THE STRUE SWITTNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE CUL DECEMBER TIES TS SHT

"Got "Hik of Boring to the trampled flower JOTA Jaf-Of light to the milehester rorter sul tobto a bold tout Of glosy todiimidwhoilin dangers hour; av ano esw

Bitter-indescribably bitter-are the pangs which thousands of our brethren in America feel; when they reflect that if freland had been governed, by a wise and beneficent rule, they need not have guitted for. and beneficent rule; they need not may still they, ready to equip and arm 50, men, as fine fellows as ever the land of their fathers. But even still they, ready to equip and arm 50, men, as fine fellows as delight to testify, their attachment to this beloved ever faced an enemy. And if the Bishops of Ireland delight to testify their attachment to this beloved were to order a simultaneous collection in all the home of their affections, by continual offerings to the shrines of their faith, which consecrate the graves of parishes of Ireland on one Sunday, we have no doubt their fathers, and by such an amount of pecuniary that the offerings of the faithful Irish to the Pone's aid to their kindred as in the aggregate extent of its and to such that called forth the admiration of the generosity has called forth the admiration of the most virulent enemies of our race. Let us pray, my friends, that they may be rewarded, here and here-after, for the noble unselfishness of spirit which now leads them to make pecuniary sacrifices, and which, if a fitting occasion should arise, would induce them to hazard even life itself in devotion to the land of their birth (great applause).

NEGRO SLAVERY.

The distinguished lecturer discussed this subject at considerable length, and with statesmanlike ability. He began by declaring his repugnance to slavery in every form. But he felt bound to confess that the physical condition and treatment of slaves in the Southern States was far from being like what anti-slavery reports had led him to expect. The fierce anti-slavery agitation had done vast mischief by exciting anger and exasperation ; and it was retarding, rather than hustening the abolition of slavery. Southern States which had been previously contemplating the gradual emancipation of slaves, had by this unwise exasperation been driven to the other extreme, and now talked of importing more negroes, and even of breaking up the Union.

He acknowledged that no abstract argument-no evidence of kindness could ever induce him to be-lieve that slavery was in itself an institution to desire; but whilst such was his invincible repugnance to slavery, he should say that he saw no evidence of coercion in the slave states. He concluded his observations on this subject by saying, that if his voice could influence opinion on Americans (and he might say he addressed his lectures as much to them as to Irishmen) he would advise the Southern States to cease to talk about separation from the Northern States; to prove to the world that they had been calumniated by earnestly applying themselves to the amelioration of the condition of the slaves; above all, to encourage the acquisition of freedom by such slaves as could purchase their freedom, and to cease to cling to their hereditary delusions as to the beati-tudes of slavery, and do unto others as they would wish to have done to themselves; whilst he would say to the abolitionists to begin by establishing a more Christian state of feeling in the north before they began to anathematise without distinction the slavcholders of the south, many of whom treated their slaves more like children than slaves.

FILLIBUSTERING.

