

DIocese of Cloyne.—The following is the reply of His Eminence Cardinal Barnabo, to a letter addressed to him by the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, on the occasion of forwarding to Rome the amount of the 'Papal' Tribute from the Diocese of Cloyne.—'In reply to your Lordship's letter of the 3rd of June, I have to inform you that the address which you transmitted to me for presentation to His Holiness was in due course presented to him by me, on the part of the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Cloyne. And as I, while submitting it to the Holy Father, called his attention to one very interesting point of information which it contained, His Holiness appeared to be deeply affected; and signified in no equivocal manner his heartfelt gratitude and admiration of the fervent zeal and singular reverence which the Irish people have at all times manifested towards the Holy See. His Holiness expressed a wish, moreover, that I should intimate to your Lordship his sentiments in this regard; at the same time he imparts to you and the entire Diocese of Cloyne, his Apostolic Benediction. For myself, I pray God to grant you many years in happiness and health. Given at Rome, from the College of the Propaganda, on the 30th of June 1860.—AL. O. BARNABO.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT THE NIRE, COUNTY WATERFORD.—The beautiful Catholic Church of the Nire, immediately associated in the minds of our readers with the name of the Rev. David Power, the popular and laborious curate of Tournaeena, is now almost completed, though scarcely twelve months have elapsed since the foundation stone was laid. The style selected by the architect, Mr. McCarthy, Dublin, is the simple-pointed, or early English. The entire length is 100 feet, and the breadth 28 feet. The great windows in the gables will be filled with stained glass, representing scenes from Scripture, the history of the Church, and the life of the Patron saint of the parish. The roof is lined with red pine the girders, resting on limestone corbels, being so arranged as to represent a series of arches. The door-ways are remarkable for their simple beauty and strict uniformity. The double buttresses intended to resist the thrust of the chancel arch, impart a tone of strength and solidity to the masonry. Chiselled granite is used in the drip stones, and as well as I recollect, in the architrave of the chancel window. The tower at the eastern elevation will, when completed, be 140 feet in height. It is perfectly square, and will have a battlemented top. On Sunday Mass was said for the first time in the new Church. A temporary altar, at which the Rev. Mr. Power officiated, was erected in the chancel.—After Mass, a collection was taken up, and the parishioners subscribed to the handsome figure of £109—an amount which will appear incredible to any one acquainted with the resources of the district and the thin population by which it is inhabited.—Limerick Examiner.

On Sunday, July 8, at the parish chapel, Parteen, Co. Limerick, the magnificent presentation of an address and a purse of one hundred sovereigns to the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, took place. The parishioners being most anxious to furnish some substantial evidence of the affection and feelings of reverence which they entertained towards their long tried and zealous curate, who had so faithfully assisted in their spiritual affairs for a series of years, decided that the testimonial should take the form of a pecuniary gift. The occasion selected as the most appropriate for presenting the generous offering for which they had subscribed, was after the reverend doctor's recovery from a serious accident which befell him on his return from a parishioner's house, where he had been administering the last rites of the Church to the dying, and when he unfortunately happened to fracture his leg.

The Rev. Mr. Shanahan, O.C., St. Mary's, Limerick, has returned to his mission after a brief tour through Belgium, Austria, and a portion of Italy.—The rev. gentleman accompanied a contingent of the Papal Brigade to Italy, and he speaks of the conduct of the men in the highest terms of praise.—Limerick Reporter.

THE REV. MR. SKELLY, O.S.D.—This young and respected clergyman, who has been in Dundalk for the past twelve months, and officiated at the Friary Church, has left this week for the town of Galway. Father Skelly, during his brief sojourn in Dundalk endeared himself to a large number of the inhabitants, who regret that one so gifted, and in every respect an honour to the distinguished order to which he belongs, did not remain longer amongst them.

DEATH OF A RELIGIOUS.—It is with the deepest sorrow—a sorrow that will be largely participated—that we announce the demise of the venerated, the good, and the exemplary Sister Mary Clare Angela Doyle, belonging to the esteemed Sisterhood of the Presentation Convent, George's Hill. The good Sister had attained her 86th year, no fewer than 57 of which had been passed in the execution of the works of religion. Amiable, considerate, pious, and yet cheerful, encouraging, and hopeful, she was a noble illustration of the beauties of a Christian. To the poor and friendless she was the fondest of "mothers" to the afflicted the most soothing and consoling counsellor, while to the high and affluent she was a grand, a glorious example—a monitor without ostentation, a real friend without sympathy. Her death will be long regretted, and her bright virtues will never be forgotten by those who had the privilege of her acquaintance.—Dublin Freeman.

