THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .----**-DECEMBER 3. 1858.**

A very fine organ having been erected in the Catholic church of Urlingford, was used for the first time in Divine service on Sunday last, His Grace the time in Divine set vice on Contrary 1881, fill Grace the Archbishop of Cashel bonouring the occasion by his presence, and celebrating High Mass, the sermon being preached by the Bev. Mr. Aylward; P.P. of being preutine The Mass selected was Haydn No. 3; Castlecomet. The Mass selected was Haydn No. 3; "Agins Dei," Mozart; "O Salutaris," Neukomm; "Agnus Del, Mozart, O Salutaris," Neukomm; "Landate," Zingarelli; sung by a very efficient choir in a most creditable manner. Mr. J. Caulfield, organist of the cathedral of Dundalk, presided at the organis and his performances displayed the beauties organ, and the instrument, as well as his own and emokency. The instrument was built by Messes. reliand is creditable in every respect. The case is of Gothic design. The successful completion of the instrument must be very gratifying to the clergy and committee to whose energy and nationality the erection of the instrument is entirely owing.-Freeman.

Richard Chearnly, Esq., Salter Bridge, county Waterford, has made a lease for ever (free) to the Wateriou, and Walsh, P.P., Seskinauc, of a site for a Rev. Edmond Walsh, P.P., Seskinauc, of a site for a new chapel on the Nire, near the Lakes, in the mounnew chapters between Clonmel and Dungarvan. Mr. thearnly was always one of the best of landlords, and when others were levelling and exterminating, he was building farmhouses and offices for his tenanhe was used in the great means of stopping evictions in the county Waterford by his humane example.-Limerick Examiner.

The following passage occurs in the course of an eloquent address delivered by Dr. Newman to the students of medicine in the Catholic University :--"Every professional man had rightly a zeal for his profession; he would not do his duty towards it without that zeal and that zeal soon became exclusire, or rather produced a sort of exclusiveness. The professional man soon came to think that his profession was all in all, that the world could not go on without him. He may have heard an instance which occurred lately in the Indian war where the Government view of the campaign and the military view differed. How hard it must have been for the military man to forego bis own strategical dispositions, not because they were not acknowledged to be the best for the object of military success, but because military success was not the highest object and aim. because it was not superior but subservient to polities or the policy of Government as a higher science with a higher object, and therefore his sure success in the field should be relinquished for the success of the interest of the Council or the Cabinet. The Commander.in-Chief was subservient to the Govertor-General; yet what the soldier felt was natural, and what the statesman did was just."

We are happy to state that for the just and bene. volent purpose of securing the acquired interests on the properties of Ravagh in Tulla, the property in Bodyke, and the several possessions in the parish of O'Callaghan's Mills, the owners of which are the Earl of Kenmare, Doctor O'Reilly, and J. J. Bagott, Eq., of Castlebaggott; leases on the longest possible term and at the fairest rents were confirmed to and taken up yesterday by all the tenantry at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Quaid. The event took place to the great joy of the people, and was followed by the most ardent heart pourings and blessings on the noble lord and the other gentlemen by whom the righteous deeds were accomplished, as well as upon the excellent Agent, Henry Spright, Esq., Corbally-the nucle of the active representative of Limerick. Portions of the property are about being sold in the Estates Court; and thus-with honor and goodness, justice and mercy, the positions and claims of the tenantry are recognized. How different is this course from that pursued in a neighboring district, in which an houest occupier was served with a writ of eviction,-evicted, thrust out, and exposed to consequences that every man of honor and position should deplore. The hardships in this instance are themes of obsc.vation in many localities, and the subject of comment so earnestly and forcibly made that the severity of the law alone forbids their publication. The time may come, however, when it can be done, and then it shall be done with strict regard to truth, but with no abatement of even-handed justice,-Munster News.

