pleasing task devolves on me of placing before the assertion was the fact that of 105 Irish representations ence. 'A very good reason, indeed, you could not public the considerate and generous act of William tives in the House of Commons 103 were in favor of give a better.' The fellow smiled. 'You have of public the considerate and generous act of William Roche, Esq., of Dublin, Crown Solicitor for the City and County of Limerick. Mr. Roche accompanied by his son, and heir, arrived on his property at Listrim, (Newtonsandes), and having made personal observation of the state of the country, and knowing the fearful ordeal through which the people passed, reduced their rent 25 per cent. It is not the first time that the kind-hearted gentleman has evinced his anxiety to promote the interests of his tenantry, for though knowing the rights, he is at the same time observant of the duties of a landlord, placing those on his lands in a position to meet their rents and demands. This act of this gentleman's should speak strongly to the landlords of North Kerry. How many will emulate the example of Mr. Roche? Emigration would cease with similar measures, and a happy tenantry remain bound to their landlords by ties more enduring than any the laws ever fashioned. I know that they feel grateful to Mr. Roche, and gratitude being one of the leading characteristics of our Irish nature, they cherish under his just and kindly dispensation .- Dublin Catholic Telegraph.

Dublin, July 31. The inauguration of the New Atlantic Mail Steam Packet Company took place yesterday on board the Adrestic in Kingstown harbor under the most auspicious circumstances. This magnificent vessel, which has been lying in the harbor since Saturday, has been visited by great numbers, and, from her size and beauty, and the fitness and excellence of all her arrangements and appointments, she has excited universal admiration. Yesterday a sumptuous banquet was given by the dire ctors to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, several peers, and a large number of our leading gentry, and merchants, representing all churches, parties, and interests. It would be difficult to get together in Dublin a more influential assemblage on any subject, nor could an entertainment have been got up with a more liberal spirit, in better taste, or have passed off in a more satisfactory manner. Everything was of the best, and the supply most profuse. The weather was all that could desired for a fele on board ship, and no ship could furnish better accommodation for such a purpose. add Lieutenant Bolton, of Her Majesty's ship Ajax, by whom he and his suite were conducted to the pinnace of the Ajax. The blue juckets gave the customary salute by tossing ours. On the arrival of the pinnace opposite the Ajax a Royal salute of 21 guns was fired, and the yards were manned. The pretty nautical spectacle of a stately man-of-war, covered from tracks to lower yard nams by her brave crew, cheering lustily and waving their hats. His Excellency was received on board the Adriatic by Mr. John Chapman, chairman. Sir John Gray, Alderman Reynolds, and others of the directors, and Captain Nicholson, the commander; the band of the 11th Regiment, which was stationed on deck playing the National Anthem. The dejeuner was laid out in splendid style in the magnificent saloon. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Chapman, chairman of the company, having on his right the Lord Lieutenant, and on his left the Lord Mayor, Lord Clancarty, Lord Clonbrook, and Mr. William Dergan .-The 'health of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, having been proposed in appropriate terms and daly bonored, the Chairman gave 'the Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland,' remarking that his family had been deeply indebted to Lord Carlisle, and that the sunniest days of his life, were those of his boyhood, when he was driven through the majestic groves of Castle Howard. He regarded it as in extraordicary circumstance that now, a white-haired man, he was there proposing his Lordship's health as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The toust was received with enthusiasm. In responding, Lord Carlisle said : --

'I do not forget that it is not open to me to to take any credit to myself or to my colleagues in the Imperial Government for whatever merit may be justly due to those who originally set on foot the undertaking. It is no part of our present business, however, to refer to the converses or controversies of the past and I fully subscribe to the philosophy of the old motto, 'All's well that ends well.' With respect to the future, I yield to no one in the heartiness of my wishes for the complete success of the undertaking, and I am sure that the proceedings of the commens could not have been better inaugurated than on board the magnificent vessel in which we are now assembled -this sumptuous ocean palace, in which I am only too proud to discharge the function assigned of old to the Doges of Venice -of wedding the State to our new Adristic. (Loud applause.) May all happy influences flow from this auspicious connexion; safe be your voyages, propitions your winds, large your cargoes, skilled your captain, active and healthy your crews, and remunerative your returns: and if I may express any further wish distinet from the internal affairs and functions of the company itself, it would be that when this noble vessel has sped its useful and civilizing errand across the broad Atlantic, may it bring back to us the joyful tidings that the blood of our brethren had ceased to flow in murderous conflict, and that the nations and races once more repose in peace.' (Applause.) Lord Carlisle then proposed in complimentary terms 'the health of the chairman,' which was received in the warmest manner and acknowledged in a lively and effective speech. The 'Lord Mayor and the corporation' were next given, and only honored. foot-stool. The Lord Mayor strongly advocated the company, remarking :-

