THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

support made by the East India Company. We have the testimony, not only of the Examiner, but of a private letter from a highly respectable. The Right Rev. Drugge annually, that the schools in question are distinctly Protestant and proselytising. The teachers are trained in Church of England principles, the books used are strongly England principles, the books used are strongly and his sterling patriotism, he had endeared himself business it cannot overtake, and if it could, could not Protestant, and contain positive attacks on Catholic doctrines and the Catholic Church, and no provision whatever is made for the religious instruction of the Calholic children, whilst Protestant instruction as carefully provided for .-These regulations, it will be observed, were issued in 1855, before the well known document of Lord Dalhousie, which guarantees the entire pied a prominent position; and in the extensive and equality of Catholics with Protestants in the matter of education. In the Madras Presidency, at | present and future generations .- Dublin Evening Post. least, that part of Lord Dalhousie's regulations is a mere dead letter. The Madras Government, it seems, referred the Catholic to the Calcutta superintendence of the contractors, Messrs. Ryan and authorities for an answer to his complaints against the "army school regulations." More than two years had elapsed at the date of the last accounts and nothing had yet been done. On the contrary years had elapsed at the date of the last accounts the enforcement of the obnoxious regulations, which at first appeared to have been tacitly abandoned, has all that time been gaining ground.-What most clearly characterises the persecuting animus is, that if we may believe the Examiner, the attendance of Catholic children at the regimental proselytising schools is most rigidly enforced, not in places where the alternative is their being left without schooling (justly as a good week Mr. William Carrol, of Tramore, willed a sum Catholic might prefer even that), but where the of £400 to the church, in addition to £2,000 for a catholic might prefer even that). Catholics have at their own cost provided good Convent of Charity, and £2,000 for Christian Bro-Catholic schools, which are actually well attend-surviving relatives. The collections each Sunday ed by the Catholic children. Several instances at the church door are considerable, and the entire are given, with all the names. For example, amount goes to the church funds. There is no ap-Major West is said to have enforced the regula- | prehension whatever entertained, not only as to the tion against the Catholic soldiers at Vizagatam, whose children were already attending two excellent Catholic schools: the girls' school especially being under the care of Religious, who came from Europe for that service. The penalty enforced is very serious: it amounts to the entire forfeiture of five shillings a month, being the sum allowed by the Company for each child .-To a poor soldier with six children this amounts | gress of the work; and we entertain no doubt that to a fine of eighteen pounds a year, for not allowing them to be educated as Protestants. "Yet both schools had been founded and in active operation for years before the Government thought of raising the Garrison and Regimental Schools from the position which they had previously occupied, being nothing better than places where children mis-spent their time, and where the most useless and most servile man in a regiment found which the South of Ireland can boast. shelter from regimental duty." Hitherto Major West and his victims have both stood firm-they refusing to sell the faith of their children, he enforcing the penalty. Another instance is that of the Madras Fusileers, in which a similar On Thursday, June 13, however, the sittings of the nersecution is stated to be going on by the com- committee began with a speech from Mr. Edwin persecution is stated to be going on by the command of "Colonel Stevenson, influenced thereto by Captain Raikes." In this case it is stated assault upon the Catholic Church. Why else introthat before the penalty was enforced, the reli- duce the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and assure the gion of the Catholic children in the Regimental School bad been practically respected, and that they had in consequence attended it; but the religious exemption was withdrawn at the moment and misdemeanors against a large body of prelates of the penalty for non-attendance was enforced: the Irish Church." The Chairman, we are sorry to and in consequence ninety children of Catholic soldiers who had hitherto attended were withdrawn, and the allowance for their support actually withheld. No facts can more strongly demonstrate the persecuting animus. A third case is | called Archbishop MacHale in the Charitable Bethat of the Artillery at Bangalore, in which, as | quests Act, which is as much law as the Ecclesiastilate as March 9, 1857, the children already attending the Catholic schools were required to be withdrawn from them and sent to the proselytising schools, and the parents having refused to He alone, of all the sons of Adam, cannot legally comply, the allowance in this case has also been stopped. It is important to observe that the gister. case of the officers is not that of obedience to to orders which they cannot resist. It is evi- 23rd inst. Besides some domestic arrangements, the dently voluntary, and exceptional, and therefore the more clearly a deliberate act of religious persecution. Complaints have in every instance been made to the Governor of Madras, and referred by him to Calcutta; but although more than two years have elapsed since the first complaint, nothing had been done up to the departure a Dunboyne student, was declared the successful of the mails. It cannot be doubted, we think, that we have established a case upon which some Liberal Irish member should demand an explanation from the Indian authorities in the House of Commons. For ourselves, we are content with observing that Protestants are fond of calling the Catholic religion idolatrous. The strongest refutation of the charge is in their own conduct .-Here is a religious grievance of the gravest description, under which Catholic soldiers have been suffering without redress for more than two years after it has been prominently brought to the notice of the authorities at Calcutta. Is it not plain from experience, that if it had really affected any idolatrous religion, indignation would have spread from one end of England to another, and the matter would have been examined and set right at Calcutta itself on the day the complaint arrived. The real reason why nothing has yet been done is, that those whom it affects are only Catholics, not idolaters.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Jesuit Fathers opened a mission at Tulla, co. Clare, on Sunday last. This mission is conducted by the Very Rev. Dr. Healy, S. J. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Fortescue.-The Rev. gentleman was listened to with breathless attention by the immense multitudes who crowded from every part of the country to hear him, as he explained in his own forcible, but at the same time graceful style, the awful truths of religion. The impression which he made on the minds of his auditory in contrasting the maxims of the world with those of the Gospel, was most striking; while his appeal to the votaries of pleasure, to seek it in those everlasting kingdoms where alone it can be found, was most triumphant. The Rev. Mr. Ronan preaches every evening. The solid doctrinal lectures of this pious and amiable ecclesiastic are much admired, and are doing immense good. There are about twenty clergymen daily engaged in hearing the confessions of the pious penitents, by whom the church is constantly filled.—Dublin Evening Post.

