peaceably and even without a murmur. They did not tell us that shops had been plundered at midday in the Toledo-the principal street of Naples. They did not tell us how a railway station had been plundered by armed robbers in open day of 80,000 francs; nor, if they had under a tenth wound from the bayonet. Rinaldi spoker the week before last, would they have the father, possessed two houses, one of which told us how the bank of the Parodi firm, in the was destroyed by the flames, and the officers most frequented part of Genoa, had been captur- were scarcely able to extinguish the fire which ed and ransacked, at three in the day, by armed was devouring the other. Rinaldi possessed men who bound the clerks, courteously kissed other riches, and they were torn from him; he them, and handsomely relieved the coffers of the bank of nearly 800,000 francs. They did not | were his fellow-citizens in his presence. tell us that Bologna was in a more deplorable state than even the above cities, and that assassinations had occurred there in the sight of multitudes too terrified to arrest, or even to give inthat more than 4,000 attempts at assassination or that this was six times the number of such attempts during any year of Bourbon tyranny; still less did they inform us of the fact that these calculations were taken from the official statistics said a Garibaldian of Pontelandolfo to me .of the government of Turin. Yet we cannot but imagine that these are matters of some ino- three houses which were to be spared, this Gariby the Constitutional Liberals.

But even these scarlet horrors grow pale by

the side of the wholesale extermination perpetrated by the Constitutional Liberals in the conquered kingdom of Naples. Pinelli, a traitor to the Duchess of Parma, published a proclamation dated Ascoli, Feb. 3, 1861, in which he told the world that the Pope was not the Vicar of Christ, but of Satan, and concluded with these words:-" We will crush the sacerdotal vampire which, with its filthy hps, has sucked for ages the blood of our fatherland; we will purify with the sword and with fire the country tainted with its foul slaver." We shall not remark on the false report that Pinelli was deprived of his command after this effusion, nor on the certain fact that he received a good medal for his zeal in carrying this programme into execution. Nor do we presome to characterise the desperate expedient of of the poet:-Gladstone in denying that this proclamation, published in every Catholic continental journal and never disowned, was ever in the hands any one but Sir George Bowyer. Nothing can surprise us from the great English Liberal who believe devoutly in the martyrdom of Poerio. We merely invite attention to the "sword and fire" principle which Pinelli's manifesto enunciates .-Fumel's and Fantoni's proclamations, decreeing "death to any peasant who should keep in his house more provisions than would suffice for one day's sustenance," appeared at the time in our columns. The only comment necessary is to state the fact, so often denied, that Fantoni's proclamation was "in virtue of orders received from the Prefect of the Province"—In seguito ad ordine ricevuto dal Signor Prefetto di questa Provincia. The simple question is-Were any orders of this nature carried out in the kingdom of Naples? We will not answer by a recapitulation of the butcheries perpetrated by Cialdini and his associates. We will put in a document stances attending the murders of this country, such which will set all doubts at rest, and one which Layard would have found some difficulty in denying when he denied the statement that thirteen Italian towns and villages had been laid in ashes by the army of the constitutional Liberals, and the questioned truth of the Times' correspondent | latter in criminality as to place them in quite a difin stating that these places were "hideous runs," and the very fact that Pontelandolfo was burned.

The following passage, for the length of which ise, is an extract from the shall not angle that every syllable is quoted from the "Official Acts" of the Turin Parliament :-

"BURNING OF PONTELANDOLFO.

"In the whirlwind of events intelligence was magnified, the number of deaths was multiplied in popular imagination, terror assumed a thousand forms, silence paralysed the tongue of the citizen who feared to protest, lest he should incur susnicion, and the confusion was such that I, at Naples, could not learn how l'ontelandolfo, a city of 5,000 inhabitants, had been treated.