great artery, the wealth and commerce between the period. Old World and the New would flow, but grander to them all was the moral derived from it, that when Trishmen were resolved to put aside paltry political and potentical discussions which disunited and weakened the country, their efforts might not only be atbut would earry with it that tribute of respect which he stands; the warder, therefore, must be a 'flat' was always paid to an united nation-good govern- if a prisoner gets out by the door. ment at home, and abroad."

Colonel Dayle and Captain De Courcy replied for the 'Army and Navy,' and Lord Claucarty, for 'the

'Congratulated them on their suspicious inauguration of an endeavor to make Ireland the highway to America and that that manguration took place in the presence of the noble earl who so excellently and judiciously represented our gracious Sovereign. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that the noble earl not only manifested by his presence his interest, but that the highest quarter in the realm on behalf of the prospecity of the company. He heartly congratuthat they were now apparently emerging from a series of bad sensons, after they had been under a cloud of difficulties and distress, arising from circomstances over which they had no control.'

Sir Edward Grogan, M.P., replied for 'the House' in a fortnight or three weeks. of Commons' 'Irish Enterprise' was coupled with I knew the prisoner when reasons why the Company must succeed if properly conducted and supported by the Irish people. Shareholders of the Company in Ireland ' was coupled with the name of Aiderman Reynolds, one of the largest shareholders, to whose energy and perseverance the restoration of the subsidy and the reconed remarked that -

would always differ—they were manimons on this joining my church? Answer me plainly, why did tween it and shores of America.

LANDLORD LIBSRALITY IN NORTH KERRY .- The point. The best practical proof be could give of his you do it?" For the good of my sowl, your raverthe Galway line. [Hear.] An illustrious Irishman, whom he had the honor of calling his friend, was in the habit of saying when he obtained a triumph, 'This is a great day for Ireland.' He (Alderman Reynolds) might say. 'This a great day for the Galway undertaking.' His Excellency referred to the origin of this company, and in his manly, honest, and straightforward manner gave the credit of laying its foundation to one of his illustrious predecessors, Lord Egliaton. But who put the crown on the Corinthian pillar? Lord Carlisle, and when his Excellency should cease to represent the Queen in Ireland he hoped he would attain the highest position at the other side of the Channel. He hoped he might be a Premier, but, at all events, that he would be Post-Master-General. (Loud laughter.) It had been his (Alderman Reynolds's) good fortune to accompany the Lord Mayor of Dublin three times to wait upon Lord Palmerston to restore the subsidy, and he invariably received them with kindness. He certainly avoided promises, but from his expressive

features could almost be read the reply, 'You would get your subsidy long ago if I could get my Cabinet to agree with me.' He offered his acknowledgements to the Government for having, even at the eleventh hour, extended to this country even a small traction of common justice Ireland did not accept this as an alms gift, but as a small percentage of the

justice that was due to her.' The 'health of Captain Nicholson,' the commander of the Adriatic, was proposed by Lord Carlisle, after which the assembly broke up, some of the company remaining for a dance on deck in the evening to which many ladies were invited. Altogether, the inauguration of the Galway line was a very pleasant affair, and the visit of the Adriatic at Kingstown has left many agreeable associations and recollections in the minds of those who shared yesterday's festivities. - Cor. of the Times.