With great regret we announce the decease of the Very Rev. Dr. O'Rafferty. The venerable Ecclesias- judging from their appearance just now, an abutic had nearly reached the advanced age of eighty yield may be anticipated.—Limerick Observer.

to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He had been the intimate friend and fellow-laborer of O'Connel during the stormy struggles for Catholic Emancipation; and he had exercised an influence in in the county which his illustrious leader fully appreciated. Amongst a priesthood distinguished for the zealous discharge of all the duties connected with their sacred office, Doctor O'Rafferty had long occuimportant district over which he had for so many years presided, his memory will be cherished by the The building of the new church of the Most Holy

Trinity, Tramore, is progressing admirably under the Son, of Limerick. Already the walls of this magnificent structure are rising to a considerable height cut, is used in the edifice, and, with the light blue stone of the masonry, it forms an attractive contrast The church will contain 5,000 persons, and the amount of the contract is £8,000, not including the tower, which is designed to be one of the most beautiful in the country. Within the first year a sum of about three thousand pounds was collected or contributed from various sources, including handsome donations, ranging from £50 to £500. Mr. Edward Burke, merchant, of Waterford, gave £500, and this ultimate realization of the project, but as to its speedy completion, in consequence of the energy and precision with which the works are carried on under the superintendence of Mr. O'Brien, the head mason, who gives every satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, under the contractors, the Messrs. Ryan .-The great respect entertained for the venerated Pastor, the Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, by all classes and parties in the country, and by the visitors to Tramore, is another cause why numbers aid in the prothis season will bring an immense addition to the funds, and show the spirit and munificence with which the Catholic inhabitants and visitors are actuated. The site of the temple is exceedingly fine; it overlooks the spacious bay of Tramore, and embraces a view of the ocean to a great distance—ships passing outward or homeward are easily discernible.— Among the many edifices raised in honor of religion, by voluntary contribution, the Catholic church of Tramore, we are sure, will be one of the finest of