NATIONAL PREJUDICES .- The denth and inveterateness of national prejudices are amusingly illustrated by the comments of the London press upon the Carden case. Read the articles that have appeared upon the subject in the various journals of the metropolis, and you will find that on this, as on all other occasions where the offender is supposed to be Irish, his presumed country is still the vilest of his crimes. With what invidious significance is the luckless adjective continually introduced which indicates the birthplace of the criminal ! "This Irish gentleman," observes the Times, with high-bred irony, leaving the odious word to do its deadly service (" then poison to thy work !"), without the aid of an abusive substantive; "this *Irish* ruffian," yells an inferior journalist; "this *Irish* desperado," chimes in a third editor; "this Irish miscreant," yelps in a fourth; and so they go on, all singing the same scurrilous song with a violence of gesture and a malicious emphasis of expression proportioned to the ignorance and bigolry of their respective readers. If the Irishman, instead of being a criminal, should happen, as continually occurs, to be a man whose genius and achievements shed honor upon humanity-a sublime poet, a great artist, a noble sculptor, a celebrated musician, a brilliant orator, or a matchless, warrior, his country is sunk altogether, and the Loudon press invariably claims him for an Englisman. We then hear of that type and model of English glory, the Duke of Wellington-that king of English composers, Mr. Michael Balle-that prince of British painters, Mr. Daniel Maclise-that unrivalled British sculptor, Mr. Foley-that Solon among British judges, whose learning and intellect shed a flood of effulgence through Westminister Hall, Mr. Justice Willes-and so on to the end of the chapter, every illustrious lishman being invariably spoken of as a man who is English to the back-bone-aye, even to the spinal marrow. But let au Hibernian make his appearance in a criminal court, and with what savage unction do the journals gloat over the fact of his being born in Ireland! How prominently is the statement paraded! how frequently is it reiterated! with what vicious pertinacity do they ring the changes on itl To be Irish is to be infamous. Rosseau observed of Madame de Warrens, that the greatest weakness in her character was her national antipathy. With her to be a Genevese was a " crime for which there was no baptismul regeneration." As much may be said of the English with regard to their sentiments towards Ircland-" a country" says Junius " too deeply injured to be easily forgiven." But it occasionally happens that they go upon a wrong scent-these anti-Irish editors-and they have done so in the case of the man Carden. What aggravates the iniquity of their conduct, however, is that they can scarcely fail to be aware that they are upon the wrong scent; but it suits their purpose to avoid the London rabble, and to foster their prejudices. Curden is not an Irishman. He is an Englishman every inch of him, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. It is impossible that the London editors can have forgotten this fact; for when they attempted to get up the auti-Irish cry on occasion of his first trial, one of your contemporaries-the Dublin Evening Muil, if my me-nory serves me-set them right upon the point, and Proved to demonstration that Oarden is an Englishman, and that there is " nothing Irish about him except the broad acres which he possesses at Barmine." The newspaper writers at this side of the Channel immediately drew in their horns, and said nothing, offence to the account of liuman nature at large; as the virtues and talents of the Irish people .- Freeman. ful hearts. Cork Examiner. รายกอากราชสะสมชัย เอยี่นั้งเมือง ส่งนองที่

MR., SMITH O'BRIEN ON IRELAND'S FUTURE .- In the course of a reply to the address of the congregated trades of Clonmel Mr. Smith O'Brien holds out new hopes of some contingency, which may, one of these days, lead to the restoration of Irish nationality .--He says :- "With regard to the future, it is better that I should abstain from suggesting the occurrence of contingencies which may call forth decisive action not take upon myself to prescribe any course of nc-I may then, if called into consultation, offer my opinion to my fellow countrymen. At present I can only advise you not to despair of Ireland's nationaling mists, has never yet been wholly extinguished, and which may hereafter, under the protection of Heaven, be rekindled, so that it may encircle our beloved island with the radiance of national glory !"