The lecturer continued :-- Among the political topics which engaged conversation, during my tour through the United States, few interested me so much as those connected with, what is called in England, "Filibusterism." I confess that I was much surprised to find how general is the sentiment in favor of extension of empire. Considering that the possessions of the United States comprise an area fourteen times as great as the superficial extent of France, and that this immense territory is capable of sustaining a population at least ten times greater than that which at present inhabits it; one might suppose that the energies of the American people would be directed to efforts which shall render available these superabundant resources, rather than expend themselves upon attempts to produce rican enterprise in the way of internal improvement. In conversation the Americans very justly ridicule the outery which is occasionally raised in England against what is called "Filibusterism," when British writers speak of American aggression upon a hot, rash, imprudent man, at best-that, without foreign nations. They naturally ask what right has any crime or default of theirs, he can hunt them out the British people to complain of any encroachment of the land at his pleasure. This Empire must step on the possessions of their neighbors by other na- in, at last, in self-defence, and shield the peusant potions, when they find that, by the combined agencies | pulation with legislative protection. of force, fraud, and perfidy, Great Britain has during the last twenty years acquired possession of territo-ries which form an immense portion of the globe, grotesque and preposterous as it is cruel and unjust. There is much in the character and in the babits of amongst which territories may be mentioned in particular the Kingdom of Oudo, the States of Berar, of hostile to England have begun latterly to manifest Scinde, and of the Punjaub in India; a large section an amount of interest unparalleled in Irish affairs.--of the Burmese Empire-spots favorable to com- Yea, for four successive publications recently, the if Irishmen would set so quietly and determinedly to merce in China; Aden and Perim, in Arabia; a semi-official organ of the Emperor, the Constitutionboundless region in Southern Africa, with the mag-nel, devoted the first column of its "leading" page nificent Islands of New Zealand in Australasia.--hypocrisy which denounces in regard of other nations, a system of encroachment that cannot compare with the wholesale plunder carried on by England (lond cheers.) But such mutual recrimination ought not to determine our judgment as to the policy or the equity of usurpation. For my own part, I denounce as nefarious usurpation, wherever or by whomsoever it may have been effected. I denounce, as a national crime, the pirate war which has been carried on against China-a war in the guilt of which, alas ! Ireland as well as England is at present participating, and I feel convinced that speedy retribution will avenge these crimes. Even now the fate of England hangs upon the caprice of a single individual (cheers) who may be found more dangerous as a false friend than he would have been as an avowed enemy. It is not difficult to conjec-ture what would have been the fate of the Eastern Empire of Great Britain, if the moment of the Sepoy mutiny had been chosen as the suitable occasion for wiping out the stain upon French honor, which still clings to the memories of Waterloo. If, when a moment even more propitious shall arise, the avenger of Waterloo shall strike a blow at the heart of a power which is hated by the whole French nation -if, at such a moment. the forces of the British Empire shall be scattered, and its resources exhaust-ed in buccancering expeditions, the people of England will repent, when it will be too late, that they lent themselves in the hour of prosperity to a rapacious and unprincipled career of plunder and usurpation (vehement and enthusiastic cheering.) Let the Americans beware, lest they may be tempt-ed to follow this dangerous example. They boast that heretofore they have made no acquisitions, except such as may be justified before God and man. Let us admit that this boast is well-founded ; tho some of the wisest and best of their citizens think that the late Mexican war cannot be defended on the principles of international equity. But the just pride which they now feel in believing that their prosperity has hitherto been attained without a crime, ought to be a ground for resistance to the doctrine, which by many in America is openly avowed-that the interests of the Republic-not the external prin-ciples of justice-ought to govern the action of the authorities and people of this Republic in their dealings with foreign states (cheers.) Even at present there is some difficulty in keeping together the different States of the Union between which antagonism of feeling and interest exists. This difficulty stand amazed at the fact; this is only the execution would be converted into an impossibility if the aspirations for extension of empire, which at present fill the minds of many American citizens, were to be realised.

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Of giory sociality and any ers nour av sholes we that not to the social provided and the literation of the social social to the social social social to the social social social to the social and sustain His Holiness from his plotting enemies. 20,000 young Irishmen could be found in one week to volunteer for the protection of His Holiness. We know one parish not far from Dundalk which is treasury would amount to £50,000. This would be the way to show our love and veneration for the successor of St. Peter. This is what would become Catholic Ireland, the most religious-the fire-tried of the Catholic nations. She owes it to His Holiness to stand up boldly and declare that her young blood and her money are at his service. He is menaced by English peers, who are contributing arms to his enemies, and it would be becoming in her to say,-"I will contribute the strong arms of my sons to pro-tect the monarch of the Catholic world." We do not know what the feelings of the clergy are in the south and west, but we can say that we know a number of the clergy in this and other diocesses who are most anxious to contribute money for the support of the Sovereign Pontiff, and if the hierarchy countenanced the collection of money, thousands of pounds

would soon be forthcoming," The head of the Church is foully assailed by slander and calumny, and the weapons of the flesh, are directed against his authority and throne. If necessary, every effort of the enemy must be met by corresponding action on the part of the Catholics of this country. They must meet calumny by vindica-tion; insult by expression of confidence and declarations of devotion; subscriptions for muskets to put into the hands of rebels and assassins, by subscriptions to arm the defenders of a sacred throne and the most dignified and venerable of all dynasties. And if more be required, it must come in due time.-Cork Examiner.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE .- We understand that Catholic Demonstration is in progress of organisation in this county, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Sovereign Pontiff.-Tralee Chron.