WEST CORE RAILWAY .- The line is progressing most favorably. They are working at Bandon, Ballineen, Dunmanway, Drimolengue, and Caharragh that portion of the line under the superintendence of Mr. Donnelly - from Skibbereen to Mr. Newman's Lord Carlisle arrived at Kingstown at half past 1 bog, six miles, is within one mile of being finished o'clock, and was received at the landing steps of the . The masoury work is also going on rapidly, the two Royal St. George Yacht Club by Captain De Courcy | culverts on the marsh being now completed .- Skibbercen Sagle.

THE IRISH LAW COURTS COMMISSION. - We understand that the Commissioners of luquiry into the business of the Irish Law and Equity Courts have signed their report, the chief points of which are in substance as follows: -1. They recommend a geneguesis who had by this time arrived on board the rat assimilation between the Courts of England and Adriatic had a fine opportunity of witnessing the Ireland. 2. That there should be no reduction in the number of the Irish Judges .- Express.

> THE GLERVEAGH MURDER CASE - Disagreement of the Jury .- It will be seen from our concluding report of the case of Francis Bradley, tried at the Lifford assizes for the alleged murder of Adam Grierson (Adair's steward), at Glenvengh, on the 10th of remanded to the next assizes for a final trial. In these circumstances, delicacy, in common with justice, requires the newspaper press to abstain from all commentary involving a pre-judgment of the matter, and yet a Belfast Tory organ, in its publication of Monday last, ventures to indulge in the following most reprehensible observations -- viz., after the most improper comments of the Romish press, which did not scruple to declare the man innocent, notwithstanding Grierson's dying testimony, this negative result can hardly be regarded as astonishing It any portion of the public press did treat the ac-cased man as 'innocent' antil his guilt had been established by legal evidence, the writers in question fulfilled only the stringent requirements of British law, which no man, be he Romanist or Protestant Tory, may violate except at his own peril. It would be a sad state of things if trial by jury in this country should ever be superceded by trial at the hands of partizan newspapers and their conductors; and the latter ought to recollect that they are dangerously overstepping the prerogatives of their effice, when they publicly bint conclusions affecting the lives of individuals. It is impossible to read the judge's charge without seeing that the entire question turned upon the accuracy of Adam Grierson's identification of Bradley, under all the orcumstances proved in evidence, and if the slightest legal doubt existed on the subject, the jury were bound by their onths to decide in the prisoner's favor. As to the comments' alluded to, we may confidentially aftirm that, in all probability, the jury never heard of them, and even if the jury had seen these publications, the better would certainly have had no influence upon their decision. In point of fact, a more respectable, intelligent, and independent array of jurymen has scarcely ever been engaged on any trial of importance in the North-west or any other district of Ulster. - Derry Standard.

DIGAN, THE CORK PRISON-BREAKER. - The male prison of Mountjoy, on the northern outskirts of Dublin, was opened for the reception of prisoners the 27th of March, 1850.

It contains 530 cells. Each cell is thirteen feet long, seven broad, and nine high. They are fitted up with gas burners, wash-hand basins, soil-pans and water-cocks, at the command of the prisoners The cells are therefore perfectly pure, and as clean as a new pin. The prisoner is also provided with a table and stool. In the punishment cells of Spike Island, he sits on a low box, which has been styled a

Here the prisoner commences his noviciate. Here he remains for eight, and, if bodily conducted, for 'That through the centre of Ireland, as through a nine, ten, or twelve months, or even for a longer

It seems almost impossible to escape from Mountjoy Prison. The corridors upon which the cell doors open, radiate from a centre, like the spokes of a wheel, or rather the spokes of hulf a wheel, so that a warder standing on the box of the wheel, can comtended with success in carrying an individual object, mand the hundreds of cell-doors of the flat on which

A Cork carpenter-Cork was once famous for prison-breaking -- determined to try his hand at Mountjoy, and succeed in making his escape, but not by the door. How he worked for weeks through the wall without detection, is a perfect mystery .-Every cell seems as close as a nut-shell; but some men would get out of a maggot-hele. Digan worked like a rat behind the surbase. Carpeniers understand these things. If I recollect right, Jack Sheppaid served his time to a carpenter. The Mountjuy here had the honesty or impertinence to send back he faithfully represented the interest entertained in his suit of frieze, with his 'compliments to the Governor.' It is unwise to tempt Fortune, for this lady is capricious and changeable enough, and the godlated the shoreholders on the suspicious circumstance dess Nemesis, who walks close behind her, is terribly angered to see any mortal boasting in himself, or of his own exploits, and is almost sure to do him an ugly turn. This piece of politeness put the Governor and police on their mettle. Digan was recaptured