GALWAY AND AMERICA .- Captain Kerr, the Government agent, arrived in Galway on the 10th of November, from Queenstown, to inspect the Prince Albert steamer, previous to her sailing for New York. This was the first inspection of a vessel of the Lever line by the Government emigration agent. With respect to the Prince Albert's passengers and freight, the Vindicator gives the following information :- " There were 208 first, second, and third-class booked at 2 o'clock p.m. this day, and there are four trains yet to arrive before the sailing of the ship-4 p.m., 10 p.m., 12 night, and 12.20 a.m. to-morrowso that we may very safely estimate the number she will carry at least 250. With respect to the cargo, there was put on board of her yesterday and to-day 348 cases and hogsheads of manufactured goods of a valuable description, the larger portion being Irish linens and other productions of native manufacture from the north of Ireland, besides very large quantities of hardware from Scotland, in hogsheads weighing 16cwt. to 18cwt. each. The passengers are from every part of the kingdom, but the great proportion of the Irish are from the province of Ulster, next to that from Leinster and Connaught, and comparatively few from Munster, whose population of an emigrating tendency seems to have been completely drained out by the exodus of the famine years, and which now, for the consolution of our Limerick grumblers and growlers, present no resources what-ever either in passenger or goods traffic to warrant any sort of direct steam communication between that portion of Ireland and America."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE .- The Tralec Chronic's has the annexed communication from Valencia. It is dated the 4th inst. :- " Great excitement prevails here in consequence of the summary dismissal of the electric staff connected with the cable, and the unexpected closing up of the company's premises. On Monday morning Mr. M'Curly, secretary's assistant (who had arrived from London on the previous night) proceeded to the Telegraph-office, and, without any previous inlimation that such a course was to be adopted, gave orders to each of the clerks on duty to leave the premises, as their services were no longer required. Some time ago each of the clerks got notice to be ready to leave on the 30th of November, but it was hoped that the cable would be so far remedied before then as to render their services again indispensable. The staff consisted of a superintendent and six assistants, and a more efficient and respectable body of men could not be found. The cause of this uncourteous and narrowminded proceeding is by some attributed to the active part taken by some of the clerks in getting up the recent demonstration of respect to Mr. Whitehouse on his arrival here. But the more generally received opinion is, that as the majority of the staff were young men of Mr. Whitehouse's selection on the inception of the cable project, and who have become skilled and experienced under his instructions, it was deemed wise by the directors to remove them, lest they might he too willing to aid him in any experiments or efforts he might desire to make to restore the cable to working order. It is not yet known whether they are to be succeeded by another staff. The laying of the shore end was commenced on Monday, and is progressing slowly.--That part of the cable between Lock Key and Valencia is laid down, but the most difficult part remains to be done, and a long time will elapse before it is completed. The persons to whom this all-important task is entrusted are Captain Kell, and an assistant of Mr. Heuley's, who have come to test the cable. Mr. Whitehouse left for London yesterday."

THE IRISH BANK RETURNS .- The last Irish bank re

The unsuccessful attempt to murder Mr. Nixon, who is recovering, has been followed by another, un-happily too successful, upon a Mr. Ely, in Tipperary. The London papers assume, what is, we fear, too probable, though no proof of it has been given, that this miserable event is connected with a Riband Society. As a matter of course, they make it the handle for a violent attack upon Ireland and upon the on the part of the Irish nation. It is possible that Catholic Church. Now, those who choose to know the contingencies may occur in our days, but I can-it, know already—and it is, we fear, of little use to tell those who do not chose it-that no Catholic, in tion to the nationalists of Ireland until events shall any part of the world, can by possibility be a member impose the necessity of forming a decision. Perhaps of any secret society. This rule applies, not only to murderous combinations, but to those which English gentlemen join without scruple, such as the Freemasous about whose secret in England it is no secret at ity. I can only entreat you to cherish and keep alive all-that it consists in good eating and drinking, al-the patriotism which, though often damped by chill-though, on the Continent, we fear they are much more mischievous. In Ireland one thing, and one only, has been found effectual in putting down secret societies, and that is, the preaching of a mission. The Redemptorists, the Jesuits, the Vincentians, the Fathers of Charity, have successfully done the work. But it is one-sided to ask how to be rid of this grievous evil, and forget how it arose. Nothing in history is more certain and more notorious than the fact, that Riband Societies were, in their origin, merely a combination to defend the lives and properties of Catholies against the wanton outrages of those Orange Lodges of which Her Majesty's present Lord Chancellor for Ireland has been the reviver, and which the whole patronage of the Derby Administration has been employed in fostering. If this is really doubted we would refer to the Life of Henry Grattan, by his son (the late M.P., for Menth) for convincing proof. Unhappily, it is the nature of a secret society, that even when formed merely to resist oppression, it is sure to become in its turn the worst oppressor. In the Lody politic, as in that of each individual, it is easier to sow the seeds of disease than to uproot them. Catholics do not deny the great improvement of Ireland-witness, only last week, the lecture of the Cardinal Archbishop. But it is an exaggeration which might almost have called a blush to the cheek, even of a writer of the Times, to say :-

"All that legislation can possibly do is to give the roper machinery for the development of the wealth of a country, to put a people in the right road, and give them the opportunity ; and this has been done for Ireland. You have, step by step, released her from every burden, sbackle, and encumbrance ; you have emancipated the men, and you have emancipated the land; you have removed religious disqualitications and bankrupt landlords; Ireland is now as free as a country can be, inhabitants, soil, religion, and everything, and she has all the world before her."