The 7th or 8th day of December, has been at length fixed for a meeting of the Irish Liberal members at Dublin to consider the policy to be adopted in reference to the Pastoral of the Bishops, on the subject of the schools of the "national" system. The more recent Pastoral of their Lordships, in reference to the support and the position of the Irish Catholic University, will be found elsewhere. It is a graceful and very masterly production. As usual, it has elicited little but abuse from critics on the English Press, who do not seem in the least disposed to forgive the Irish Bishops for having spoiled the state experiment of the Godless colleges, pronounced dangerous to faith and morals.

A GOOD EXAMPLE .- Mr. Little, solicitor, who is agent for the estates of the Hon. Mrs. Dean. and the Earl of Granard, is building comfortable slate houses for the poor tenantry of the parish of Screen, who have lived hitherto in miserable mud cabins. What makes the thing better is that the tenants are to be charged a mere nominal rent for these new houses. It is a pity that there are not many agents like Mr. Little in this country, nor landlords like those for whom he is acting in the present instance .- Wexford People.

NOT AN IMITATOR OF LORD DERBY .- The Hon. C W. Moore Smyth recently called all his tenants before him, and made a large abatement in their rents to the extent of over £600 per annum. He also remitted the half year's rent due the 29th September last .- Wuterford News.

The state of things of which Doon furnishes this shameful revelation cannot be suffered to continue much longer. It is, in fact, an imperial calamity (if we would only open our eyes to its real nature) that large numbers of our humble laborious population should be left so utterly at the mercy of one man-

We say, in self-defense ! For we cannot afford It is a startling fact that the journals in France most this unfortunate and unpardonable proceeding of Lord Derby's-carefully pointing at it as the act of one of our most distinguished and powerful statesmen-as a sample of the miseries of the Irish peasantry! This will never do ; for the tu auouuc is a crushing one when our leaders sentimentalise about Italy. And in this stern crisis of Europe's destinies, when any hour may see us plunged into the terrors of a great war, are we prepared to utterly alienate the friendship of Irelard—that nation which at this hour supplies a full moiely of our army-and leave it to seek sympathy from the journalists of France? No, surely we cannot be guily of this suicidal folly .-Our Legislature must hasten to do justice to the peasantry of Ireland, and repudiate that system of mingled cruelty, injustice, and madness, so lately illustrated at Doon. If the Imperial Parliament do this, England will have reason to congratulate hersel that at last, in Ireland's case, she listened to the dic-tates alike of prudence and justice.- Weekly Register.

TRISHOT NT ETTTG ENCE ditto benefit of the Grandson of the spontation of the spontat High Sheriff of Kerry, Daniel O'Counell, Esq., of Derryname Abbey, the grandson of the glorious pa-triot who achieved Catholic Emancipation.-Dublin Telegraph.

HONOUR TO IBISHMEN .- Mr. Charles Reed, F.S.A. will move at the next Court of Common Council of the city of London, that the freedom of the city, in a box of British oak of the value of fity guineas, be presented to Captain M'Clintock, R.N., in admiration of his dauntless spirit .exhibited in repeated efforts to rescue 138 of his follow-countrymen, in testimony of his having, after many years of unsuccessful search, ascertained the fate of the intropid Sir John Franklin and the officers and crew of the Erebus and Terror in the Arctic regions.