I knew the prisoner when he was confined on the name of Mr Malcomson, and he gave a number of Spike Island. He was as ill-looking a thief as ever handled a plane. He informed me one day, as I The passed through the carpenters workshop, that he was about doing me the favor of joining my flock. I begged modestly to decline the honor, for I had prisoners under my care, who would have been horrified at the introduction of such a wolf in sheep's struction of the company were in a large measure clothing. But he pressed very hard, so I had perdue. Alderman Reynolds, who was loudly applaneled to say, 'I shall have nothing whatever to do with you.' What therefore was my astonishment 'Sharcholders in this country numbered 1 600, and a few weeks after, to see him in church. I called the friends of the company to Ireland included the him into the vestry. 'Well, I see you have come.' entire population, for although they differed on questions of politics and religion and he feared they your object in leaving the Catholic religion, and line of Government subsidized steamers plying be

course considered the distinctive peculiarities between the two religions?' 'Of course, your raver-

ence.' 'Explain them.' This demand shut him up. He looked as confused as a stuck pig. 'Explain what, your raverence?'-'The distinctive peculiarities.' He grew red and more confused, and blurted out — 'The devil a hap'orth of distinctive peculiarities I know, but'-recovering himself-' couldn't your honor tache me?' No, we don't do things in that way, so I strongly recommend you to go back, or I may have——'
'You may have what, your raverence?' 'To report
you to the directors.' 'If that is the way you are
going to recave me, maybe I'd better go.' 'I think' going to recave me, maybe I'd better go.' it your best plan." Exit Digan.

Shortly after this he made preparations to escape from Spike Island, and had provided himself with a rope and suit of clothes, painted black, and a well made wooden pistol, which he hid in the chimney of the carpenters' ward, where they were discovered .-He informed a fellow-prisoner, whose aid he sought, that he had 'a lot of money and plate buried at the root of a tree near Cork.'

I know he stole a quantity of plate, and then accused an innocent man of the theft. Whether the money and plate still lie 'at the root of the tree near Cork,' I cannot say. Here is a chance for somebody for Digan is dead and buried.

Mrs. Lidwell, the superintendent of the female prison of Mountjoy, tells a story of a female convict who had stolen and hidden money. The person from whom the money was stolen was sent for, and bad an interview with the prisoner which resulted in his recovering thirty-six pounds. But a sum in gold remained undiscovered; the prisoner was therefore sent (in charge of police) to the place where it lay buried. It was found, and restored to the proper owner. The woman was discharged ten months before the expiration of her sentence

When I last heard of her, writes Mrs Lidwell, she and her child were in very poor circumstances, as the man to whom she had voluntarily restored a large sum of money had not given her any compensation.'

I doubt the wisdom of giving compensation in such cases I have reason to believe, that five shillings, in the shape of compensation, would often redeem ten times its value in stolen property. The police often recover property in this way, but it is at the expense of principle. - Gibson's Life among Convicts, vol I, pp. 84-90.

An accident of a most melancholy nature occurred at Queenstown on Thursday. The Rev Lawrence Mangan, a Reman Catholic Clergyman from Dingle, - was about to emigrate to America, in company with his sister, and in making his way to the steamer, he happened to mistake the ship Inconstant for the vessel that was to convey him. He was about to go on board the Inconstant, when he missed his footing and fell into the water. He was immediately rescued by one of the men employed in connexion with the firm of Messrs J. Scott and Commany, and April, that the jury, consisting entirely of Protest- was afterwards conveyed to the Italian Hotel, where ants were unable to agree and the prisoner has been be received every attention. It would seem, howhe received every attention. It would seem, however, that he received some injuries in the fall, from the effects of which he died.