It is most true that, even where the Legislature has done all it can, much remains behind. The main cause of the evils of Ireland is, that the mation is di-vided into two castes-" aliens in blood, aliens in race, aliens in religion," as Lord Lyndhurst boasted. The noble lord made this a reproach to the Irish, forgetting the teaching of a great philosopher, that "we differ as much from other people as they differ from us," and that, if the Irish Celt, "is a barbarian to him, he is himself a barbarian" to the Irish Celt.-This great evil only time, and not law, can thoroughly cure. The Legislature could not remove it, but it has shown itself abundantly able to aggravate it .-The refusal, year by year, of any measure, however moderate, for the security of the Irish tenant, though its necessity has been acknowledged by the chiefs of all parties, and, above all, the maintenance of the Ecclesiastical Establishment, which, as long as it exists, keep the two castes drawn up in a battle-field against each other, are quite enough. It must be admitted, however, that the law is ably seconded in its attempt to keep open the wound. The iniquitous mal-administration of public and charity funds for Proselytism (at this moment exhibited on a gigantic scale in the Patriotic Fund), and the systematic abuse of the patronage of the Irish Government, and the and Ireland, show how much lasting mischief may be done, even by very small men, when circumstances favor it, and when they set themselves heartily to the work. The English Press works zealously for the same purpose, and miserable as is a crime like that of Mr. Ely's murderer, the moral guilt, as well as the mischief, may not be less of an educated man who, for high pay, prostitutes his talents and opportunities to keep up, by gratuitous insult, an irritation between two races in one country, and to perpetuste the provoking causes of such crimes from generation to generation .- Weekly Register.

MURDER IN THE QUEEN'S COUNTY .- A great crime was committed upon Friday last in the murder of

tweed trousers, gray tweed vest. He had a piece of cord sewed on the right leg of trousers over the knee, is slightly pockpitted. Is unable to state what kind of hat or cap he is likely to wear, as the one he had on fell off after discharging the shot. This man is likely to emigrate from either Cork, Galway, Water-ford, or Dublin." In connection with the partial revival of the old system of agrarian crime a letter in Saunders's News Letter denies the extension of the Riband conspiracy in the counties of Meath and Louth. The writer says :-"It is placed beyond doubt that the most active efforts are being made throughout the country at present, not alone in the rural districts, but the towns, to extend the ramifications of this murderous conspiracy, the latest results of which is the shooting down of the Rev. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Richard Ely. While we have it on the testimony of Roman Catholic clergymen that Ribandism is rampant in the north and south of Ireland it must also be known that it abounds in the county of Meath in many parts. There is a very efficient magistracy in this county, and I believe an effective and vigilant constabulary force. Ribandism is nothing new in Meath, but there is little doubt that paid delegates, now on their mission through the country, are already, or may be soon among the peasantry here, so that it behoves the guardians of the laws to be on the qui vive. The priests have openly denounced the system in the adjoining county of Louth from their altars.

LEVY OF THE EXTRA POLICE-TAX IN DONEGAL .--On the 4th inst. Mr. D. Urnice, the stipendiary maplenty of money, and paid down the cash on domand.

GAVAZZI .- This wretched apostate has been lecturing here upon Confession, and abusing more particu-larly, the practice in the Church of England. He has now taken up a new subject, with the view of courting the sympathise of discourses, by lecturing on Cromwell. He is engaged to give another lecture at for the benefit of all classes, and that the interests of the Free-Trade Hall, with the view of raising funds no class should be sacrificed to the interests of any to erect a monument " to this greatest of England's others. But it appears on examination that somestatesmen," in our city. Why the Italian should take | thing else is meant-viz. : That a small and very the work out of the hands of Mr. Carlyle, to exalt wealthy class, which does not enjoy hereditary rank, the presbyterian hero for Englishmen, can only be or estates in hand, should somehow or other get accounted for from the desire of having something some advantage, at the expense of another small new. But the penchant that Manchester has lately shown for nobility and titles, excludes the idea that the form of the usurper of a throne, will ever adorn this city .- Dublin Nation.