VOLUNTEERS ! NO ARMS FOR THE IRISHRIE .- The English government, wise in its generation, refuses to consent to the establishment of Volunteer forces in Ireland; and the Orange press is monstrously in-dignant at what it calls an "insult to Ireland." But it is amusing-for the real Irish nation can afford to be amused at this truculent insolence now-to find what that indignant Orange press means when it comes to explain its idea of "Ireland." It does not mean, it says, what it calls "Ribbonmen',-it does not mean "papists"-it does not mean the Ultramotanists-it only means Protestant, that is, Orange Ireland ! There was an entertaining self-importance sublime in its unconsciousness, in the Tooley-street tailors, when they petitioned parliament as "We, the People of England;" but the insolence of the Orange prints, when they write of themselves and their ignorant and nopatriotic readers as the Irish people, is simply shocking, because it covers an underlying condition of brutal and besotted bigotry which seems utterly incurable. In this island of Ireland there are still, at least, five millions of a Catholic people, the strength, the power, the life of the country. Picture then the stupendous impudence, the truculent audacity, of the fellows who call on the English Government (hostile though that government be to our race) to arm some sixty thousand Orange desperadees [for there may possibly be that number of them, of all classes, from the Grand Master down to the raggedest rascal lurking till next election, in wait for his bribe, in some Dublia purlieu] and leave the five millions unarmed and defenceless at their mercy l For this is the latest de-mand, in this the middle of the ninetcenth century, of that anti-Irish rabble whom no kindness can conciliate or nationalise, whom no warning can instruct. Of course, the English government are too wise to follow connsel so wicked and insane. For they know too well that, in the present attitude of Europe, the briefest way to drive the Catholic millions of Ireland into the utterest madness of armed insurrection would be thus to arm that truculent Orange conspiracy against them. Sixty years ago, it was safe to try that policy; for the Catholic population was then in the merest slough of slavery ; and British troops and an armed native Protestant garrison had kept them in bondage. England did try that policy; and history tells in its bloodiest pages of the cowardly ruffianism of the Orange ycomanry and the horrible agonies of the Catholic people. But the three million slaves of that day have been succeeded by five millions of mon, with some of the fire of freemen in their hearts, who having learned some stern lessons of manhood, are not again likely to lie under the blood-stained feet of the thrice-accursed Yeomen. Eugland will not suffer the Irish Catholic people to arm for their own defence; and, from her point of view, she is right. For the English government dares not trust arms, iu case of foreign war, to a population which, lying at the mercy of a rapacious landlord class, has no "property," no "rights" to defend from the invader. But she is not mad enough yet to arm a ruffianly Orange Yeomanry corps, to harass and plunder and slay the Catholic peasantry, and then run away pelmel from the enemy, as they ran sixty years ago in thousands from Humbert's handful of Frenchmen.- The Irishman.

ABM, ARM, ARM!-This is the cry of the English papers; it is more than that-for it is responded to by the English people, not in words, but by acts.— The riflemen are forming, arming, and drilling; the volunteer movement is described by the English There is much in the character and in the habits of

Englishmen that we must abhor and reprobate; but it would be well for Ireland if her sons would imitate

them in some respects. Well would it be for Ireland

work, to prepare themselves for the worst-to defend

miles between the Great Southern and Western Railway and the Limerick and Foynes Bailway. The latter has the advantage of being tangibly before the public, with a most influential directory and a large portion of the capital aiready subscribed. The names of the directors represent some of the leading interests in both the cities mainly concerned. This line, therefore, which will save some six-and-twenty miles of the journey to Limerick, stands apparently upon excellent footing. The promoters of the Kilmallock Railway are to hold a meeting on the 24th, when, we presume, we shall be able to judge of the advantages offerred by the scheme they propose.-When we hear those we shall be in a position to deal with it more freely .- Cork Examiner.

IRISH MINES .- The Wicklow Mining Company held their half yearly meeting on Friday, and it may perhaps be classed among the most extraordinary ever held in Ireland. Not only was a dividend at the rate of 80 per cent. declared, free of income-tax, but, in consequence of the accumulation of fands, caused by more rapid sales, this was, as stated by the chairman, the third dividend paid within the year; so that, in fact more than the whole amount of the capital has been distributed during one year in dividends. After payment of the dividend, a sum of $\pounds1,369$ was added to the surplus fund.

