, within living memory, used the venerable building as a quarry for the cottages and the roads of the neighborhood. We do not understand the men who advertise the "magnificent ruins" as a special attraction to add keenness to the charms of Ethiopian minstrelsy and omelets cooked on the slack-rope. The science of sham charity securs to have reached its culminating point when Blondin, the jugglers, and the serenaders are pressed into the cause; and when the indpl-gences which used to be confined to those who deyoutly listen to Handel and Mendelssohn are extended to those who clap and laugh at the sound of Ethiopian melodies within the desecrated walls of Glastonbury Abbey

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A FALSE TITLE. - The Church of England assumes the title of the Oburch of the Poor. To deserve that name it must first, among many other things, get rid for ever of ministers who are also country gentlemen and justices of the quorum, for the care of their darling game and darling property shuts out from their minds all idea of their Christian mission. What feelings towards the Church and towards religiou, for instance, are at the present mo-ment appermost in the breasts of Eliza Brown, Emily Stanley, and Maria Haltams, now lying in Chester gaol? It was a clergyman who sent them there, because they were destitute. Mark ! Chester goal, not Chester Hospital. The Rev. T. Burke is the rec-tor of Wistaston, pear Nuntwich, and although his rectorial income is only £210 a year, with a house and four-and-a-half acres of glebe, we have not the slightest doubt that he lives comfortably, if not luxuriously. The population of his parish is 298, but Crockford does not say how many of these go to church. This is the magistrate who last Monday week sat on the petty sessions bench at Nantwich. Before him, were brought by the subordinate functionaries of the law, the three young women above named. What was the charge against them ? That they were found asleep on a door-step in Mill-street. For this beinous crime they were each sent to gaol for twenty-one days by the Rev. T. Burke. But there was this aggravation of their offence, that they were destitute. Their story, to which no contradiction was offered, and of the truth of which no doubt was hinted, was that they were factory hands, that they had last worked for Mr. Taylor, of Birmiugham but had been on the tramp for several weeks, and were then making their way to Manchester to try to get work there; that they passed through Norwich late on Sunday night, and, being fatigued, and not having money to pay for lodgings, they lay down on the door step and fell asleep. Now, was not this a case for a good Samaritan? Supposing their story to be true, ought not these footsore, exhausted, and destitute young women to have been carefully conveyed to the rectory, refreshed, tended, and supplied with the means of pursuing their journey? That is what the sacred character of the flev. T. Burke would dictate to him; what he really did was to send the poor creatures to gaol, and this he did in obodience to the atrocious vagancy laws, and in at the imporant and the noor cannot be expemake this simple analysis. They see clergymen of the Church of England enforcing tyrannical laws against the poor, and they draw the not unnatural inference that the Church of England is an enemy of the poor - Star. A PROTESTANT LIBRLIER. - It seems that a certain Mr. Musgrave, Canon of Hereford (query, son of Dr. Musgrave, formerly Protestant Bishop there), preached at the late musical festival there, and in order to obtain funds for the support of Protestant Olergymen's Widows and Orphans, he went out of his way to make an unmanly and cowardly attack on Sisterhouds. Referring to this, a Protestant Clergyman (the Rev. E. Stuart, of Munater-equare, London) has the courage to write as follows, for which he deserves the praise of all lovers of truth and honesty : - " Perhaps Mr. Musgrave will think a little about the present state of the poor in our large towns, before he makes his next brave and manly attack on Sisterhoods-on those ladies who have dared, even here in England, in the face of a scoffing world, to believe our Lord's promise, that, 'every one that hath forsaken houses or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my name's sake, shall receive an hundredfold, and inherit everlasting life.' Is it not a paltry thing to pander to the prejudices of a musical mob, at the cost of Christian faith and zeal? Surely we have had enough of this endless cant about the clergyman's wife and daughters. No doubt they often are very amiable and estimable people, but they are also very often just the reverse. Rectors' wives have a bad name awong Curates for meddling in matters which are no business of theirs ; and Curates and schoolmasters and mistresses are often sacrificed to appease the wrath of the clergyman's wife, though the clergyman himself, poor man, may be very sarry to part with them. It is only a few days ago that I had a letter begging me to do what I could for a young man who has just been sacrificed in this very way; and this is by no means the first instance of the kind I have known. One hears, too, sometimes, of elergymen's wives and daughters being ' fast' and dressy, and fonder of the society of the rich than of the pour ; - nay, one hears again and again of clergyman being ruined, sometimes in purse, but much oftoner in heart and spirit, by the utter worldliness of their wives and daughters. Moreover, I suspect that these pictures, which married men like to draw, of ideal wives and daughters, will usually be found to form part of that fool's paradise, which accepts a country living, with good house and garden, and small agricultural population, and pleasant society, Ac., as the normal type of the Church of England. The overwhelming misery of our towns is put out of sight, and God's work in such uninviting places is shirked, in order that ladies and gentlemen may marry and dally in country parsonages, and preach up their own comfortable lives as the true ideal of followers of the Cross. It is the pleasant country parish, and the good society, and the fair income, and the gentlemanly position, &c., that is the real object of too many a clergyman's desire ; and then, of course, a wife and family are needed to fill up his cup of comfort to the brim ; and so the comfortable Canon takes up his song and his parable at SHAM ORARITY. - (From the Salurday Review) - a music mosting, and preaches, in self defence, The developments of this form of charity are endless, against Sisters of Mercy, who nevertheless, are doing The last great achievement in our own land has been | the hard work of the Church all the time, while his