The crops in this locality (Emly) and its vicinity for many miles round promise well for the country. Men of years and intelligence say that, for the hist twenty years, the oaten and potato crops in this part of the country did not evince such symptoms of plenteous produce, particularly the potato crop, ipon which, whilst prosperous, the peasantry throughout Ireland did almost solely subsist. The potato, though having attained to a good size, and being perfectly edible, seems still likely to improve much in growth; the stalk looks luxuriant and healthy. So, by the landed proprietors being lenient towards their tenantry, this country, almost laid prostrate, will, it is to be hoped, soon again be resuscitated, and the emigrant ship, so long bearing away the Irish peasant to every quarter of the globe, will furl her sails. Ireland will trust to herself, and her people determine to remain in that country which was destined for them by Providence.

The weather in this locality (Roscrea) is still continning beautiful, and the crops have far suspassed the expectation of all with whom I have been speak ing on the subject. The market of the town is plentifully supplied with new potatoes at 6d per stone of a quality equal, if not superior, to any offered at this early season within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and without the slightest appearance of the blight.

In the New York riots there is one peculiarly instructive feature. Colonel O'Brien, who was so fiendishly put to death by the mob, was a follower of Garibaldi He that loved the Revolution has perished by the Revolution. In this nineteenth century -this age which worships wealth and comfort the example of America has been given us a sermon which can neither be misunderstood nor forgotten .-Man cannot renounce his allegiance to God with impunity. The Titans are crushed beneath the mountains with which they thought to scale Heaven, the confusion of tongues has fallen upon the tower builders on the plain of Schmar. - Werford People.

The Anglo-Irish Church Establishment, as it stands, is a deep scandal to the reputation and influence of England, both at home and abroad. Neither the Irish Roman Catholics themselves nor our neighbors abroad will follow the apologists of the scandal into its history and rights by possession. If they inquire at all, they totally disagree as to the historical facts of its foundation. Any Roman Catholic historian will pronounce Mr. Crosthwane's story an idle romance. That, however, we teave. What we insist on is that the actual state of things is a scandal and a weakness to this country. In an island containing between six and seven millions of people, a wealthy minority, numbering barely a tithe of the whole, absorbs the whole of the provision made for religious instruction and public worship We say the whole, for the pittances flang, and annaally squabbled over, to Maynooth, and the Regium Donum, and other trifles are not worth taking into account. When the distribution of this single reli gious endowment is inquired into the scandal be comes still more odious and ridiculous. Our Contineutal neighbors, who see us coming before the world as the champions of all social and popular rights, are astonished to hear that in Ireland handsome churches are maintained, and Protestant clergymen well endowed, for congregations shrunk to thirty, twenty, a dozen, half a dozen, two, or one, or nobody, while all around them the entire population, with this trilling exception, are left to support their own ministers and their own edifices. No history whatever can pulliate a state of things which speaks so strog against itself. Nothing whatever, except the consent of the people, which is waning in this case, can pulliate the fact of ministers of the Gosper reciving very large incomes for doing next to nothing, while the great majority of the people have to find their religious instruction at their own cost, and after their own fashion - Times,

The public of Derry will be gratified to learn that there is a reasonable prospect of the Chann i Freet soon paying another vist to Lough Foyle or Lough Swilly. On a late occassion, Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart M.P., but a question on the subject to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and the answer returned, hough necessarily indefinite, was such as to encourage an expectation that in the course of a short of a roefleet may once more visit our shore. Standard

Slowly and grudgingly Her Majesty's Government Logis or has entered into the necessary arrangements for the renewal of the Galway packet service. It is needless to observe that were a harbor possessing a time of the advantages af Galway to be found anyweron the English coast, it would long since have not a