The Freeman's Journal says the most pressing social reform for Ireland is the reform of the landlord and tenant code. For a century the tenure of land has been the cause of the chief crimes, agrarian and personal, which have marked our calendar, and every man who has expressed opinions as to the cause of crime and discontent in Ireland has been constrained to admit that the land question was the ori-gin of nearly all. The near approach of the parliamentary session recalls the necessity of having the question again brought under public notice, and the members for Dungarvan and Tipperary have very properly addressed a letter to the Irish Chief Secre-tary on the subject. We could have wished that the letter was more precise, more definite, more practical; but, as an opening of the question, we are gratified at its appearance, and venture to express a hope that the two gentlemen who have thus taken the initiative will not allow the subject to fall into the shade again, but will press it energetically upon the Government till a satisfactory settlement be ob-tained. The agitation of the landlord and tenant question in Ireland, though recent, is partially forgotten by all save the class most interested, the tenantry and their families, whose homes and whose subsistence are by the present law left at the caprice and mercy of another. The system of tenancy-atwill leaves the occupier defenceless and without protection. His industry is paralyzed, improvement is stopped, and progress stayed. The interests of sothe porsonal interest of the individual tenant, and that which was desired and is persevered in, as a means of perpetuating the power of the landlord over the destinies of his tenantry, becomes in practice one of the greatest evils to society at large. We are not prepared to say with Messrs. Maguire and the O'Don-We are not oghue, that the only cure for this is the conversion of every tenant at will into fee-farm grant, because we believe that it would be far more easy for the tenant at will to acquire the fee absolute than to acquire a fee-farm grant, such as that indicated in the letter to Mr. Cardwell. A revolution might give the occupier the fee of the land he cultivates, and it would not be worth producing if it did less. Nothing short of a revolution could deprive the owner of land of the legal power to resume the possession of it if he once allowed it to pass into the occupancy of another and, believing that the proposition never can be carried, we doubt the prudence of putting it forward now as the sine qua non of a just settlement of the tenant question. It would be as unreasonable to expect if an owner or leaseholder set his farm and dwelling for a year, that the yearly tenant was never again to yield up possession, as it is of the landlords to de-mand and to enforce, as they can now by law, that the property of a yearly tenant, if once placed upon or in the soil, becomes thereby forfeited for ever to the owner of the fee. The capricious evictionsthe proselytising evictions-the evictions of recusant voters-never can be put a stop to by an effort to

system from which a most valuable accession to the In our last impression we had resolutions passed at defences of the country is anticipated. We may say, Kilmallock in favor of a line from that station to indeed, that if the scene in question should prove absolutely successful the Navy will never want men, and that, as far as this arm of the public service is concerned, we shall be prepared for any emergency. at any moment. Already, besides the various mea-sures adopted to insure the ordinary supply, we have a reserve in the Coastguard, and a further support in the Naval Coast Volunteers ; but, in addition to these forces, it was enacted in the last session of parliament that a body of 30,000 trained seamen might be conditionally retained in the service of the country, under the title of "The Royal Naval Volunteers."-The proceedings required for the organization of this powerful force have now been taken, and the 1st of January, 1860, is fixed upon for the day on which enrolment may commence.- Times.

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THE CONGRESS .- The Morning Post BAYS :- " The Italian question occupies the constant attention of the English Government, and especially of the Foreign Office. No formal invitation to take part in a cougress has as yet, so far at least as our knowledge extends, been received by this country, nor is any invitation likely to be conveyed until some agreement of a definite character shall be established between the Governments of France and England respecting those issues of the proposed congress which the two great Western Powers alike desire, and to effect which they are willing morally to co-operate."