Miss Coleman, daughter of Thomas Coleman, Esq., Dundalk; and Miss Duffy, daughter of the late Charles Duffy, received the black veil from the Lord Primate, last Wednesday, in the Convent of Mercy in this town; and Miss Jennings, daughter of Patrick Jennings, Esq., received the white veil. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dean Kieran.—Dundalk Democrat.

THE PAPAL TRIBUTE.—The subjoined is a correct list of the contributions received from the following parishes in the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, in behalf of the tribute being raised in Ireland for His Holiness the Pope:—Aghavilly, £156; Ballinakil, £136 7s; Stradbally, £120; Mountab, £117 8s 7d; Ballydam, £83; Borris, £81; Raheen, £66; Ballyfin £28.

VOYAGERS TO ROME.—On Tuesday, July 10 a batch of ten stout sinewy fellows will leave Ennis for Rome. Among them are five policemen. On Saturday, another batch will leave. These fine, stout strapping, young men, evidently feel, and remember other things, for which they would as readily plead as for their religion. In these times the more Irishmen that become soldiers the better.—Dublin Telegraph.

UNIFORM OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.—The uniform comprises a green tunic with red facings and red piping, with shamrocks on the collar—one for an ensign, two for a lieutenant, three for a captain, grey trousers with green stripes, and a seam of red along the middle; forage cap—green, with Maltese cross surrounded by shamrocks; full dress cap will be something like the cocked hat of the English staff, but the feather will be on the side, somewhat like the Hungarian; sword—steel scabbard, with gold gilt hilt, gold tinsel sword knot, and red sash. I think it will be a very pretty uniform. I have to get mine at once; the officers must also provide themselves with revolvers, which they will wear in their belts.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—The number of the Irish constabulary who are sending in their resignations, and going away to various parts of the world, is very considerable; and no material amelioration of the condition of the men in reference to pay and the regulations of the force, in certain particulars, being conceded as far as we know, it is probable that the withdrawals will not cease as soon as may be hoped and desired.—Dundalk Democrat.

The Hon. Captain S. Gough has purchased the lands of Tullybracken from De Courcy O'Grady, Esq., part of which will be added to the magnificent demesne of Loughcooter.—Limerick Reporter.

A MONUMENT TO MRS. JAMISON.—We learn that a monument is about being erected to the memory of this great Irish authoress, and art-critic. The expense will be defrayed by public subscription, the bust will be confided to the sculptor Gibson.

It is stated that Mr. J. P. Somers intends offering himself for the borough of Sligo, should the expected vacancy occur.

THE MACMAHON SWORD.—The MacMahon Sword of Honour will shortly be out of the hands of the maker. The manufacture of the article, which was not commenced until the Emperor's permission for its presentation had been received, has been indeed slow, but the reason is, on account of the little manufacturing business left to us by England, and the resources of our Dublin houses were not equal to the speedy production of the article, which the committee desired should be the work of native artists. It will, however, as we have said, be shortly ready for presentation, when, we are certain, its interest in the eyes of the illustrious Marshal will not be lessened by the anxiety displayed in this country to make it entirely a work of Irish hands, as the idea has been one of Irish hearts.

The Countess of Wicklow died on Sunday, July 8, at the family residence, in Cavendish-square, London. She was only daughter of the late Marquis of Abercorn.

The Grand Jury of the King's County have awarded Lord Digby £250 for the late burning at Geashill Castle. Mr. French, Lord Digby's agent, was allowed £6 for a quantity of turf, his property, burned at the same time; and a sum of £21 was presented to Mrs. Paulson for a hayrick, burned at Accueghaw, in the same barony, on the 15th February last. There was not a single appeal from the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the record business was very light.

The Fermanagh landed proprietors have determined to make Lough Erne navigable for steamers by removing some obstructions near Enniskillen.

On the 4th ult., a mason named Bourke was killed at Glenstall Castle, Co. Limerick, and another, named Foley, had his leg broken by the falling of a scaffold on which they were at work.