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam is in London as a witness before the County of Mayo election committee. Upon the petition in that case we have studiously avoided making any remark, as a judicial matter which it would be indecent to anticipate.-James, from which it appears that we are to have, not a fair inquiry into the late Mayo election, but an committee that the petitioner, though a Catholic, was not "an Ultramontaine?" Indeed, he avowed that he " was not so much prosecuting a mere election petition, as preferring a series of high crimes see, so far forgot himself as to stop Mr. James when he spoke of "the Roman Catholic Archbishop Mac Hale of Tuam," or even of "Archbishop MacHale," as titles which the Committee could not allow. would puzzle him to say why not. His Grace is cal Titles Act itself. But even this last is as foolish as it is wicked, and in no place prohibits Dr. Mac Hale's being styled by the title which he holds from God and His Church by any man except himself .declare that he is Archbishop of Tuam .- Weekly Re-

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE .- The usual annual meeting of the Board of Maynooth was held on Tuesday, the trustees had, on this occasion, to appoint to the Chair of Theology, vacant by the elevation of the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong to the see of Ferns. A concursus had been held on May 13th and three following days, there being four candidates for the va-cancy. The result of this concursus being laid be-fore the trustees, the Rev. Gerald Molloy, of Dublin, candidate.- Evening Post.

We have been informed that the property purchased near Ballyroan, Queen's County, by Mr. Corcoran, in trust for the convent at Abbeyleix, has been paid for by the nans with their own money, and not advanced by any other party, as has been reported .- Leinster Express.

ATHEONE BOARD OF GUARDIANS .- At the last meeting of the guardians of this union a motion for the admission of Scripture-readers into the workhouse was negatived by a large majority. The Sisters of Mercy were admitted on the previous week.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT .- This exquisite statue was on Friday placed, under the directions of the famous Irish scuiptor, Mr. Hogan, on the pedestal in the Crescent; and we venture to assert that a more perfect model of artistic beauty could not be conceived. The resemblance of the great Irishman, in grateful recollection of whom it has been erected, is most striking. The committee met on Friday, and paid Mr. Hogan the amount agreed upon-1,000 guiness.-Limerick Paper.

CLARE ELECTION .- We are authorised to contradict a statement which appeared in the last number of a contemporary, to the effect that it was doubtful whether Lord Francis Conyngham and Mr. Calcutt would defend the petition presented against their return. We can assure our contemporary that the only matter at all doubtful in the case is, whether Sir J. F. Fitzgerald will have the temerity to prosecute such a petition as he has ventured to present.-Limerick Ob-

From information we are in possession of, we consider we are perfectly correct in stating that the petition of the Right Hon. John Wynne against the return of Mr. Somers, will come on for hearing early in the next month, notwithstanding all the efforts made by the friends of that gentleman to stave it off for the present session. Not even the friendly petition will save him, for a short time, from being unseated, which is his certain fate, and with which many of his late supporters would, we believe, find no cause to quarrel. The Mayor has been served with the Speaker's warrant, and it is likely many others will be served during the ensuing week .- Sligo Independent.

Our agricultural friends give us daily cheering accounts of the prospects of the coming harvest. They state that, should the present favorable weather continue, we will be blessed with one of the most pro-ductive crops we have had for some years past. The notate and cereal crops look remarkably healthy, and judging from their appearance just now, an abundant