The proofs are multiplying daily that, after all, the strength and depth of the reverence and affection felt by the Catholics of the United Kingdom for the Holy Father will overcome all obstacles arising from our total want of organisation and the long disuse of all combined public action. Meetings and addresses are now the topic of every Catholics conversation. Every one has his own notions as to the best form of the demonstration, which every one agrees must and shall be made. There are, no doubt, difficulties in the way of a full representation of the whole Catholic body at any one meeting in London, because at this time of year the great majority of those whose rank and position make their presence desirable, are absent from London. Those, however, who can meet, will meet; and those who don't attend our aggregate meeting, will attend local meetings; and those who can do neither, will sign a declaration of their sentiments. Whatever course be adopted, the feeling will be the same in all, that after all that has been said and written against the Holy Father, silence is impossible, except for those who are willing that their silence should be taken as consent.-Low don Tublet.

CONSUMPTION OF COALS .-- The extent of our demand in this respect is immense perhaps even alarming, for it seems as if the very earth must be exhausted in supporting it. The other day the Revue Independente argued, with considerable plansibility, that the French Government must needs have some important expedition in contemplation when Brest had got its 50,000 tons of conl in store, and Cherbourg as much more. We can only say that such stores would not last one of our great mercantile ports a month. The calculation in the accounts of a single company is, that their vessels consume in a single year as much as Brest is said to have amassed for an extraordinary supply .- Times.

EPISCOPAL PROSECUTION .- The Bishop of Winchester has directed proceedings to be instituted against the Rev. Dunbar Heath, vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, for a volume of sermons published locally by him at Ryde. Under the provisions of the 3rd and th of Victoria, cap. 86, the Bishop has the option of sending the case in the first instance by letters of request to the Court of Append of the province, and this course will be adopted. Mr. Heath is known to scholars by his translation of six Egyptian Papyri previously undeciphered, and is the author of the "Future Human Kingdom of Uhrist," a work which has excited considerable attention in certain quarters. The doctrines impugued by the Bishop are of the same class as those held by Maurice, Jewett, and others, and the point sought to be determined is whether these doctrines (especially that of Atonemert) are comprehended within the limits of our articles and formularies.-lb.

Several of the Protestant Clergy of London have recently become notorious. First we had the exposures relating to Mr. Bonwell, the Stepney clergyman; next, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Rodgers, two other clergymen, have been convicted of assaults on the police. Another "reverend" gentleman, the Protestant chaplain of Wandsworth prison, and described as a popular preacher, has been committed for trial for gross misconduct towards two little girls .-And lastly, a well-known "popular" preacher has been charged with having behaved improperly to a lady in a railway carriage, for which, by-the-by, on arriving at the railway-station, he got a sound thrashing at the hands of the lady's intended. This latter gentlemen it appears, is none other than the " Reverend" R. Maguire, who was so well known as the agent of the Proselytisers, and the clerical secretary of the "Islington Protestant Institute." When we (London Times) resolved to draw in the most explicit and direct manner the attention of the French Government to the manifestations of hostility on the part of the French nation and the French Press, we did so after full consideration of the heavy responsibility we assumed. We knew that we should be accused of fomenting animosities already too prominent, and of seeking, under the pretence of deprecating hostility, to bring about the very evil we deprecated. But we thought that nothing was to be gained by a hypocritical reticence, and that the best service we could render to the cause of peace was to point out how manifestly everything tended towards its interruption. We were not without hope that when it was made manifest to the Emperor Napoleon how entirely he was by opinion in this country held responsible, from his absolute control over the Press and his employes, for the passion which has agitated France, he would see the necessity of acquitting himself of that responsibility by exerting his power in the direction towards which all his avowed and official acts tend. We have been disappointed in neither expectation. We have received as much abuse as our fondest anticipations had led us to expect. One half of the French Press has told us that our statements are false; the other half has admitted them to be true, but has declared that the animosity of which we complain has been brought upon us by our own misconduct in not joining France in that very war from which the French nation itself before its commencement was so notoriously averse. But, if we have been heartily abused, we have also been completely successful. The Emperor of the French has directed his Minister of the Interior to send to the Prefect of each department a confidential circular, in which attention is drawn to the violent and exaggerated language of the French press with regard to England. A SCOTCH EXPERIMENT .- We read in the Inverness Courier :-- " On Sunday the members and adherents of Mr. Caird's Church, in Glasgow, for the first time knelt at prayer, and stood at praise. Mr. Caird an-nounced this as an experiment for two or three weeks." What is meant by experiment? There used to be an idea that an elephant had no kness, but a writer in Mr. Addison's Spectator confuted that idea by reporting an "experiment" which resulted in an elephant's kneeling to take up Mr. Penkethman. Is there the same superstition as to the conformatian of a Scotchman? And as to standing, there are doubtless rather a large number of persons in Glasgow than in any place of similar size, who find it difficult to stand under any circumstances on Sundoy; but this is owing to their, peculiar way of keeping the Sabbath, and they are not likely to be members of of Mr. Caird's congregation. Why, therefore, call decent and orderly worship an experiment ?- Punch.

