

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.—The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes in the Museum of Irish Industry was held on the 10th of October, in the...

high or low, as those that surround our British neighbors. There property is concentrated and massed on sea and shore, and life compressed in multitudes...

idleness, the very labourers whose industry, as a class, made their fields fruitful. Already, in some districts, estimates of 5s., 7s., 6d., and even 10s. in the pound, are being prepared for the rate-books...

The Cork Examiner of Saturday evening contains a letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien, written to a friend in Paris, in which he gives the impressions produced on his mind by a visit to Hungary, expressing the strongest sympathy with the Hungarian cause...

bury. They wanted a school, or the school wanted money, or somebody wanted something. Love has we suppose, waxed cold since Abooth's martyrdom. Money must be got somehow. Bazaar's...

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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 potato 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.

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INCREASED CORN CULTURE IN IRELAND.—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 bread of corn to meet our demands, or whether 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?

A FALSE TITLE.—The Church of England assumes the title of the Church 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.

INIR 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.

THE OX OF DISTRESS.—The warning voice we have raised on behalf of hundreds of thousands of our poorer fellow countrymen, who are menaced with dire distress, if not actual famine, during the rapidly approaching winter, has already been echoed back to us from several quarters, where exaggerated alarms would find little sympathy.

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; and the Protectionists of that city have at least discovered that high duties neither advance the revenue nor stimulate commerce."

THE EMPEROR AND THE GREAT EASTERN.—Among the on dit 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.

A PROTESTANT LINDLER.—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 Clergymen's Widows and Orphans, he went out of his way to make an unmanly and cowardly attack on Sisterhoods. Referring to this, a Protestant Clergyman (the Rev. E. Stuart, of Munster-square, 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 among 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 sorry 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 clergymen's wives and daughters being 'fast' and drest, and fonder of the society of the rich than of the poor;—nay, one hears again and again of clergymen being ruined, sometimes in utter, but much oftener 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, &c., 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 unworthy 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 peasant 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 a 'music meeting,' and preaches, in self-defence, against Sisters of Mercy, who nevertheless are doing the hard work of the Church all the time, while his wife is 'living like a lady.'"

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