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC CRILDREN IMPRISONED FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE IN THE RAGGED SCHOOL AT CAMPBELTOWN. -To the Editor of the Glasgow Free Press .- Dear Sir, -On Sunday, the 26th ultimo, two Roman Catholic orphan boys were imprisoned for two hours, viz., from two till four o'clock p m., in the Ragged School at Campbeltown by its teacher, for having refused to deny their baptism, to violate the dictates of their consciences, to disobey the commands of their surviving parents and accompany him to kirk. My Sunday-school goes in at three o'clock, and observing that the two boys referred to were absent, I was informed that they were looked up in the Ragged School by its teacher for having refused to go with him to the kirk. I went directly to the Ragged School to learn if it was really true that the two poor little boys were imprisoned. I knocked at the door, when the two little fellows raised a window and spoke to me. They stated that they were locked in because they had refused to go to kirk. Was it not a melancholy sight to see these two orphan boys speaking to me from a window and declaring that they were locked in and imprisoned for conscience' sake? If such an act of bigotry and intolerance were perpetrated in any other country save that of Great Britain, which boasts of being possessed of the spirit of fair play and liberty of conscience, her journals would teem for months with letters and leading articles to express their indignation against the perpetrators of such an intolerant act. One of these orphan boys is paid for by the Parochial Board,

I have noticed in the Scottish Banner of the 25th ult, the following paragraph :- 'On Thursday Lord Arundel complained of proselytism among Roman Catholies in Scottish workhouses a charge which was reguliated by the Dake of Arcyle.'

Now, as the Dake of Argyle is notorious as the defender of Prosolytism in Scotland, and as Campbeltown-his own town-is, I believe, the most active proselytising locality in all Scotland, I deem it an act of justice to the public to send forth to the world this bit of information. The teacher of the Rayend School has stated to the mother of one of the little boys that he had only carried out the committee's instructions. To this I shall only add two or three names of the office-boarers, which I have extracted from this year's report of the Ragged School, in which the Roman Cathelic orphan boys were imprisoned for conscience' sake during two hours on last Sunday - President, His Grace the Dake of Argyle; Vice Presidents, James Gardiner, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Kintyre, John Galbraith, Esq., Pro-

Trusting that you will be kind enough to have this published in next Saturday's Free Press, 1 am, dear sir, yours truly,

F. M'Cullow, C.C. Campbeltown, July 28, 1863.

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLO-SANON. - Mr. Rafiles, the Liverpool police-magistrate, who presided at a commission of requiry into the facts connected with the toss of the Anglo-Saxon in a fog off Cape Ruce, has made a report to the Board of Trade, the pitch of which is contained in the following sentence: - i teel bound, acting under the advice of my nautical assessors, to pronounce that the Anglo-Saxon was lost owing to a wrong estimate of the distance run; that there was a culpable omission to use the lead after S a m., and that it was a most reprehensible not enthe part of the commander to continue his course in a thick fog, even at half speed, in such an uncertain position. Guardian.

The returns made to the Home Office state that in February, 1863, there were 4 379 persons residing in various parts of England who were known by the police to be discharged convicts, and 1,340 of them were known to have been convicted of or charged with crime since their release. There must be more convicts at large than the numbers reported as known to the police to be residing in their districts. In the last six years more than 11,000 have been discharged from the convict prisons. - Times

It is conjectured that Sir W. Atherton, Attorney General for England, may succeed Sir C. Creswell 10 Judge of the Divarce Court. Others suppose the place may be occupied by Mr Justice Willes, the Corkman. It is worth £1,000 more than the paisne judgeship, and has patronage attached to it, besides being interesting to any judge who would dubble in the philosophy of matrimony and English morals.

THE ENGLISH CRIMINAL SYSTEM. At the Appleby (Westmoreland) quarter ecseions, just terminated, a laborer named Pinder, 34 years of age, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for larceny ---The career of this commat furnishes a glaring invicted for offences more or less serious, and received sentences of imprisonment for an aggregate term of thirty one years, three months, and two weeks. The calendar gives the following list of his offences and punishments previous to his hast conviction: "Oct. 1. 1841, felony at Kendal, fourteen days, and twice whipped; March 2, 1845, wilful damage, one calender month, a Kendal; January 3, 1846, felony, no bill; February 4, 1846, felong, fourteen years' transportation, from Applieby; April 5, 1853, felony, seven years transportation, from Kendal; November 6, 1856, assaulting a female, six months, at Kendal; July 7, 1860, assault with intent, two years, at Appl.by; July 8-1862, drunkenness, one month; September 9, 1862, assaulting a female, six months, at Kendal; April 10, 1863, vagrancy, one month.