For these reasons, if I were an American statesmen, I would strive rather to consolidate the re-sources of the mighty empire of the Republic, than to extud its limits at the hazard of extenuating, if not of dissolving its cohesion (applause.)

[Mr. O!Brien retired, loudly cheered.]

LORD PLUNEET AND THE PARTRY TENANTS. - The Rev. P. Lavelle writes from Partry, November 3, 1859 :-

"Fellow-Catholics,- The die is at length cast: and the baliff, with police at his heel, was abroad all this day demanding possession of my poor parishioners. Thus has Lord Plunket kept his word, lately pledge through his solicitor, Mr. Martin; and now begins, in earnest, a struggle-one of the fiercest that ever raged between bigot landlord and papist tenant, in this our oppressed but beloved country.

"Ours is a pure religious case. The war shall, therefore, be one of religion. The pretence is not God's image and likeness'—that 'green crops' would bring a better acreage than even the exhorbitantly increased rents, already exacted—that these rents are not paid. No: no such thing. The sole cause of this crying outrage on the part of one who pretends to hold a commission from the God of Mercy, is the refusal of the tenants to proselytise their offspring.

"Does Bishop Plunket mean to exterminate the poor of Partry-to murder them, not with the weapon of his reverend agents and bible-readers here, the loaded revolver, but with the tyrant landlord's arms, the axe and the crowbar? And let the world of a threat pronounced twelve months ago by the ' bishop's daughters, when, for the last and hundred th time, they were refused the children of a certain thage belonged to that family. . . village. In their maiden anger they threatened the tenants' with the agent's presence, demanding, not children, but land, the next day; and next day did the agent come (not as last evening, accompanied by the evangelical maidens) demanding the soil in default of the children. To be sure the land wanted to be stripped then, but never before until the parents became fully 'disobedient.'"

their families, their homes, and their lives. Are Irishmen really doing anything of the kind—and if not, why not? Will any one dare to tell the Irish people, that in the midst of such times as these, when the nations and peoples all around are bristling with arms, and no one knows where the storm may burst, they, the people of Ireland alone, shall remain helpless and unarmed, an easy prey to whatsoever party may choose to ravage the country from end to end ? -Nation. THE MCMAHON Sword.-The Nation is of opinion that the MacMahon sword should be fashioned "after the shape of the ancient Irish blade," which is identical in all respects with the Carthaginian swords

found near the scene of the battle of Cannæ. The Nation says :--- "It is beyond all controversy that the Milesian colony was of Phomician or Carthaginian origin. Even were we so disposed it would now be too late and useless to deny it. Our English masters have fixed an imputation of untrustworthiness upon us on account of our Punic origin. When we abpear as suitors or witnesses in their courts of law. their functionaries in estimating the value of our evidence, throw in against us the dead weight of the prejudice of '*Punica fides*' In the Standard Eng-lish work on 'The Law of Evidence,' by Mr. Pitt Taylor, himself a judge of one of the London county courts, a work which has gone through three editions, the last published in 1858, we find him in every edition adopting 'the lamentable neglect of truth' evinced by 'many of the peasantry of Ireland' as a normal phase of our moral and intellectual condition is partially accounting for it by the suggestion. 'The antiquarian loves to trace the Irish blood from a Carthaginian Stock.' (Part I. chapter 4, s. 45, p. 63,