The Weekly Disbair does not think Mr. Snith A Reac or On These. The Lish Ecclesiastical A Commenced The Failure of Mr. Hugh O'Brien's demand for an Irish Parliament to be so impost called "Ministers Money "which a sacrile" Wallace of Glengormley lines bleacher, is any very contemptible.—" We see Smith O'Brien still gious government and legislature are on the point of nounced in The sum mentioned is \$40,000. It is exharps on the repeal of the Union, that is, demands a bolishing, is a durious, if not venerable, relic of a pected that matters may be satisfactorily arranged.—

an Irish Parliament. The Irish Viceroyalty is, it is period of which we have now few surviving remains. Northern Whigh the period of which we have now few surviving remains. Northern Whigh the period of the Union, that is, demands a period of which we have now few surviving remains. Northern Whigh the period of the Union of Union of the Union of the Union of Union o for local matters, Ireland and Scotland should no by some Parliament of their own, relieve the imperial Legislature of rubbish, and a great deal of parish understand. Why should the gas lighting of Clonakilty trouble our House of Commons, or the cleaning and watering of Pittenweem take up the time of the Lords spiritual and temporal? Can these august assemblies know or care anything about either? Is it necessary there should be a congestion of all the rank and genius of Scotland and Ireland as well as England and Wales in London? Is absenteeism such good political economy that it is advantageous to Edinburgh and Dublin to know nothing of their national nobility except in the way of rent—remit-tances to the "Great Wen"? It is true that these places have improved since the Union, but that is in spite, not in consequence, of being deprived of the management of their own affairs."

THE CORE HILL COURT.-The abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty, which, strange to say, is advocated by the Tory Express, and denounced by the Liberal Freeman, is a question which has already produced much excitement among the two parties who dread, or desire, its extinction. The first of those, who are to be numbered by hundreds, have, of course, very powerful arguments for its continuance; as it is the centre of corruption; fashion and intrigue, in which they live, and have their being, they are anxious to divert the death-blow levelled thereat by Mr. Roebuck. The other party; who are numbered by millions, are of contrary opinion, and are too liable to regard with a speer, the institution which is held in such reverence by a smaller section. They likewise think that as England has conquered and holds this country by force of arms, that nationality gains little by permitting her also to possess a social centre from which to influence the tone of society by connecting it with associations exclusively English. Cavillers of this sort are clearly insensible of the glory attaching to all individuals who are permitted to visit twice or thrice a year an elderly gentleman of bland aspect, when he holds his Levee on Cork Hill, and who, doubtless, thinks he confers an inva-luable benefit on such Irish men and women as may be favored with the reflections on the weather. This large class also forgets the political benefits arising to Ireland from the existence of a Viceregal Court; the number of situations it opens to Englishmen, who are good enough to come over in the Lieutenant's train, and take up positions of command in a country for which they cannot conceal their contemptand to the bankrupt gentry, who having done their best to beggar themselves and the country, from which nothing can be extracted, turn to the market on Cork Hill-having still themselves to sell. The Anti-Viceroyal Cavillers likewise cast overboard altogether the fact that the Castle is an office for arranging the election of members in the British interest, whose duty it is to be ready with their anti-Irish votes on all important questions, and whose exertions in this department of the Imperial system are subsequently rewarded by their being shovelled into offices supported by the money of the people they have sold. The pleasures of attending the drawing-room and supper sweetened with bad champagne; of eating and drinking as much public viands as can be put into the human stomach, within a limited period; of beholding the Lord Lieutenant commanding at a Review in a red coat, or in a black one; of listening to the same personage lecturing on manures in a hopeful spirit at the Dublin Society House, or asserting that Ireland is making rapid, progress among the nations of the world since her national spirit expired; that she was designed by Providence for a sheepwalk, with similar statesman like views—such are the solid advantages for which the cavillers to whom we allude, and they form the ninteenth-twentieths of the country, are anxious to resign. In short, they ignore the uses of a sham court, which serves no other purpose than to denationalise the gentry; and consider that £20,000 a year is too much to have to pay for having a noble lord sent over to them from time to time, even though he may be gifted with the excruciating agreeability of a Normandy, or the solid suavity, fut, cultivated taste, and general capacity for smiling, which distinguish the present eminent occupant of the Viceregal chair. There are but two classes in this country who regard with anxiety the sholition of this worn out s the Dublin shopkeepers and the petty gentry. As to the nobility, and a great section of absentee landowners, who visit their Irish estates occasionally to shoot, farm, rackrent, and eject the peasantry, their natural sphere, of course, is the London Court, where in the words of a British Jenkins, "they would contribute to the splendor of a firmament, of which the Queen herself in person is the centre and glory." But how much, let it be asked, of the £20,-000, a year by which the Viceroyalty is sustained, find its way into the pockets of the Dublin shopkeepers? Is it not notorious that the Irish Court is supplied from London, in all its important requirements; and that the richer class of individuals who frequent it are so far Anglicised as to follow its example? Is it not in the highest degree fashionable among such people to have their tailor, mercer, and carriage-maker in London? Indeed, this is a natural consequence of the Imperial system, of which the establishment on Cork Hill is the representive here: and as the object with which it was designed was that of denationalising the Irish gentry, it cannot be wondered at that in this, as well as other respecis, it has succeeded. Dublin abounds in shopkeepers, but exhibits a melancholy lack of merchants when contrasted with Belfast, for instance; and nothing is more certain than that it has been the shopkeeper's dependence on the patronage of this gingerbread Court, which has damped and narrowed those commercial energies which have been attended with such success in the now wealthy and independent emporium of the North. To find the best illustration of this fact it is only necessary to look at Belfast, Longh and Liffey; the one crowded with vessels from all parts of the globe, and alive with the spirit of enterprise; the other exhibiting its dismal fleet of coal ships, or the occasional emigrant vessel .-- Nation.