IN MEMORIAN: THE MARQUESS OF NORMANDY. The obstuary of the week contains the name of a statesman who has for more than forty years played an active part in the stirring chronicle of English politics connected with that period. Constantine, Marquess of Normanby, who has passed away from life at the comparatively early age of sixty-six, was was nevertheless enabled, by the chances of his herenitary position, to occupy a place in men's eyes during the period which we have samed, and to bear his part in he great historial changes which were rowded within it. An aristocrat by birth, and social habas, and pointical predifer outs the son, too, of a man who had been the associate in public life, and he personal triend to private, of Pitt and Unatlereagh in might well have been thought that when, in any first coming of age, he was returned for the tamily torough of Searborough, the rising energies of the young positions would have been devoted to the services of that honorable but obstinate aristoeracy wen which he was so closely allied, and which, firming with the old cries to which the French Revocation lent potency, conscious of the courage with which it had repealed that great onset of destructiveness, an floor d with the triumphs which it had achieved a corners persisted in seeing nothing but any way t be beaten in the new elements of seat power wosen were rising round it, and resoimerative one log the boundaries of political priving and cast. Nevertheless, Viscount Normonty salw on healt tion in choosing the line of poses which as we emper and judgment preserio of so time and he made his maiden speech in taken of Came ic Emancipation, continuing after the passing of that measure to take an active part in p mo tog the enlargement of the representative sys an. The posities of the young Viscount not being a recibe to the views of his father, led to his remaine in a title life for a time. But in conseecession of the Whig Ministry to used connected with official duquence of s power, no to as Governor of Jamaica. His ad-E , coanno . it remembered in that colony; and | bel. wii b so wi that only a few weeks ago the really passed a formal resolution exgovirude for the efforts which he a as a tachment to his old sphere the the colony a measure of jus-

or Parsiament. From this period

who undertake at a moment's notice to sit in judgment on eminent men for the daily press, that he owed all his official success to his good manners. It is perfectly true, as the same anthority states, that he was a man to like; it was pleasant to be in his company.' But a writer must be very ignorant of the true character of our political system if he supposes that the mere grace of demeanor and geniality of spirit (which Lord Normanby possessed in a high degree) can avail by themselves to raise a man to high office, and keep him before the public eye. And we find from the authority of one who can speak with knowledge on the subject, that Lord Normanby was a hard-working man in office; many of those who acted with him and under him, in his various official capacities, men of talent and distinction, would state that the social qualities served only to sweeten the toils of office, but never interfered with his public duties; they would bear witness to the clearness of his intellect, and the facility with which he executed business' No doubt the charm of Lord Normanby's 'manners' had its sway in helping forward the congenial policy which distinguished his name at the most important period of his political life, and that by which he will be best remembered. We refer to his tenure of the post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1834 to 1839; and it may be added that, as the easy bonhommic of Lord Melbourne was an important element in the judicious policy with which that statesmen guided us over that critical period of our history which attended the outcome of new social forces that might easily have burst into revolution in other hands -- so Lord Normanby's social qualities became a great political fact in the difficult process of reconciling the newly developed national life of Ireland to the English connection. It was something of this personal fascination which induced O'Connell to say that the Vicercy was 'the best Englishman that Ireland had ever seca.' But these qualities would have made very little impression if they had not been conjoined with that temperate and dignified policy of conciliation which has was the first to introduce in Ireland, and which has since, we may hope, become a settled and necessary feature is Irish administration. - John Bull.

## UNITED STATES.

The Times correspondent writing from New York on the subject of the late riots, tells the following instructive story. It shows that the negroes themselves are not deceived by the cant, and by the lying professions of the Abolitionists: -A little incident in the history of the late cruel on-