rests at this moment, for upon their wisdom, their prudence, their forethought, the solution of the problem depends-whether the coming winter and the next spring and summer are to be remembered with horror, or whether Ireland is to bless them as her benefactors and her seviours." This is strong language, but hardly stronger than the occasion warrants. The landlords alone, or their agents acting for them, can do anything effectual towards meeting the crisis with which the country is menaced. This is the third consecutive harvest which has disappointed the just expectations of the tillers of the soil. For two years the farmers have been paying rents out of capital, and now they are called on a third time for a like exhausting effort. It is impossible that the maximum rents of prosperous years can continue to be paid after a series of bad harvests, without impoverishing the farmer to such a degree as to render him unable to carry on the

costly business of agriculture. But if the tenantry are to be reduced to beggary, who will give employment to the millions that depend on labour for the food they eat? As long as the farmer has the means of tilling his land the agricultural labourer will have at least a share of employment, but when the tenant is crippled by rackrents the land is thrown out of tillage, and the labourer and his family have only the choice between starvation and the workhouse. Let the landlords consider the case as men of business and men of sense, and ask themselves what have they to gain by driving their tenantry to the wall. Common sense will tell them that the more they press their tenantry, during such a crisis as we are now entering upon, the worse it must in the end be for their own interests, to say nothing of the interests of the country in which they have so important a stake. The tenant who is crushed by rack-rents, in a year of failing crops, may manage for once or twice to scrape together enough to meet the demands of his landlord, but, in so doing, he will exhaust the little store which is rents. If, then, the farmers are to provide employment as heretofore for the bulk of the labouring population, some forbearance must for a time at least be extended to them by their landlords and their agents. If another course be followed, the mentul and the "working" committees; and while labouring poor will be thrown out of their accustomed employment, and they or their families must | found a small sprinkling of Catholic names, on the starve, and we trust no one supposes they ought to Gatholics could have the slightest confidence; while, starve, while there is food in the country. Heaven on the other hand, I observe the names of some of thinned enough to satisfy the most beartless politi- bers of the Corporation and of the Boards of Guardi the industrious poor are to be shut up in workhouses against Catholics. I emphatically say to my Oathoit is pland that both landlords and tenants will be lic fellow countrymen -

of humanity, that they will advise the Government to take immediate steps to avert such a dire calamity. JOHN COGHLAN, P. P., Archdeacon of Achonry,

Obsirman. MICHAEL IVERS, O. C., Secretary.

We earnestly commend these resolutions to the attention of the executive and of the public, and we trust that the simple but forcible appeal there made will not fall upon deaf ears.-Dublin Morning News.

The Northern Whig gives the following proofs of the evil effects of the American war upon the Irish linen trade :- "The United States have only had 13,757,931 yards of linen for the eight months of this year, against 36,227,397 yards for the like period of 1860. Private letters from New York report stocks of linen still further reduced; the Protectionists of that city have at least discovered that high duties neither advance the revenue nor stimulate commerce."