The Examiner regrets, for the sake of the Protestant Church Establishment, that the only Irish Protestant Prelate who took a part in the debate on the bill for the abolition of Ministers' money should have thrown his weight into the wrong side of the "The question being one between peace and goodwill on one side, and a few thousands a year on the other, it would have become a Christian Bishop to have avoided another demonstration of the preference of pelf to moral and religious considera-tions. It might have been especially prudent in a Bishop of the race of Beresford, to have been less prominent on the side of Mammon. Should the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commission not suffice for the purposes of the bill, we feel inclined to sug-gest a reference to those of the Bishopric of Kilmore to supply the deficiency. The population returns of the Commissioner of Public Instruction tell us, that in 1835 there were only 80,998 members of the Established Church in the three sees (Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh) constituting that diocese, while the Catholic population amounted to 746,471, a proportion of nine to one against the reason and justice of the institution which endows the shrines of the few with the wealth of the many. We learn from the same authority that there were at the period mentioned no fewer than 88 parishes in the three sees containing severally less than 20 members of the Establishment. Surely the Right Rev. Marcus Beresford, this Ecclesiastical Cerberus with three mitred heads, and the patron (as "Dod's Peerage assures us) of eighty-two livings, ought to be careful how he barks either in England or Ireland on the money side of a Church question."

It possesses the rare merit of yielding a minimum of revenue to the Church, and producing a maximum of irritation and bad feeling. Though only levied in eight towns of the sister country, it is almost as good for purposes of exasperation and social strife as if it were exacted in every parish throughout Ire-land. Being a tax imposed on towns whose population is mainly Roman Catholic, and applied exclusively for the support of Protestanticlergymen it is perfect as a badge of subjection and a provocative to religious discord. Although a very little fex—its utmost nominal amount not exceeding £12,000 annually—it has the further merit of being practically impossible of collection. It is many a year since the Church succeeded in getting in all her dues from this source, and at the present moment the actual yield of the impost is barely £5,000 per annum. Out of the eight corporations charged with the business of collecting it, seven flatly refuse to have anything to do with the matter, and it is far from certain that there exists any adequate legal means of coercing them. Not long ago, for example, the government instituted proceedings against one of the principal defaulters—the municipality of Cork—and obtained a judgment for £3,000; but, as Lord Granville tells us, this very unsubstantial success was accompanied with a declaration from the judges "that the law was, in their opinion, inoperative, and its machinery inadequate." It seems that the recalci-trant corporation has appealed, and that the appeal is not likely to be decided in less than a couple of years; so that the result will be four years' arrears of the tax-two already due, and the two that will elapse during the hearing of the case. Altogether this petty, partial, anomalous, odious, and unproductive impost seems as nearly as possible worthless except as a source of litigation, a subject of sectarian bickering, a memento of Protestant ascendence, and, we may add, a weapon for the agitator .- Livedpool Mercury.