The Derry Journal, in condemning the furious and unchristian spirit of the landlord press, furnishes the following list of plans propounded for the destruc- commerce of this port. Yesterday three large tion of the people :-- "In the comments of the land- screw steamers are reported among the foreign lord organs, one and all, the spirit exhibited is simply ; arrivals, and scarcely a day passes without one or the spirit of inhumanity. One journal suggests that ; more being named either in the arrivals or departthe wretched inhabitants of Gweedore and Cloughaneely be again made to feel the gripings of that cruel poverty which public charity had removedanother, that dragoons be sent to the district to ride down the natives - a third, that the sons of the gentry be organised as patrols, and armed with revolvers; and that these young gentlemen, so remarkable at all times for moderation, be permitted to range the mountains in the aristocratic sport of Celt-shooting -and a fourth proposes the extermination of such 'savages' by wholesale. These are a few of the expressions that have been printed. We shall not reneat all the verbal suggestions mildly advanced.-When we give one of them-viz., ' to shoot a priest for every landbard-we will readily be pardoned for not sullying our columns with such bloodthirsty sentiments.

AN "ORANGE" EDITOR .- The following amusing and life-like sketch of a "converted Papist" is from the Belfast Irishman :-"It may be well to inform our readers that the Editor, whose royal 'we' was so emphatic on this subject was, himself, the son of a Celtic peasant, delighting in the name of O'Mulli-gan, who had been expelled from Maynooth for drunkenness and immorality, had enrolled himself under the 'Priests' Protection Society,' had taken next to lecturing against Popery, had nearly caused a reli-gious crusade against the 'Papists' in England, until his career there was cut short by an exhibition of drunken ruffianism in a house of ill-fame, had afterwards tried his hand successfully in America, and had finally settled down in Bunlora, as Editor of the country paper, and willing tool of any anti-popish, or landlord clique, who would help him to a good dinner or a gallon of potteen. The unfortunate felow. who had received a tolerably fair education, led a very miserable life. He knew in his soul he was a sot and a reprobate. He hated the cause for which he had prostituted talents not inconsiderable. He was still a 'Papist' at best, and when maudlin with drink sometimes, his prayers to the saints for help and intercession, and his vows of amendment, were as painful as ludicrous. But he had sold his body and soul irredeemably to his masters; and the miserable wretch went on from day to day sinking deeper in sottishness and sin. We have known more than one such unhappy apostate, whose life was a hell of sottishness and maudlin repentance, connected with the Orange press of Ireland." GLORY AND GRATITUDE .- A worn out looking creature, apparently not more than 27 years of age, whose name appeared on the charge sheet as John Thompson, a native of Belfast, was brought up at the College street Police-office, on Monday, charged with having been found begging on the public highway on Saturday evening last. The prisoner wore the uniform of a private soldier of the 58th Regiment, and bore on his breast a Grimean medal with three claps. The constable, in making the charge, stated that he found accused asking for alms in Clarendon Market. It appeared that the poor soldier-beggar enlisted about five years since in the 88th Regiment, in which his father is a private for nearly 21 years The prisoner has also two brothers soldiers in the army, who are now fighting in India. The accused his father, and his two brothers were all through the Crimean war, and, on the return of the troops from the East, the prisoner was discharged in consequence of sore eyes, which he got from the cold and wet in the trenches before Sebastopol. At the time of his discharge he was awarded the munificent sum of to charge the cartage in each of them. While doing ninepence a day for nine months. Prior to the expiration of the time he was to have received his pension, his eyes got well, and he enlisted again in the 58th Regiment, from which he was discharged five months since, in consequence of his eyes becoming again sore, with a pension of sixpence a day for four | performed it. (Hear, hear.) His scruples were months. Having drawn the last of his pension a month since, the poor disabled creature had no alter-native but to beg the means of taking him to Belfast. thought just and fair was, that a fifth part of the The case of Thompson is quaintly described in the cartage should have been entered into each bill, so old street ballad, which says-At the side of the road, on the bridge of Drumcondra | out, but he thought it dishonest to charge the whole Was Murrogh O'Monaghan stationed to beg; He brought from the wars as his share of the plunder A crack on the crown and the loss of a leg The charge against the prisoner not having been sustained in evidence, he was discharged from custody. -Freeman.