slaught upon the colored people which has fatien within my personal notice deserves to be recorded. A negro in one of the pleasant transmarms suburbs of this city, of which it is not necessary to mention the name, became on the second day of the riots abnoxious to a crowd of Irish and other 'rowdies' bent but only on resistance to the drift, but on any muchs f that might offer itself to their idle hands. The negra kapt an "ice cream saloon" and restaurant, was an excellent cook and writer, and employed several colored prople in his business, was very useful to the righer inhabitants whenever they had sinner or evening parties which required extra assistance, was a prosperous tradesman, as he deserved to be, and was, moreover, very much respected by all who knew or had occasion to crapley him. Envious of his presperity, and indignant that a inigger' should be better provided with worldly goods than themselves, a crowd of mea and boys of the laboring class, reinforced by a modert iniones and plumberers, gathered round his house towards nightfall threatening to barn it down and hing the whole of the occupants. The shutters and doors were hastily closed and secured and it seemed for a lew muments as if it would fare ill with the dah oppy timity, consisting of husband, wite, and sweephintree, besides the black servants and watters. For partiely a mechanic of a superior grade, and braself an employer of labor, was on the pot, and had courage enough to attempt to stem the tide of popular pasgion and influence enough to be given solub. Its addressed the crows in the went go is another select the ploring them to go perceably bean and reserve their displeasure for the officers of the other. He finally prevailed on them to decer in in their playage of ernon, and to consent themselves with birding the black team's windows. But owing the git over part of the night a few of the rosters largered around the place, determined to long the negotal restintared shrowl. Ultimately, however, times from the exhaustion of their patience, or the conserval arrival of the military and police, they withdraw, bu nor before they had threatened han with persons weach if he dared to open his snow on the notices. As soon stance of the inconsistency of the ticket-of-leave as all was quiet the negro and at termin cook the system. Since 1841 he has been a dozen times con- apportunity to organic. Combining over a wall, their first interseon was so make an activity to the open country and coviding in the words. Remembering, however, that there was one gentleman who had been kinder to them them others, they determined to go to his house and soling he postertion. They went, and were hoppitalny advitted, the gentieman and his family, the females as well at the mates, de-claring that they would protect the lives of the hapless fugitives at the hazard of their own. liere they have been hiding for seven days, and still remain in class concentment. And who, it will be asked, was this good Samaritan? Was be a friend of Emancipation? No. Was he a professed humanitarian? No. Had he ever, like Massis Cheever, Bencher, Phillips, and Greely, proclaimed houself to be the especial friend of the negro tace? No. Had he ever advocated their social and political equality with white mer, or made himself constituous in any way as their advocate? No. Was he known to be more benevolent and characterist then his neighbors? No. What, then, was the socret impulse that drew the negroes towards him in their hour of peril? Nothing but the fact that he was a Virginian. He was a man from the Bouth, who had been a staveowner, and who, like his countrymen, theroughly understood the negro-character. Knowing all about him, and that he was not an abolitionist, a preacher, or a philosopher, they singled him out from all the reen of the little world in which they moved to be their projector from the fury of a white multitude that was raging for their bload. It was a dangerous service to demand, but it was generously and freely rendered. Det those who will point the moral of the ale. In America it will excus no surprise. In England it may perhaps help to prove that the tender mereica of those who would under no circumstances consent to make a sinve of the negro may, povertheless, be very cruel, and that, whatever the deficiencies of the intellect may be, the clack man knows his friends functible fors -- by instinct, if not by reason-and would rather trust his life to the conor of a Southern gentleman times to the kindly charity of a Northern Abelitionist.

CHIVALRY STILL EXPANT Under this heading the New York Commercial Advertiser has the following :- The rebels in Charleston appear to be possessed of some sentiments of honor, and have recently given evidence that the 'chivairie' has not all faded away. A few days ago various sums of money, private papers, pecket book and momentoes belonging to Federal soldiers who have died white prisoners in their hands, were sent, into our lines under a flag of truce. These articles were carefully labelled and had been well preserved. Some of the same of money were as high as 5222, and the total amount of cash returned was \$400 00. This is the first lost-nee upon record during this war where any such honesty of purpose has been manifested on the part of the re-

Three thousand Springfield muckets, with accoutrements, and six cannon, with forges, &c., have been sent to the militia brigade at Syracuse, New

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF NEW YORK .-The State Committee have issued a call for a State to be a first of the Weigs in 1841, he filled va-Convention of the Democracy to assemble at Albany on September 9th. More than usual importance the constry. We are told by one of those sciolists may attach to the proceedings of this Convention.