Emigration.—The tide of emigration still continues to roll on; for numbers are taking their departure every week from our shores for Australia and the United States. During the last week the steambonts which left here for Liverpool were thronged to excess with emigrants from different parts of this and the surrounding counties. The Cormorant, which sailed from Patrick's-quay at two o'clock on Saturday last, had on board about two hundred passengers bound for either America or the Antipodes; and it is worthy of notice that these parties presented a more comfortable looking appearance than the class which we have seen going in former years. The greater number of them were the children of small farmers residing in this and the adjoining counties of Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary; while the remainder were composed of wives and children going out to their husbands and parents who had sent home the necessary sums with which to defray the expense of their passage.—Cork Reporter.

It is said that the last Australian mail has brought o Waterford reminances to several poor families, and letters urging them to strain every nerve, and make

their way to the land of gold. The depopulation of Ireland is progressing according to the most sanguine hopes of the political economists. The famine, pestilence, and exodus have not been followed by any elastic rebound upwards. England is fed by herds of cattle grazing on Irish pastures; but her flag may yet need an arm to defend it rather than wealth to tempt and enrich an enemy. The blessing of God on man-" Be fruitful, and "multiply"—is reversed in the case of Ireland, and He is defrauded of voices to praise Him. In another part of the United Kingdom the same process has been going on, and we know the result. In the Highlands and Western Highlands and islands of Scotland the race of man has given way before land-lords, deer, sheep, and oxen. With some difficulty a few stalwart Highlanders are got together to make sport before royalty at Bræmar; but there are no recruits to be had for the British army. Meath, Royal Meath, is enjoying a quasi prosperity. The cattle are getting fat as well as numerous; the English who feed on them are getting fat too; but the population of Meath is diminishing—during the last war, independently of the county militia, about some thirty men only were raised to fight for their Queen and country in the Crimea. England is very strong; Ireland, are using England's strength to evoke a Nemesis for the wrongs inflicted on unhappy Ireland .--

DECLINE OF PAUPERISM IN IRELAND .- A small bluebook of 100 pages and upwards contains the 10th annual report of the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland, with copious appendices. It is dated the 1st of May, 1857. The highest number of workhouse inmates in the series of, weeks was 67,276 (on the 26th of April, 1856), and the lowest number 45,662 (on the 13th of September, 1856). The present number of inmates (that is to say, on the date of the report) is 55,212. The weekly summaries of outdoor relief show very little fluctuation; the average number of recipients was under 1,000, and the average weekly cost less than £43 per week. Both summaries-as it is truly satisfactory to be assured—exhibit a further material decrease of pauperism and of expenditure in Ireland. The total number of naupers relieved during the year 1856 was 212 579 in doors, and 4,557 out of doors, against 269,794 and 35,432 (in and out of doors) in the year 1855, thus exhibiting the large decrease of 57,215 in doors and 30,875 out of doors. The total Poor Law expenditure during the year amounted to £576,390., against £685,259 in 1855, equivalent to a decrease of £108,869., no less than 16 per cent., and far exceeding the remotest expectations of the commissioners at the date of their last report. The reduction of expenditure is pronounced to be almost entirely due to the decrease of pauperism. The amount expended by guardians of the poor in assisting emigration to our colonies during the year ended Michaelmas-day, 1856, was 12,719., exclusive of 1,585 from other sources.