Parliament had been further prorogued until the 13th of January.

The London Parliamentary Reform Association, Mr. Clay, M.P. for Hull, in the chair, Messrs. Bright, Roebuck, Roupell, Oox, Coningham, White, Williams and Miall being the other legislators present, assisted by Mr. S. Morley and Mr. Miall and about a hundred others, decided upon Friday last that a bill ought to be introduced into Parliament embodying these ' principles ;" an occupation franchise in horoughs, a £10 franchise in counties, the hallot, a re-distribution or seats, and triennial Parliaments. On the motion of Mr. Roebnck and Mr. Miall, Mr. John Bright was installed as head of the party, and requested to frame and take charge of such a Bill. The Cabinet has met several times, and at the Mansi n House dinner on the 9th, Lord Derby announce d that he was now " actively, daily, and assiduonsly engaged with his colleagues in maturing the details of those measures of legal, social, financial and political improvement," which at the beginning of the session would be submitted to Parliament. Meanwhile, the Whigs are still. They are watching the weather-cocks. But silence is not their forte, and a short note from Lord John Russell is sure to be forthcoming whenever an opportunity of doing mischief shall present itself which he may judge favourable. We are anxious that all Catholic Reformers shall escape a pitfall into which many men seem likely to stumble. There are signs of an inclination to mix up the quesion of Parliamentary Reform with others which can only damage the cause of the country. We see no jusgistrate, with a large body of police, went to the tification for those who are trying to set class against townland of Ballyhoe, on which the late attempt to murder Mr. Nixon took place, and levied off the ac-of the poor. And they are not poor men who do this cupiers the sum of $\pounds 50$ for the payment of the extra nor are they doing it in the interest of the poor - police stationed there. It is said that the people had We read denunciations of the aristocracy, and of the hereditary owners of the soil, from men of ample fortune, accustomed to every luxury, and who complain of class legislation. Now, if by class legislation were meant the Government of the many for the interests of one class, we should all join in conothers. But it appears on examination that someand very wealthy class, which does enjoy them --And the great question, in which alone the mation is interested-viz.; What good is to be got for the country, is left where it was - Tablet.

> Schews r. PADDLES .- Screw boats are rapidly superseding paddles, especially in the foreign commerce of this port. Yesterday three large ures. A noble fleet of these vessels trade be-tween Liverpool and all parts of the world; the columns of the local newspapers are crowded with announcements of departures to North America to Australia, to Holland, to Africa, north and south, to France, to Italy, Sicily, Austria, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syrin, and the Circassian, Russian, and other ports of the Black Sea. In fact, the only ocean pad-life line out of Liverpool is that of the Canard royal. mail steamers, which is supported by a liberal subsidy from Government. For lines that have to depend solely, or almost solely, on the support of passengers and shippers, screw-boats have altogether superseded paddles, and the regularity and general rapidity with which they perform their passages. have very much to do with the extraordinary grow th of the commerce to this port .- Liverpool Paper.

> The papers announce that the Liverpool Select Vestry, which lately refused to allow any ladies to visit the inmates of the workhouse, have just removed the prohibition from all except the members of Catholic Sisterhoods. This is the more flagrant, because the poorest districts of Liverpool are almost exclusively Catholic; and Mr. Cairus (a Protestant Dissenter) last year ascertained, by actual enumeration, that the Catholic congregations of the town, in which the poor enormously preponderate, very con-siderably outnumber those of any Protestant bodythe Establishment included .- Weekly Register.

A mysterious phenomenon is noticed by a correspondent of the Times :- " In the autumn of 1855 the people on the hills and coast of the upper part of Cardiganshire heard constantly in the still weather, low, sullen reports, as of heavy artillery firing at a distance Generally i west, the sound coming over the sea, and so distinct that it was often taken for ships in distress. It was much louder at times than at others, and some of the explosions had a strangely subterranean sound. These sounds were heard at intervals of days, and sometimes weeks, through the winter of 1855-6, and ceased to be observed in the following spring. On the hills, fur inland, it was heard as loud as nearer the sea, and at first the people on the hills often supposed it to be some unusual blastings, in the lead mines of the neighborhood. There was much excitement about it at the time. To-day, Nov.'5, between two and three p.m., the weather slightly hazy, with a slight breeze from the south-west, I distinctly and repeatedly heard again these strange sounds, at first in a southerly direction, and afterwards coming due west over the sea. They seemed to me louder than I ever remembered them three years ago."