A Limerick correspondent of the Daily Express gives the following account of a fatal accident on the Shannon near that city :- "Captain Lloyd was crossing over in a cot to the Clare side of the river, near Donase; and having missed striking accurately with the pole, the boat upset, and Captain Lloyd was carried over the rapids, the current at the base of which was so extremely violent that there was no possibility of escape. It is said there was a boy with him, who luckily escaped. The deceased gentleman was a son of Mr. Lloyd, Prospect, and was much esteemed for his amiable and inoffensive character. The body has not been recovered."

RETURNED EMIGRANTS .- The Ship Zered arrived in the Foyle on Wednesday from Philadelphia. She brought 167 steerage and 2 cabin passengers, the majority of whom are returned Irish emigrants, who have come temporarily to Ireland, pending the war-like state of affairs at the other side of the Atlantic. We subjoin an abstract of the passengers, which may prove interesting, to some extent, as an index to the state of society in America. The Zered brought 12 matried couples, 49 single men, 67 single women, 32 children, 2 single women (cabin passengers), 1 single woman died on passage; 169 in all. -Derry Journal.

The Dublin correspondent of the Weekly Register says :- "You never did better service to Ireland than by writing down the attempt now being made to organize a "Volunteer" force for this country. Judging from the names and antecedents of those who are most active in promoting the movement, I. ment of ferocious Orangemen, who, once feeling themselves armed to the teeth, would gladly "volunteer to turn their arms against their Catholic fellowsubjects. I have read over the names of the ornuon the former, which will do nothing, there is to be cal economists. But if hundreds of thousands of, ans, and who never tire of concocting mischief

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN'S PRIVATE VISIT TO FETTERCAIRN .-The ladies of Fettercairn are wroth that the Queen should have stayed over all night in the village without their knowing it or seeing their Sovereign. Some, too, who keep ludgers are thinking over the appearance and looks of certain gentlemen who resided with them on that memorable night, with a view of seeing whether they have been among the honoured. At one house, where a stranger, slept, the good lady ordered all the bed clothes to be religiously put by, and preserved for ever and ever. in the hope that the stranger was the gallant Prince Louis of Hesse, which he wasn't. On being deceived she called out from the top of the stairs, in an agitated but effective manner, "Jeanic, woman, wash th' claes, the chield was only a commercial traveller .- Caledonian Mercury.

THE EMPEROR AND THE GREAT EASTERN. - Among the on dits current during the week is one of which we think worth while publishing. It has been stated that the Emperor of the French, with that vast amount of sagacity which so distinguishes him has made overtures for the purchase of the Great Eastern. His Imperial Majesty is evidently impressed with the value of the great ship as a transport, and his confidence in her is in no way shaken by the mishap which lately occurred to her, and which was brought about by a chain of circumstances which could scarcely happen again .- Naval and Military Gazelle.

A NEW WAY TO GET RATES PAID. - An agricultaral rate-payer -or rather one who refuses to paytells us that the magistrates's clerk hus asked his (the defaulter's) father to pay the amount, and then to cut off his son so much in his will !- The Liberator.

RUMOURS OF FUTURE AGITATION .- We (Birminghum Daily Post) have been informed on excellent authority that the most extensive parliamentary reform movement is not only contemplated but will shortly be in active operation. The head-quarters of the movement will be must probably, the City, where the Anti-Corn-Law League carried on its work so energetically, so uncersingly, and so successfully. The district associations to be thus amalgamated, we are further informed, are those of Lancashire, the west riding of Yorkshire, Birmingham, and the midland counties, and Newcastle and the Northern counties. On what day the initiative meeting will be held we are unable to state, but we may add that that meeting will be held on a day not far distant.

THE GREAT EASTERN .- After receiving the report of the Great Ship Company, which contained only a brief notification of the catastrophe, the officers of the marine department of the Board of Trade issued instructions, calling upon the owners and commander of the vessels to forward, under the requirements of the Mercantile Marine Act, on official account of the ensuality, and amount of damage occasioned, prior to directing a local inquiry into all the circumstances by Captain Robertson, the head of the department, in conjunction with the Local Marine Board at Cork.

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