

LANDLORD LIBERALITY IN NORTH KERRY.—The... The best practical proof he could give of his assertion was the fact that of 103 Irish representa-

DEATHS, JULY 31. The inauguration of the New Atlantic Mail Steam Packet Company took place yesterday on board the Adriatic in Kingstown harbor under the most auspicious circumstances.

THE IRISH LAW COURTS COMMISSION.—We understand that the Commissioners of Inquiry 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 general assimilation between the Courts of England and Ireland.

THE GLENVICH MURDER CASE.—Disagreement of the Jury.—It will be seen from our concluding report of the case of Francis Bradley, tried at the Liford assizes for the alleged murder of Adam Grierson (Aldair's steward), on the 10th of April.

DIGAN, THE GORK PRISON-BREAKER.—The male prison of Mountjoy, on the northern outskirts of Dublin, was opened for the reception of prisoners the 27th of March, 1859.

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.

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you do it? 'For the good of my soul, your reverence.' 'A very good reason, indeed, you could not give a better.' The fellow smiled. 'You have of course considered the distinctive peculiarities between the two religions? 'Of course, your reverence. 'Explain them.'

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GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC CHILDREN IMPRISONED FOR CONSCIENCE. SAKS IN THE RAGGED SCHOOL AT CAMPBELLTOWN.—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 Campbelltown 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.

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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 authority 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 Normandy 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 Normandy '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 his business.' No doubt the charm of Lord Normandy's manners had its way 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 but honest of Lord Melbourne was an important element in the judicious policy with which that statesman 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 Normandy'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 Viceroy was 'the best Englishman that Ireland had ever seen.' But these qualities would have made very little impression if they had not been conjoined with that temperate and dignified policy of conciliation which he was the first to introduce in Ireland, and which has since, we may hope, become a settled and necessary feature in Irish administration.—John Hall.

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 riotous onslaught upon the colored people which has fallen within my personal notice deserves to be recorded. A negro in one of the pleasant suburban suburbs of this city, of which it is not necessary to mention the name, became on the second day of the riots (Wednesday) a crowd of Irish and other 'rowdies' bent not only on resistance to the draft, but on any mischief that might offer itself to their idle hands. The negro had an 'ice cream saloon' and restaurant, was an excellent cook and waiter, and employed several colored people in his business, who were useful to the richer inhabitants wherever they had dinner 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 employ him. Envious of his prosperity, and indignant that a 'nigger' should be better provided with worldly goods than themselves, a crowd of men and boys of the laboring class, reinforced by a mob of thieves and plunderers, gathered round his house towards nightfall threatening to burn it down and hang the whole of the occupants. The shutters and doors were hastily closed and secured, and it seemed for a few moments as if it would fare well with the unhappy family, consisting of husband, wife, and six children, beside the black servants and waiters. Fortunately a mechanic of a superior grade, and himself an employer of labor, was on the spot, and had courage enough to attempt to stem the tide of popular passion and influence enough to be successful. He addressed the crowd in a few energetic sentences, imploring them to go peacefully home and receive their dispenser for the officers of the law. He finally prevailed on them to disperse, but a large number of them, and in contempt, returned to hang the black man's windows. But seeing that the part of the night a few of the riotous mob gathered round the place, determined to hang the negro, a crowd of colored men, ultimately, however, came from the exhibition of their patience, of the unusual arrival of the military and police, they withdrew, but not before they had threatened him with personal death. If he dared to open his shop on the morning after, as soon as all was quiet the negro would be hanged to a wall, their first intention was to make a way to the open country and camp in the woods. Remembering, however, that there was one gentleman who had been kinder to them than others, they determined to go to his house and solicit his protection. They went and were hospitably admitted, the gentleman and his family, the 'niggers' as well as the whites, declaring that they would protect the lives of the hapless fugitives at the hazard of their own. Here they have been hiding for several days, and still remain in close concealment. And who, if we be asked, was this good Samaritan? Was he a friend of emancipation? No. Was he a professed humanitarian? No. Had he ever, like Messrs. Cleave, Beecher, Phillips, and Greely, proclaimed himself to be the special friend of the negro race? No. Had he ever advocated their social and political equality with white men, or made himself conspicuous in any way as their advocate? No. Was he known to be more benevolent and charitable than his neighbors? No. What, then, was the secret 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 South, who had been a slaveowner, and who, like his countrymen, thoroughly 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 men of the little world in which they moved to be their protector from the fury of a white multitude that was raging for their blood. It was a dangerous service to demand, but it was generously and freely rendered. Let those who will point the moral of the tale. In America it will excite no surprise. In England it may perhaps help to prove that the tender mercies of those who would under no circumstances consent to make a slave of the negro may, nevertheless, be very cruel, and that, whenever the deficiencies of the intellect may be, the black man knows his friends from his foes—by instinct, if not by reason—and would rather trust his fate to the honor of a Southern gentleman than to the kindly charity of a Northern Abolitionist.

CHURCHY STREET EXTORTION.—Under this heading the New York Commercial Advertiser has the following:—The rebels in Charleston appear to be possessing of some sentiments of honor, and have recently given evidence that the 'chivalry' was not all faded away. A few days ago various sums of money, private papers, pocket book and mementoes belonging to Federal soldiers who had died while 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 sums of money were as high as \$222, and the total amount of cash returned was \$499 00. This is the first instance on record during this war where any such honesty of purpose has been manifested from the part of the rebels.

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