"I was compelled to undertake a journey in order to verify the fact with my own eyes. But I can never express the feelings which agitated me in presence of that burnt city. I advanced with a few friends; a few country people gazed at us in an uncertain way; we surprised here and there some inhabitant chained by the love of home to his ruined house, as we passed on through silent streets. Right and left were empty and blackened walls; the furniture had been heaped together on the ground floors and set on fire, so that through the burned windows and roof the sky was visible. Here and there we came upon a heap of fallen masonry, and at last the crumbling walls, threatening to fall at every instant, warned us to advance no further. I received hospitality in one of the three houses which had been spared by superior orders; but in front rose the house, or rather the palace of the Gogliotti family, burned and ruined. The whole of an ancient museum had disappeared in the flames, and costumes, medals, jewels, all were lost. Who can tell the anguish of that city?-When I wished to realise more fully the scenes of family affliction, they conducted me to Mr. Rinaldi, and I was overwhelmed. He was tall, pale, noble in figure and countenance; but those fustreless eyes told that he had been stricken! with a calamity beyond all human consolation .-I ventured to murmur that it was not thus we understood Italian liberty. 'I ask nothing now,' he said, and we remained mute. He had two sons, the one a lawyer, the other a merchant, and both had sighed for the freedom of Piedmont while it was yet distant. When, then, they heard of the arrival of the Piedmontese, for thus the Italian soldiers were styled in that part of the country, they hastened out to meet them. The camp-followers outran the troops who were marching in order; the two sons of Rinaldi were taken and forced to ransom themselves; then, after the money had been taken from them, they

them fell dead, the other was still breathing, with nine balls in his body, when a captain threw himself upon his knees to implore mercy of his murderers; but the God of war was deaf to the words of humanity, and the unhappy man perished had something else, and here I must be silent, as

"How many scenes of horror! Here two aged women are peristing in the flames; three others are being shot. The ear-rings are torn from the ears of women; the camp-followers formation of the assassins. They did not tell us penetrate into every corner—the general and officers cannot be everywhere; and from the world-wide reputation as a pulpit orator, and whose (deliti di sangue) had occurred during the midst of the fire rings the terrible cry, 'Money! broad Christian philosophy has been heard with apyear 1861, in the province or kingdom of Naples Money!' (Piastre! Piastre!) while in the distance they behold the burning of Casalduni, as if the horizon of extermination were boundless.

"'Never shall I forget the 14th of August," While they were forming a separation of the ment when we are considering the liberty offered buldian was calling upon the townspeople to come by the Constitutional Liberals.

by the Constitutional Liberals. engaged in saving his fellow-countrymen from death, a girl bathed in blood staggered before buy, she had been shot in the shoulder in a hun; she had been shot in the shoulder in a struggle to save her honor; and at the moment sides these, the Peers and Baronets, the Members of earth to rise no more. . .

"After this fact, gentlemen, I will speak of no other-neither of Crotonei, nor of Gisia, nor much, and share too deeply your sorrow."

The whole history of the Popes furnishes no parallel to this awful act of barbarity. But we reserve our comments for a future article, only remarking that the deeds we have described have been the work of men who quote holy scripture in their abusive homilies to the Holy Father, so that a constitutional Liberal may adopt the words

" When thus I clothe my naked villainy With old odd end stolen forth of holy writ; And seem a saint when most I play the devil."

IRELAND'S MOTE AND ENGLAND'S BEAM. From the Northern Press.

A murder is so common an occurrence in England that it quietly takes its place among the ordinary news of the day. Happily it is so rare a thing in Ireland that every example of it is paraded through the newspapers of this country as a wonder and a portent. So far this is no doubt complimentary to the Irish people. '