Richard O'Donnell, Esq., has been re-elected chairman of the Carrick-on-Suir Commissioners for the ensuing year. This is the sixth time he has been honored with this distinction.

Mr. D. Griott, of the Munster Circuit, has been appointed by the Attorney-General, Supernumerary Crown Prosecutor for the county of Kerry.

On the 10th ult., Mr. Thomas Walsh, auctioneer, set up for sale the premises in Ballybrien, County Waterford, late in the possession of Mr. Phelan, subject to £5 annual rent, with sixty years of a lease unexpired. They were bought in for the late owner for £120.

A Strabane correspondent writes—"In this market on July 7, very fine new potatoes, of the size of duck eggs, were sold at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per stone; and on Tuesday last they were disposed of at 1s. 3d. On the latter day old potatoes were purchased at from 3s. to 3s. 3d. per measure of eight stones, which, on Saturday last, were sold at from 4s. 6d. to 5s."

The Waterford News of the 13th ult., says:—This week were married in Kilmacock, John Walsh, aged 60, to Catherine Cusack, aged 63. We wish the happy and venturesome couple every success in their matrimonial engagement.

Died, on the 4th ult., quite suddenly, at Treenanought, in the parish of Glenbegh, at the venerable age of ninety-seven, Michael Moriarty, alias Michael a Voverah. The deceased was sitting in his milking barn on the evening in question, and having called for a drink of milk, died before he had finished the bowl-full that was supplied to him. He came to Killorglin on the previous Sunday in as apparently good health as he enjoyed for years, and though having attained the age of ninety-seven, there were few men of his age so stout or strong. He was for over half a century land-driver on the estate of The O'Donoghue of the Glens.

On Saturday, July 7, was witnessed, in Clara, the funeral of an old woman named Mary McCormack, who lived to the very advanced age of 107 years.—Although she had arrived at this great age, she could walk four miles about a month before she died, and retained her mental faculties to the last. There are few places can boast of such a healthy climate as Clara; there are at present four men living in the parish, whose united ages amount to 310 years.

A school of whales, twenty-five in number, ran themselves into shoal water at Ringabella Bay, co. Cork, lately. One of them is said to have been so large that a car, on which his captors placed him, broke under him.

IMPROVEMENT OF DWELLINGS FOR THE LABOURING POOR IN IRELAND.—A bill has just been introduced to extend the provisions of the Acts to Facilitate the Improvement of Landed Property in Ireland, and to further provide for the erection of Dwellings for the Labouring poor in Ireland. This bill is for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners of Public Works to grant loans to owners of property, notwithstanding their having previously obtained loans to the maximum amount, viz., £5,000, on the same property, under the several acts for facilitating the improvement of land; but these extra powers are to be exercised solely for the purpose of erecting dwellings for the labourers and their families. The advances under these acts must be upon undoubted security, being the first charge on the land, irrespective of any private ownership. The money is lent on easy terms to the proprietors, being repayable by instalments, which amount to somewhere about 6½ per cent. per annum. The entire principal and interest is thus liquidated in 23 years and a half. If the Irish landlords avail themselves of the facilities offered by this bill, as there is every reason to suppose they will, the next generation will know only from tradition the low and swampy hovel by the roadside, once the common home of men, pigs and poultry. It is to be hoped that the Commissioners of Public Works will take care that ventilation and perfect sewerage are provided for in the new buildings.

THE DUBLIN MAYORALTY.—The Corporation of Dublin consists of 35 Catholics and 25 Protestants. Notwithstanding this preponderance, the Catholics are quite willing to adhere to the custom of electing alternately a Catholic and Protestant Lord Mayor. Next year the Protestants have the choice, but a clique have selected Mr. Bonsall, a person very obnoxious to Catholics and to Liberal Protestants on account of his extreme views. The questions came before the Corporation on Monday last, when the nomination of Mr. Bonsall was only supported by 12 votes, there being 23 votes recorded against him. The defeated candidate had the bad taste to say, "I don't shrink from the avowal of my decided Protestant opinions nor from saying that if the occasion occurred again I would preside at a meeting to honour Gavazzi" (Hisses.) The Catholic majority are quite willing to adhere to the compact if any respectable representative of the Conservative party be selected.