At the last meeting of the Guardians of the Tipperary Union, E. B. Purefoy, Esq., presided, and fourteen members of the board were present. There are 414 paupers in the house, being a decrease of 114 from the same period last year. The weekly expense of provisions was £47 53 6d., and the average cost of each pauper 1s. 113d.

IRISH TROPHIES .- As three-fourths of the British Army is composed of Irishmen, and it is calculated that about ten thousand or so fell in the Crimea, the Ministry, in consideration of their services, have determined to act in a tasteful and courteous manner towards the well-beloved island of their birth, of which they make a recruiting ground. It is a posi-tive fact that the Masters of the Ordnance Department have received a mandate for sending over here as many useless pieces of cannon taken out of Sebastopol as they cannot conveniently find room for in Woolwich—the same to be arranged in the most public places of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Galway. After an act so just and considerable as this, who henceforth will be so absurd as to assert that Ireland is debarred from equal rights—that she is not made a partaker in the conquests and glory of the empire?-Nation.

ANCIENT COIN .- A few days ago a shilling coin of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was dug from the soil of a field, in the neighborhood of Cullybackey. It bears date of the year 1572, and is in a state of preservation quite as perfect as when struck from the mint. A smaller coin was found with it, but so much worn and otherwise defaced that its character cannot be deciphered. They are now in the possession of Mr. Arthur, of Harryville, who has succeeded in collecting a variety of other interesting relics of antiquity. -Ballymena Observer.

AWFULDY SUDDEN DEATH .- On Tuesday, the 9th nst., as Oliver Whiteside, aged seventeen years, son of Mr. Wm. Whiteside, a most respectable farmer in Killycalpy, about two miles from Stewartstown, was on his way home from the turf bog, with a shovel on his shoulder, about three o'clock in the day, he was overtaken by a thunderstorm, and was struck with the electric fluid, which deprived him of life on the

HEAD POLICE OFFICE, FRIDAY-A SCENE IN THE BANK OF IRELAND. - A man presenting the appearance of a respectable tradesman, but with a wild uncollected manner, and a face which has been unshorn for days, was placed in the dock under the following circumstances :- A porter in the Bank of Ireland, named Canterbury, deposed, that on that day be-tween 12 and 1 o'clock, the prisoner entered the cash office, and was seen standing for some time almost motionless, He then went over to one of the tellers, and asked him for money, but on being told that he had no authority to give him any, the prisoner became very violent and said he should have it by some means or other. He exclaimed that he supposed they would not mind bosing a few lives there, and a long leathern staff was for the first time noticed with him, which, when witness went over for the purpose of removing him, he drew the top off, and disclosed a sharp and very dangerous looking weapon some inches in length fastened into the staff. which he held after the manner of a demi-pike, and presented at all who came near him, declaring that he would have their lives. He struck witness in the chest with the butt end, and knocked him backwards. Police Constable 182 B deposed that he was. called upon by one of the clerks in the bank, and went over with the object of endeavouring to get the prisoner out or to take the weapon from him, but the latter presented it determinedly at him, and threatened to have his life. Ultimately Mr. Roberts, chief of the transfer department, got behind him and caught hold of the weapon, which was then wrenched out of his hand. Upon finding this instrument lost to him he pulled out a large stone, which was also secured, and on being taken to the station house and searched, another weapon, resembling a dagger, was found upon him. The blades of both these instru-ments consisted of files ground at one end to a thin edge, to which the sharpness of a razor was ultimately given. The prisoner, being called on for his defence, answered slowly, but in a manner that showed he must have been originally a man of considerable information, that an underhand, falsified world, which professed to be guided and governed by the maxims of God, without in reality being so, had combined against him for nothing more than being an adherent of the simple, unaffected, and singleminded laws of God, and he had been obliged to take up weapons in defence of his own existence. He had nothing to live by but his hand-labour; and if persons were so prejudiced that they would not give him any, what was he to do? He could not lie down and die. He followed an humble business, and lived in Townsend street but declined to tell the number or his name; was afraid there was no one that would go bail for him. He was remanded until the arrival of Doctor Ireland, when he was committed to prison as a dengerous lunatic.