There is, however, an effort invariably made on the part of the English press, whenever a murder does occur in Ireland, not only to chronicle it as a marvel in that country, but also to represent it as one of unparalleled barbarity. This is neither fair nor true. We are not likely to be suspected of being apologists of murder of any kind. We leave that task exclusively to those who support the assassins of the revolution in Italy, and the deeds of Fumell and Fantoni. But there are undoubtedly degrees of criminality even in the crime of murder; and in comparing the circumas, to name a few that come readiest to one's memory, those of Burke, Hare, Tawell, Rush, Palmer, Dove, and this most recent one of Taylor, with those attending the few murders in Ireland, we must admit the former, in their brutality, their horrible motives, and their manner of execution, so far as to exceed the ferent class. The former are the result of hideous demoralisation, the latter of cruel misgovernment. Englishmen who support the cause of Victor Emmanuel ought, in consistency, to applaud the latter as acts of patriotism. We do not. The Church makes speech of Ferrari in the Italian parliament, where no terms with these crimes. Only in sheer defence be was listened to with profound sensation, but in deprivation of one's life threatened on the spot can a Catholic be justified in depriving a fellow-creature of his life.

Yet do the cruelties and oppression endured by those cember. It may be well to remind our readers poor Irish landholders, through the iniquitous relations that the law has established and persists in keeping up between landlord and tenant, bring the criminality very near to little worse than acts of selfdefence. They are not so. But they are so nearly so, that murders though they be, they are the least beinous, and attended with the greatest excuses, of any of the kind. If Englishmen were at this moment in the position of the Irish, the land would be deluged with blood. It is nothing whatever but the rigid severity with which the Church enjoins patience and charity under the most galling injuries that prevents the Irish people taking the only wild revenge in their power. Excuses are forthcoming in abundance for the wretched murderers at Manchester. We admit a certain degree of force in them. We admit, moreover, that in spite of the number of victims, their crime is far less brutal and revolting than the ordinary class of English murders. The poor victim Meller, as a matter of fact, provokes but little sympathy for his fate, any more than does his sneaking, heartless son. Our Manchester correspondent informs us that very general sympathy is telt for the criminals. We think that, with something to justify this, it is horribly misplaced. But, if there be a general feeling of this kind, we do say that, in common justice, the perpetrators of those agrarian marders in

reland ought to have a share of it. Whist paying this much tribute to justice, we must not conclude without expressing our horror of these tawless deeds, under whatever provocation. We fear that the nurse and mother of them is that thrice accursed Riband Society, which inflicts deeper wounds on Ireland than could the worst and most embittered of her enemies. Not a single member of this Society is a Catholic. He is out of the Church through the

mere fact of belonging to it. But who are responsible for its existence, who for every drop of blood that is spilled in these atrocious deeds? Who, if not those who, while mouthing hypocritical sympathy with the "grouns of Italy," at the dictates of their selfish, proud, and valgar bigotry, at the dictates of the same amiable passion turn a deaf car, and listen with the coldest of hearts, to all the wrongs and sufferings of Ireland: who use their power and administration to bribe the poor of Ireland from their Faith, under the plea of administering to their poverty; who rob them of their Church, and place a foreign sect in Her place, under the plea of sisterly union; who exterminate the people, under the plea of civilising them; and under, God knows what plea, place the bodies and souls of the whole tenantry and peasantry of the land absolutely at the mercy of an insolent landed proprietary, the shameful origin of whose titles should urge them to unusual consideration and goutleness.

A lady in town cleared her house of flies by putting honey on her husband's whiskers when he was asleep. The flies stuck fast, and when he went out of the house he carried them off with him.

Whiskey is now tested by the distance a man can walk after tasting it. The new liquid called 'Tangle-leg' is said to be made of diluted alcohol, nitric acid, pepper and tobacco, and will upset a man at a distance were condemned to be instantly shot. One of or four hundred yards from the demijohn.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Conversions. - Within the last three months, Fathers Darven and Smarius, Jesuit Missionaries have converted in Ireland 400 Protestants and infidels .-