turns exhibit an increase in the circulation of £706, 085, which, added to the increase of the preceding month, shows an expansion since the end of August of upwards of a million. In the coin held there is a slight increase. The increase in the circulation extends to every one of the banks, and, large as it is, it is not greater than that which usually takes place at this period of the year. In 1857 the October returns exhibited an augmentation of £79,000, and in 1856 the increase was £860,000.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS .- The unsettled relations of landlord and tenant are the prolific source of crime and misery in Ireland, and it cannot be concealed that the agricultural population are disheartened by the steady refusal of both the great parties in the State to grapple with this difficulty, and are in dan-ger in many parts of being misled to crime by the tempter. The landlords see their danger, and with a courage worthy of a better cause, they are casting about for the means of defence; so that we have a pleasant prospect, if not of rapine and massacre, at least of many of the evils of anarchy. The landlord press is teeming with suggestions for conducting the campaign. In last Saturday's Daily Express, one of the landlords, who signs himself "A J.P., who does not wish to be Nixoned," propounds the following plan, which is alike admirable for its humanity and its feasibility :- "I propose the formation of a society of landed proprietors throughout Ireland, who should publicly execute codicils to their wills, directing the removal of the Roman Catholic population rom every townland over which they have control, which may become the theatre of agrarian murder." This may be the raving of a dangerous lunatic, or the bloodthirsty determination of a miscreant; but if this atrocious suggestion for the extirnation of a people could be carried into effect, the landlords might find too late that worse consequences than those "J.P." expects to result from it (viz., the starvation of the priests when there would be no flocks to pay dues), would ensue. But, happily, all are not bad landlords. Comparatively few of them will indulge in those acts of deadly oppression and injustice which drive the Irish peasant to the commission of those equally justifiable acts of retaliatory vengeance which consign the landlord to a bloody grave, and cause much innocent blood to be shed in the name of outraged justice by the authorities, in those atrocious coup detat, called special commissions, which they issue at intervals to punish agrarian outbreaks.-Cor. of London Tablet.

We who are so frequently compelled to record and denounce the heartless conduct of some Irish landlords, dwell with peculiar satisfaction upon one act which shows in bright contrast with those we are called upon to condemn. The estates of the Earl of Kenmare, or virtually of Lord Castlerosse, his lordship's son and heir, being burthened with some incumberances, it was determined to part with the following description of the suspected assas-Leinster property, in order to disembarrass the gest,' sin and other particulars concerning him is taken The tenants of that estate, however, holding only at from last night's Police Guzelle, or Hue-and-Cry :will, upon hearing of the resolution, came down in a body to Killarney to represent the hardship they more about his country; being content to debit his would saffer, and their appeal was answered by the grant of a thirty-one years' lease to every tenant upon is invariably the custom, when the criminal is an the estate. This fact, it is stated, will reduce the dangerously wounded Richard Ely, Esq. in the left. Buglishman. This is, worthy of the Press which selling value by ten thousand pounds. Should it arm, from the effects of which he died on the 6th.----cancelled the sentences in Lord John Russell's speech prove; so; we believe the noble proprietor will feel Thirty years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, slight made at Liverpool in which he paid an eloquent tribute to bimself compensated in the blessings of many grate-