THE MUBDER OF MR. LITTLE .- The Dublin Mail of

the evening of Wednesday, June 24, announces that, after several weeks spent in a bootless inquiry—after over and over again declaring that the murderer was well known, and ere 24 hours clapsed he would be in custody-now, after the lapse of six months, the murder having been committed so far back as the 13th of November, an arrest has been made, and one person, at all events, a painter named Spollen, stands charged with perpetrating that atrocious murder The evidence upon which Spollen was that morning arrested was that of his own wife, which, being illegal, will require other evidence to sustain the charge. Spoller was employed, it appears, as a painter in the office of the Midland Railway, and his wife's information is to this effect: She swears that Spollen painted Mr. Little's room a few days before the murder. She declares that on the night of the murder Spollen returned to his residence about eight o'clock bringing a quantity of gold and silver; that he told her it was Little's money, and that he had killed him. She saw him burn a pocket-book and also a cravat; that she but her statesmen, in their neglect and oppression of saw him cover with paint the blood stains on his through the roof, after committing the murder. She assisted to conceal the money, and she further stated that the bag of silver found was Spollen's, and the bag was placed in the trunk by Spollen; that the hammer found was Spollen's and she, believed the razor also, as he appeared very nervous the day it was found, and said he had thrown it in with the case on, and if the case were discovered it would no doubt be identified. She further stated that she knew where the money was concealed, and would show the police the place. Subsequently Superintendent Gur accompanied the woman, and found between two walls, within the precincts of the railway terminus. a large portion of the missing money, consisting of gold, bank notes and silver. The notes, from the damp, were nearly destroyed. Among the money found were several pieces of paper, which were iden-tified by Mr. Chamberlain as having been taken from the cash-office on the night of the murder. On one piece of this paper he recognized Mr. Little's name in his own handwriting. The key of Mr. Little's office is stated to have been thrown into the river Brado-ghue, and for the purpose of discovering the key, Sergeant Craven and a number of workmen were busily engaged in searching a portion of the streams which runs through the garden of the North Union Workhouse up to a late hour yesterday evening, but without success On Thursday night the prisoner was brought down from the room which he occupied in Frederick-lane station-house, when he was placed on the office sheet charged by Mr. Superintendent Guy with the wilful murder of George Samuel Little, on the evening of the 13th of November last, hy striking him several blows on the head with a blunt instrument, and cutting his throat with a razor. The prisoner was also charged with stealing the sum of £350 the property of the Midland Great Western Railway Company. While this charge was being preferred, the wife of the prisoner was present, and seemed to be sadly affected. She said, addressing him, " Confess your guilt, you unfortunate man; what I have done was to save your soul, and that you may repent of your crime." On the charge being read for him, he only said, "I deny it." He was then led back to his cell. The Dublin Post of Thursday evening states that Spollen, the father, is in custody in Frederick-lane station, and the son in custody in Chancery-lane. Spollen's wife is also in custody.-There was no public investigation held in the police office on that day, but the police authorities were prosecuting their inquiries with great vigilance and activity, and it is stated that, without producing the wife as a witness, a chain of collateral and circumstantial evidence is in course of preparation. There is no charge against the son as a principal in the murder, but it is expected that he will become a material witness. The Dublin Freeman's Journal of June 26 has some further particulars about the prisoner Spollen. In a chest of drawers in his cottage eight sovereigns were found rolled up in a piece of wadding which had the appearance of having lain in a muddy place, as portions of clay were adhering to it. The police are of opinion that this money was taken from the place where the gold and notes were found. The razor with which Mr. Little's throat is supposed to have been cut, and tound by the police in the canal, was shown to Mrs. Spollen to try whether she could identify it as belonging to her husband. She could not recognize it as his, but remarked that some time before the murder her haisband had been made a prement of a razor by a friend of his. The police are