NEW CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- The following communication in reference to the erection of this new building, will be found interesting :- We understand that the foundation stone of the new Catholic University will be laid on the third or fourth Sunday of July, accompanied with all the pomp, ceremony, and splendour that religion can command. The time has been selected with a view to the presence of several of the Prelates of America, on their return from Rome, and, in addition to the Irish Episcopacy and Clergy generally, some of the most eminent of the Bishops of France, and a few of the Rectors of the Continental Universities are expected to be present. A most distinguished prelate, a great Irishman, of plause, even in the mixed senate of the powerful Republic of which he is one of the most honored and most influential citizens, is expected to preach on the occasion. Spacious tents will be erected at the highest point, on the University grounds, Drumcondra, under which High Mass will be celebrated; several bands will be in attendance; all the trades in the city will be marshalled in their several guilds; the numerous religious confraternities, societies, and sity for a Charter, will all be invited to attend. Bewhen she reached this refuge, she fell upon the Farliament, the Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants and the bundreds of Magistrates, the founders of Scholarship—in fact, all the gentry and professional classes who have taken active part in promoting the interest and the cause of the University, will be honored with of any other city, for I respect your grief too special invitations, befitting their landable zeal, and reserved places provided for them, in this great National demonstration. Every grade of Catholic educational institution in the kingdom, from the village school to the University, will be fitty represented. -The Primary Schools, the teachers of which are henceforward to hold Diplomas of Capacity from the University, the fifty Academic and Diocesan Schools and Colleges, almost every one of which is affiliated on the University, the Clerical Colleges of Maynooth All Hallows, Carlow, etc., which may be regarded as great Schools of the Faculty of Theology of the University-these, adequately represented by their Rectors and Presidents, will exhibit the ample resources out of which to develope a great National University, to superintend the education of four millions and a half of Catholics. The Rector, the Vice-Rector, the Professional Staff, the students in the several Faculties and schools, and the officers of the University, will appear in full academic costume; and there will also be an aggregate demonstration of all the pupils in all the great collegiate schools of the metropolis. The site will be cleared so as to accommodate 50,000 persons, and, altogether, nothing will be omitted which can add colat and solemnity to the inauguration of this truly national and most noble institution. The magnitude and liberality of the projected arrangements for this popular pageant only meetly symbolise the greatness of the national design; and we trust that the occasion will pass off in entire harmony with the moral success with which the cause of the University has steadily advanced in the hearts and minds of all classes, Protestant as well as Catholic, in Ireland.

We (London Tablet) have just received the resolutions framed by the Irish Bishops at the recent meeting in Dublin. They relate to Education, Poor Laws, Secret Societies, the Charitable Donations and Bequests Bill of Mr. Hassard, and the Marriages Bill of Sir Hugh Cairns. The Charitable Donations and Bequests Bill, we have reason to believe, will not be pressed. Sir Robert Peel has received a remonstrance against it from the present Charity Board, and it is understood that Mr. Hassard will take steps to have the order for the second reading discharged. The objection the Bishops take to Sir H. Cairns's Bill is that the Registration Clauses compel Catholic Clergymen whether they will or no:, to register marriages under penalties. Appended to the resolutions are forms of petitions on the principal subjects to which the resolutions refer.

The Times correspondent says; - No document has yet been published embodying the resolutions of of the Dublin meeting on the subject of national edu-cation. I understand however, that action has been already taken against the system, but only to a certain extent, and of such a nature as not to deprive any of the schools of the benefit of the Gotraining establishment in Dublin. The Nuns, who were in the habit of visiting the female schools to give religious instruction have already ceased to attend. The pupil-teachers, it is said, will be required to give up their situations in all the model schools throughout the country. No more teachers are to be sent to Dublin to be trained, and none of those trained, under the Board are henceforth to be employed by the Clerical Patrons of Roman Catholic schools It must not be inferred from this that the Prelates are about to sacrifice or to compel the Parish Priests to sacrifice the public funds by which their schools are almost exclusively supported, and to adopt the vol-untary system. The rules of the Board do not require that all the teachers should be trained in its establishment in Dublin, and salaries as high as £30 per annum are given to teachers who were not so trained. The Prelates have resolved to avail themselves of this arrangement, requiring the schoolmusters to relinquish the highest class of sularies, and perhaps making up the difference in some other way Of course the inspectors of the Board must be satisfied as to the competency of the teachers, otherwise no salary would be given. It is probable they will found a training school of their own under the management of the Christian Brothers, and they do not despair of getting an endowment for that ultimately as well as the highest salaries the Board allows. It is propable their next step will be to exclude Protestent inspectors from their schools.'

DEDICATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CHUNCH, RATHEAR The solemn office of dedicating the new church at the invocation of the three patron saints of Ireland. St. Patrick, St. Bridget, and Columbkille, was celebrated on Sunday under most auspicious circumstances. Its site is most admirably selected with regard to the population of the surrounding locality It was presented, for the purposes of the church, gratuitously, by a charitable gentleman; and upon it the edifice has been raised by voluntary contributions. The church in a plain but suitable style, and is calculated to accommodate about fifteen hundred worshippers. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin officiated on the occasion, and was assisted by the Right Rav. Dr. M'Gettigan, Lord Bishop of Raphoe; the Right Rev. Dr. O'Gonnor, Lord Bishop of Saldes; and the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, Lord Bishop of Aurelipolis .- Dublin Freeman.

Five of the Catholic Prelates of Munster have resolved to attend the summons of the Holy Father to Rome. The Prelates are-His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop of Cloyne, the Bishop of Kerry, the Bishop of Ross, and the Coadjutor Bishop of Limerick.

mong Protestants in this country in stating that the Roman Catholic priesthood could put down the Riband confederation if they would.— Times Dublin

Tipperary have been decounced in the public press, go out for a short walk. Several of the younger spoken of in parliament, and discussed, in some way or other, by men of all classes in the country. What Mr. Thomson, proceeded by a path from the rere of a variety of views have been expressed on the subject. How strange the opinions, and how varied according to the class from which they emanate. The Cliftonville road, and intending to enter the Water landlord party, altogether forgetting that tenant-farmers are human beings, and possess the feelings and instincts of men, think of nothing but wreaking vengeance on the murderer's heads. They have no remedy for the ills that lead to agrarian crimes, but the strong arm of the law." They observe that the hangman's art, and all the horrors of the noose and drop have failed to still the voice of vengeance in the evicted tenant's heart, and yet their old policy of eviction is to go on, and the gibbet to continue as usual the remedy by which to rule and repress an outraged and plundered community. The Fenantright of Ulster, legalised and put into operation through the whole country, would stay the shedding of blood, and unnerve the arm of the assassin, but a plan so just will not be resorted to by those who wish to lord it over a prostrate peasantry. Men holding just opinions at the press and in other positions] ook on the present condition of the land code as damaging to all parties—to the landlords as well as the tenants. They know and feel that the crimes committed in Tipperary and elsewhere are the offspring of injustice. They are conscious that whilst tenants are plundered and driven from their farms unjustly, landlords will be murdered; and consequently, they call for a change in the hideous laws that work such mischief, and prove so disastrous to Ireland. They truly declare that nothing will produce perfect peace in the country till justice is secured between man and man, and the rights of the tenant settled by law, as well as those of the landlord. But what say the Government, by which unfortunate Ireland is misruled, on the subject? They appear as callous as ever. They would not tolerate such a state of things in either England or Scotland They manage matters differently here. They know well the sufferings of the farmers-bow rackrents have reduced them to poverty, how their enterprise is paralysed by the want of security for improvements, and how they spend their lives in providing for the harsh demands of a heartless oligarchy, who spend the fat of the land in luxury and riotous living. But this, they believe, is an enemy's country: the Irish are troublesome and hard to be governed; and "the strong arm of the law," and not justice, is to be the weapon to keep them in order. We freely admit that Ireland might have settled this terrible land question several years since, had she been true, firm, and persevering in her struggles. But the fault is not that of the people. They acted honestly, but they were sold by men who vowed to stand by their cause until justice should be brought home to their doors. These traitors spoiled the noble game which was being played by the country; and now as well as in other times, we have farmers plundered, evictions carried on, and landlords murdered. It is a distressing condition for any people to endure, but it will have an end. The power that now oppresses the nation will not be always strong and insolent. Before twelve liam Herdman, the supposed murderer of John Berdmonths elapse a condition of affairs may arise which man, Esq., second cousin of the deceased, was arrestwill compel those who madden our noble people by tyranny, to reform the blood-stained land-code which so decimates our country and tortures our countrymen. There are ominous signs on the political horizon, which bode no good to the oppressor. Let us hope that the warning voice on the gale may be heard by men in authority, and that they will heed its import. We wish for no violent convulsion, but we want fair play for the farmers of Ireland. At present the fat ox is preferred before them; but we believe the time is not far distant when those who mock and insult our people will be compelled to discard all their affections for beasts, and devote their energies to advancing the interests of men.-Dundulk Demo-LANDLORD AND TENANT .- A correspondent informs