Mr. Richard Ely, near Borris-in-Ossory. Mr. Ely was a tenant of Sir Charles Coote. The deceased gentleman was unmarried and about sixty-two years of age. He resided in a picturesque cottage which was close beside Ballaghmore Castle, the residence of his brother, Robert Ely, Esq. Those houses were not more than two hundred yards apart, and a sister was also an inmate of the Castle. The deceased was in the habit of daily taking his meals at their mansion, and returning punctually to sleep at his own house. On Friday, about twenty minutes past eight o'clock, after dinner, and passing the evening with his brother and sister, to whom he was much attached, he proceeded homewards, by a passage through the farm yard, and whilst passing through a stile into a smull shrubbery leading to his house, he was fired at by an assassin, who lay there in ambush. The contents took effect in his left arm, a little below the shoulder. On being wounded he returned to his brother's house, and there became faint from the great loss of blood. Messengers were despatched for medical assistance, and Dr. Powell, of Roscrea, was soon in attendance; and took the precautions be thought needful. Next day amputation was deemed necessary, since it was discovered that the hone was broken, destroying the arteries, vessels, and nerves, but he sank in two hours after the operation from the loss of bloud and the shock to the nervous system. He underwent the operation with great for-. titude. He also frequently, and with minuteness, described the particulars of the attack on him, and stated that he distinctly saw the person who fired at bim; and that the assassin must have been within less than two yards of him ; and he also stated that he distinctly saw the flash of the pan. At the conclusion of the inquest the magistrates held an inquiry, the particulars of which have not transpired, and if made known at present might frustrate the ends of justice; but, it may be added, that the authorities have taken the most active measures for the detection and apprehension of the assassin. The remains of Mr. Ely were, in the course of the day, removed to Kyle, the family burial place, attended by a large concourse of the gentry of the Queen's County, King's County, and County Tipperary .--There is yet no direct clue to the assassin, but the authorities are said to be using every exertion to gain such information as may lead to detection .--The correspondent of Saunders's Newsletter writes as follows :- "Roscrea, Wednesday.-The murder of this kind-hearted and respected gentleman has spread among all ranks a strong feeling of horror. The peasantry in his own immediate neighbourhood, to whom he was a kind friend and a good employer, mourn his loss, and express in strong terms their deep feelings of gratitude for his many benevolent acts. No further facts of importance in addition to those already published have since transpired, " Queen's County .- Description of James Delany native of Rossbaun, who stands charged with having on the night of the 5th of November, 1858, in the barony of Clondonagh, parish of Kyle, fired at and

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Money Market has been sensibly improved by a statement that the French Army is to be reduced to the amount of 100,000 men. Nothing could be wiser or better-timed. We hearlily hope it may prove true The Times committed itself last Saturday by what turns out to be a marc's nest about the increase of the Artillery on the South Ooast of England, to which it devoted a leader. Unfortunately, however, in the present state of Europe, military preparations in any one country lead of necessity to similar exertions everywhere else; and a reduction of the French

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CONSCIENCE V. CARTAGE .- At the late great antiauricular confessional meeting, at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, the Rev. Dr. M'Neile, while protesting against secret confession to a priest, referred to the advantage at times resulting to persons oppressed by scruple or doubtfulness in seeking the friendly counsel of his minister. As a case in point, he mentioned the following incident :- " A youg man (he said), who attended my church, was employed in a wine merchant's office in Liverpool. His master on one occasion had small consignments of wine from the South of France, for five different gentlemen, his customers in England. The wine came, and was carted from the dock to the warchouse. In due time the bills were to be furnished to the five customers, and my young friend was desired to make them out, and this, his conscience became uneasy. He begun to question himself whether what he was doing was honest or not; and whether, supposing it to be dishonest, the blame belonged altogether to the master who desired it, or was shared with the clerk who raised. He was thrown in a state of doubtfulness, that his master should have been repaid what he laid sum in each bill, and thus to receive five times what was paid. (Hear, hear.) Then, he said, am I guilty of dishonesty in obeying my masters orders, or does the whole guilt rest on him, and may I proceed with a safe conscience? I need not finish the story. F have said enough to illustrate the matter in bund. The ministry of the Word of God, I hope discreetly applied to this case, put an end to this doubtfulness, and the issue was quietness to his conscience." [The worthy Doctor maintained a tantalising, but, no doubt, a discreet silence as to the ghostly advice he administered, which had the majical effect of "put-ting an end" to the young man's "doubtfulness," resulting in an issue which was "quietness to his conscience." Tantalising to the public in general, and to brokers in particular, among which ternity here and elsewhere the custom is identical with the practice ascertained by the Doctor in this individual case, the understanding being that from the fund yielded by this mode of scharging cartage Thirty years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, slight made Army would afford relief to taxpayers, and lessen the office expenses are defrayed. What, then, was sallow complexion, thin face, regular nose, dark the anxieties of rulers, from the Atlantic to the Pa-brown hair; wore a gray tweed frock coat, gray cific. - Weekly Register.