last edition). But if the Carthaginian origin be proved in identity of the Carthaginian and Irish sword, the Nation further says that there cannot be any doubt that Marshal MacMahon's name is identical with that of one of the chiefs who used one of the swords at Cannæe. The identity of the name of Mahon with that of Mago is settled beyond controversy by a great the historical probabilities that the leader of the Phœnician or Carthaginian colonists bere was a member of the House of Mago? His personal or family name is not mentioned by our historians. He is known only as the ' Mileadh Espana,' or hero of Spain which has been Latinised into Milesius. He was no doubt, some Oarthaginian commander, who had distinguished himself in Spain, and probably, therefore, of the House of Mago; for it appears that all the commanders of any celebrity in the service of Car-

"The Nation says :-" We apprehend that the probabilities are 1,000 to one that Milesius or the Hero of Spain, was of the House of Mago. From him all our seauschics agree that the O'Briens, and consequently the MacMahons are descended, and, indeed so very precise and particular are they on this point and 1168 in Roscrea, of whom five are from the that some of them trace the northern branch from Donoughmore, and seven are from Borrisokane his son Heber, and the Southern from his son Heremon. union.

stop all evictions save for non-paymen

THE LIMERICK ELECTION RIOTS .- Mr. Bell, the magistrate against whom a verdict of manslaughter was returned by the Coroner's jury at Limerick, on the inquest over the bodies of the persons shot at the election riots in that city, has applied to the Queen's Bench to change the venue from the County of the City of Limerick to some other. The Court has ordered that the trial shall take place in Clare. Information was received by Thomas P. Peyton

Esq., coroner, Boyle, County Roscommon, that a child, named Michael Waldron, had died after having been inoculated by an unlicensed man, named Roger Kenny. Mr. Peyton at once issued a warrant for the arrest of Kenny, and on Thursday last had the body exhumed, at Kiltullagh, and opened an in-quiry as to the cause of death. Martin Waldron, father to deceased, was examined, and stated that about three weeks ago Rodger Kenny inoculated deceased on his right arm, for which he paid him a shilling, and in the course of five or six days he hecame ill, and the arm very sore, which continued to increase till he died on the 11th instant. The arm became so sore, that the lancet mark formed into a large hole. Surgeon Ouppaidge, of Castlerea, made post mortem" examination of the body, and stated that it was nearly all covered with small-pox. There appered a hole on the upper part of the right arm, which commonly occurs after inoculation; had the child been attacked with small-pox naturally, the hole in the arm would not be there. Here he gave a most lucid explanation of the case, showing that the inoculation was clearly the cause of death. Mr. Peyton, having directed the attention of the ju-ry to the act of parliament, as to the illegality of unlicensed persons practising the art and science of surgery, by inoculating children for payment, thereby trafficking in human life, and where death ensues in consequence, the party so offending is guilty of man-slaughter. Under those directions, coupled with the evidence, a verdict amounting to manslaughter was recorded. A committal against Kenny to Roscom-mon jail was then signed by Mr. Peyton, and handed to Head-Constable Irwin, of Castlerea, for immediate execution. It was stated at the inquest that Rodger Kenny has been doing a most profitable businces in the way of inocalating children for some time past, not only in the above locality, but in the counties of Mayo and Galway, and that recently no less than six deaths had resulted in one week after his inoculation. One of the jurors said it was time to cut short his career, as he was the cause by inoculation of the death of his son, some time ago. The parties whose business it is to look after those deaths will now probably be called to account, and there will be little difficulty in finding a clue to most of them. The above inquest was the only one held in that district for a long time. It is hoped that when the matter goes before the officers of the crown that they will institute an inquiry, and call to account those who are receiving large salaries for not looking after such mattters.

It appears that the extension of the Sligo Railway line on the Sligo quays has been abandoned.

There are 324 paupers in Tullamore workhoure and 1168 in Roscrea, of whom five are from the