us that while Charles Bianconi, Esq., J.P., was standing at his hall-door, at Longfield, near Cashel, on Saturday evening last, two men, armed, approached him. Mr. Bianconi, undeterred by their appearance, even in the present unsettled state of that part of the country, awaited their arrival, and on the men coming up to him, he inquired their business, when one of them gave him a verbal message, the purport of which was, that that was the third and last warning, and unless he at once altered his line of dealing with his tenantry, he might prepare his cossin. The cause of the hostility of the Ribbon confederacy to Mr. Bianconi is, that on coming into possession of some property he advanced the rent on the occupying tenants. The fellows, after fulfilling their nefarious mission, turned away, and took their departure with the utmost sung froit. We have not heard whether Mr. Bianconi is able to identify these daring emissaries of the landed property-conclave or not As a further evidence of the state of the country, we may mention that we have heard that Richard Phillips, Esq., vernment grant. It has been resolved to break off of Gaile, whose property adjoins Mr. Bianconi's, has all connection with the model schools and with the had also a 'friendly warning' given him not to put had also a 'friendly warning' given him not to put into effect notices served by him of his intention to raise the rent to the standard fixed by Mr. Binnconi. -Dubliu Irishman.

A report has reached this town-whether correct or not we are unable to say - that while John Carden, Esq., of Earnane, was dining with a neighboring gentleman, a couple of evenings ago, information was conveyed to the latter that Mr. Carden would be shot on his return home. The worthy host acquainted Mr. Carden with the startling intelligence, and intimated his desire that he would abandon the idea of going home that night. This suggestion Mr. Carden stones, the people have sown the few remaining podeclined to adopt, and then the gentleman, who is also a magistrate, had a party of the neighboring po- and of fuel to cook their meal. It is indeed hard to lice to escort Mr. Carden to his residence. If this estimate the forethought and self-denial which are report be correct, it affords another terrible illustration of the state to which Tipperary is again sinking. We trust, for the sake of the county, the rumor has no foundation in fact. The land-steward at Noan, near Cashel, in the employment of Stanley Black. Esq., recently received, through the post-office, a threatening letter, bearing the Thurles post-mark, stance will best show the irresistible demands which and addressed to himself. The letter threatened him are made on our remaining funds. The wife of a with the fate of Ellis, if certain parties, against respectable laborer came yesterday afternoon to sell whom decrees for possession were obtained, would be

A letter was received by J. M. Boyse, Esq., Brannoxtown, county Kildare, threatening him with were crying for food, her baby too had taken cold speedy death, should be evict some parties from the from her nursing it in wet clothes, for she had 'no property of John La Touche, Esq., for non-payment of rent. The letter was dated 'Tipperary,' but posted in Ballitore, near which the parties in question re-Rathgar, to the service of the Almighty God, under side. The tenantry on that part of Mr. La Touche's property have subscribed a sum of money to be offered as a reward for the discovery of the writer.