VISIT OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT TO CORK.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will, as has been already mentioned, visit this city during the National Agricultural Show to be held here next week. It is arranged that he is to arrive here by special train from Dublin on Tuesday next. From the terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway a carriage and four will convey him to the Dunkettle station of the Cork and Youghal line whence he will be taken on by special train to Castlemartyr on a visit to the Earl of Shannon. From Lord Shannon's his Excellency will come to this city on Wednesday for the purpose of attending the Agricultural Dinner at the Corn Exchange, and on the following day he will visit the show.—Cork Constitution.

ORANGE BARBARITIES AT LUGGAN.—Whilst a pseudo-liberalism is venting its virtuous indignation against the Governments of Rome and Naples, and stigmatising their every act as an outrage on humanity, and a scandal to a Christian or any other state, scenes are enacted in a portion of the British Empire that have no parallel save in the massacre of the Christians by the frantic miscreants of Syria.—We were told, and, indeed, partly led to believe, that the rabid fury which had so long possessed the Orange faction in Ireland had, at least, materially subsided, if it had not altogether disappeared; and it was even supposed that the anniversary of its orgies had passed away without any serious manifestation of its invincible animosity to Catholics and their creed, and without any repetition of its insults and its provocation to retaliation, disorder, and violation of the law. Yet according to the most reliable accounts, no less than sixteen Catholics have been subjected to the Orange fury of these curses of the land, and the Orange vampires have thus once more been gratified by the shedding of Catholic blood, in defiance of every law, human or divine.—As a matter of course, there will be an investigation into this horrible catastrophe, but our experience of the issue of such investigations inspire us with very little hope of an essential good likely to result from the one which will be instituted on the present occasion. The vindication of the law is spoken of and written upon in high-sounding language where offences are less fatal in their consequences are concerned; but it so happens by some unaccountable means or other, that the perpetrators of such sanguinary outrages as were committed at Luggan on the fatal Twelfth this year generally contrive to evade the pains and penalties which the dispensers of justice can find means to inflict in cases which are insignificant when compared with the atrocities which were there and then committed in cold blood, and with evident malice prepense. If a single agrarian fatality occurs in any locality, the entire district is proclaimed—whilst here we have a band of miscreants giving uncontrolled license to their voracious rancor and savage spirit of persecution almost with impunity, in utter defiance of the law, and with a ferocity partaking more of the nature of the untamed brute than of the civilized instincts of man.—Catholic Telegraph.

After hearing some further evidence regarding the Orange outrages at Luggan, the magistrates, after brief deliberation, decided on sending them for trial to the assizes. Bail was refused for all who had used arms during the affray.

The Morning News understands that it is the intention of the Executive, acting upon the representations of the going judges of assize of the Northern counties, to take measures for bringing the accused parties to a speedy trial. The News further says:—"Two modes of procedure have been hinted at—a special commission and a change of venue. In the former case the commission would be opened in Armagh early in October. In the event of a change of venue being sought, a trial could be obtained in the county of Dublin immediately on the conclusion of Michaelmas Term, or at the beginning of December. The latter course would be unquestionably the most advisable, as it is a well understood fact that the conviction of an Orangeman for an outrage on a Catholic is utterly impossible in the county of Armagh."

ORANGE PROCESSIONS AT TANDRAGER.—Notwithstanding the repeated provocations of Orangemen for violating the laws, and the culpable impunity which they have from time to time received, it would appear that the disposition of this fact to constantly trample on the laws, and insult and provoke the Catholic community is increasing. The rector of the parish of Ballymore, in which parish Tandragee is situated, lately caused the Glebe house to be taken down and a new one is now in progress of erection. On Ascension Thursday last a band of Orangemen of the very lowest grade, as if to sanctify the new building, assembled and entered the grounds of the rectory, and passing close by his dwelling-house, they marched round and round the foundation of the intended new building beating drums, and having gone through the mock ceremonial of laying a foundation stone they departed without the rector having prevented so very unseemly and disgraceful a proceeding, and almost every evening since the town and neighborhood of Tandragee have been kept in constant annoyance by drumming parties parading through the streets in the presence of the police.—On the first of July a number of orange flags were hoisted on the parish church, where they remained until last night, emblems of discord on the temple of peace. On the 12th and 13th several thousands of this banditti, with drums and fifes, wearing party colors and emblems on their persons, and carrying banners, marched in procession through the streets playing party tunes, and on the latter day, the 13th, they held sham fights in the neighborhood; and although the authorities were fully informed that Tandragee was to be a rendezvous for these assemblages no measures seem to have been adopted (with the exception of sending some six or eight additional police) to prevent these illegal assemblages, or preserve the peace, and the town and neighborhood were during the two days without the presence of a magistrate, or any competent authority to vindicate the violated laws. Fortunately, no riot occurred, as many of the party were armed with guns and pistols, otherwise the result would have been lamentable in the extreme, and with the exception of a few drunken broils amongst the "brethren" themselves both days passed off without tumult. Unless some means are taken to prevent the practice of drumming, constant annoyance and irritation will continue to exist, as this habit is the only one which the faction say they can indulge in without violating the law.—Freeman.