DREADFUL MURDER IN LIMERICK .- I deeply regret to inform you of the most deliberate assassination that has ever stained the repute of this or any country. The scene of the bloody tragedy is a short distance from Kilmallock, which is a few miles from Bouff, and the victim was Francis Fitzgerald, Esq., a landed proprietor, who whilst standing with his wife at his hall door, about 5 o'clock, was fired at by an assessin, and the ball taking effect in Mr. Fitzgerald's neck, he fell a lifeless corpse at the feet of his wife! The motive was revenge, a demon spirit now abroad in the country. Two men have been arrested on the information of a young gentleman who, it is said, saw the deed perpetrated.

MURDER OF JOHN HERDMAN, ESQ., OF CLIFTON VILLE, BELFAST .- On Thursday evening, about halfpast five o'clock, John Herdman, Esq., partner in the firm of Messrs. J. and J. Herdman, owners of the Smithfield-Spinning Mill, and of Sion-Mills, Strabane, and one of the wealthiest and most respectable manu-The Cork Constitution expresses the general feeling | facturers in the province, was murdered on the road at Cliftonville, within view of his own house. Mr. Charles Thompson, of the firm of Messrs. Hamilton. Megaw, and Thompson, Corporation-street, and Mrs. Thomson, were among the visitors at the house, and

AGRARIAN MURDERS.—The lamentable murders in after dinner, it was proposed that the party should members of Mr. Herdman's family, accompanied by Mrs. Thompson going by the front avenue to the Works by the entrance close to Mr. Lyons' gate at Oldpark, and to rejoin the other party on the road near the Cave Hill railway, at a point above the upper basin. No sooner had Mr. Herdman, with Mrs. Thomson, walking close beside him, come out of bis own gate, than he observed a man standing on the road, apparently awaiting his approach. The lady and gentleman came on to the place where he was standing, and were about to pass him, when he accosted Mr. Herdman, and said "Can I speak with you? The gentleman thus addressed appeared to know him well, and said "Not now." The man however, was not satisfied with his reply, but followed Mr. Herdman and Mrs. Thompson along the road, and said again, "I want to speak with you." When he did not succeed in procuring the interviw he sought he drew a pistol, and aiming it deliberately, at Mr. Herdman's head, he fired. The slugs with which the pistol was loaded took effect in Mr. Herdman's face; but the injuries were not such as to disable him, and he commenced to run in the direction of Mr. Lyons' gate. Mrs. Thomson rushed in the opposite direction, and fell, but speedily got up again. The murderer was determined that his victim should not escape him. Quick as thought the other barrel was discharged at the unfortunate gentleman, from a distance of about five yards, and the contents entered the chest in the region of the heart. The murderer paused an instant to gaze upon what he had done; and then, casting the double-barrelled pistol from him on the road, he walked away towards town. Mrs. Thomson endeavored to raise him up, the blood meanwhile flowing from his lips; and the only words he uttered were—"I'm a dead man; send for my wife." Finding herself unable alone to render any effectual aid, Mrs. Thomson ran back to the house to tell the inmates of the murder, and to summon assistance. Mrs. Herdman was one of the first to hear the dreadful tidings, and hastened towards the spot where her husband was lying, that she might hear, if possible, his last words; but she had only gone a part of the distance when her strength gave way under the terrible trial, and she was compelled to return. Mrs. Thomson lost no time in spreading the alarm. Among the first to hear her was Mr. William H Kisbey, who raised up the dying man. There was a slight puisation still observable at the wrist; but that ceased in two or three minutes and the life was gone. A messenger was dispatched for the nearest doctor, and Dr. Johnson came without delay; but when he rrrived he found that all human aid was useless. This dreadful occurrence has cast a gloom over the whole town. There was, perhaps, no gentleman better known, or more highly respected, then Mr. John Herdman, for his amiabilities and accomplishments, and for the liberal support which he gave to every philanthropic and Christian movement in the district Mr. John Herdman, was about fifty four years of age, man, Esq, second cousin of the deceased, was arrested in the Vine Hotel, by Harbor Constable Grary, and lodged in the police office. A bottle containing prussic acid, and two others with essential oil of almond, were found upon him, and two percussion caps were also found in his waistcoat packet. The doublebarrelled pistol, with which the deed was committed. was found lying on the road -Belfast Newsletter.

Belfast, Friday - The inquest on Mr. Herdman's remains, was held to day, and Mrs. Charles Thomson having proved that she saw him shot by the prisoner, William Herdman, who then looked at the body and walked off towards Belfast, a verdict of wilful murder was returned against the prisoner.

The Sligo Champion says :- ' At about five o'clock, in the midst of pelting rain, on Wednesday evening, May Eve, five families, numbering twenty-six in-dividuals, young and old, were evicted from the lands of Clogher (parish of Calry, and county of Sligo), the property of the Earl of Leitim. The heads of the families appear to be intelligent, respectable men of their class, and speak in the kindest terms of the 'old Earl that is gone,' who always acted the part of a good landlord towards them. All the families had been on the lands for many years."

EMIGRATION .- The exodus of the people must be solely attributed to the very great depression among the farming classes, and the low scale of prices obtained in the labor market for the last twelve months. land of their birth, and seek a home even among a people who are now so divided as are the Americans. On last Wednesday, one hundred and seven people left Tralee by train to embark at Queenstown, for New York. The group appeared to be the sons and daughters of small farmers, and a few good stronglooking laborers, who also informed me their friends in America sent them the cost, - Cork Examinar.

DISTRESS IN THE WEST OF INCLAND. - We (London Tablet) extract the following from a private letter sent to us for publication :-

'I have no doubt that you who are enjoying this beautiful month of May in Engine. d, imagine that even the sufferers in the 'West' rejoice in warmth and sunshine, and that while the men and women are busy amongst the luxuriant crops, the children are weaving garlands for our Lady's Alters. But this fiction belongs to the 'Poets' Magazine,' for the rough winds and heavy rain prevail here over the short intervals of sunshine, and though the balfsturved sheep and cows find a little grass among the tatoes, and are still more than ever in want of food required by a man who spends all he has left in seed potatoes, and plants them while his family is starving, and this they do, though the demand for labor is now over, and the women complains that there is no more cutting of sea-weed for manure, and that the time for massels and oysters is past, One inare made on our remaining funds. The wife of a shrimps, the rags she wore were drenched with salt water, and she was shivering with cold and hunger. She had left her husband idle at home, her children from her nursing it in wet clothes, for she had 'no spark' to dry them, and all the jest were in pawn. We must hope that the patience and charity of those who have so generously helped the poor, will not fail before they dig up their first pointoes in August.

' Yours, &c.,

'Oranmore, May 10.'

The principle of centralisation is about being tried on at Newbridge in a manner that cannot be otherwise than most injurious to that town. It is said that the war authorities are thinking of making arrangements for having the Newbridge barracks supplied from the commissariat at the Curragh. lu other words, that all the necessaries - meat, bread, and groceries, which heretofore were supplied by the respectable and industrious shopkeepers of Newbridge-are for the future to be forwarded from the camp commissariat, which is largely supplied by English contractors.

The O'Connor Don will, it is said, take an early opportunity of calling the attention of the Commons to the Education Question in Ireland. He expects to receive strong support in his attack on the Queen's Colleges and the 'Mixed System.'

In the House of Commons, on Friday night, Mr. laguire presented a petition from the Catholic archbishops and bishops of Ireland for certain changes in

the poor laws. The O'Donoghue is ill of measles, and the banquet in his bonour has been postponed.