The peace and tranquillity of the town of Enniskillen were much disturbed on the evening of the 12th ult., by a ridiculous and uncalculated proceeding termed "the hoisting of the flag." At the hour of four o'clock a large number of persons, principally composed of the mob of the town, assembled at the "Established Church," into which they entered, and after ascending the tower, proceeded to hoist Orange banners, covered with false and aggravating inscriptions, upon its high pointing pinnacles and spire.—Loud shouts and fierce yells escaped from the crowd on the platform, accompanied by the most violent denunciations of "Pope and Popery." The bells of the church, supposed to be consecrated to religious purposes, rang with great violence, playing their Orange airs, which are always calculated to inspire feelings of animosity between parties, and to disturb the public peace—the same bells which on Sunday are heard to ring in their most solemn tones, calling together the members of the same church to the worship of God! Such is Orangeism in its mildest aspect.

CROWN COURT, BELFAST, JULY 18.—Mr. Justice Fitzgerald took his seat on the bench at ten o'clock. The Commission having been read by Walter Bourne, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, the Grand Jury were re-sworn. His Lordship addressed them as follows:—Colonel Pakenham and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the County of Antrim.—It is exceedingly gratifying to me upon this, the first occasion of my visiting you judicially, or, indeed, I may say at all, to be enabled to point out to you the very satisfactory state which the calendar of this great county presents. The Solicitor-General made a public statement announcing the determination of the Government to put the Processions Act in force with rigour, and to punish all persons engaged in party demonstrations, to whatever political or religious denomination they might belong, and whether they took part in a procession or violently attacked it. The address of the Solicitor-General was most firm, dignified, and admirably suited to the emergency. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald approved of the course taken by the Solicitor-General, and expressed his determination to vindicate the law strictly, and to the letter on the offenders.

JOHN BUTLER GREENE, Esq., Barrister-at-law, lately appointed a resident magistrate, has been ordered by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to take charge of the Clonakilly district in the county of Cork.

On the 7th ult., there was a meeting of the directors of the Roscommon Gas Company, Lord Crofton in the chair. Tenders for the erection of the necessary works were submitted. Mr. Johnson's tender was the lowest. We hope to see that gentleman carry on the works with his characteristic tact and ability and the rising town of Roscommon fully lighted by the Christmas holidays.

THE FRENCH PAMPHLET, "LA QUESTION IRLANDAISE."—Every copy of an extraordinary issue of this work in the first edition, has been absorbed more than a week ago. To meet the continuing demand, it has been necessary to print another edition.—Nation.

A MODERN JACK SHEPHERD.—The following extraordinary and nearly successful attempt to escape from the county goal, of Pat Mannix, who was sentenced to transportation for life at the last Quarter Sessions, for being found in a lady's bed chamber the occupant being asleep, was made last night: After lock up, last night, in the county goal, the prisoner commenced operations, first by removing the timber work from under the window of his cell which was three stories high and strongly barred. When he had this effected he placed his bed under the window to prevent the noise of the falling stones from being heard; he then commenced rooting out the stones from the wall with a small nail, until he had nearly half a ton of stones removed, leaving an aperture on the outside nearly half a foot in height and a foot and a half in length. He then made ropes of his blanket, sheet and quilt, and even his shirt, as he required two ropes—one to let himself down from his cell, and another for the outside wall. He then squeezed himself through the small aperture, and swung down by his rope, which he fastened tightly to the bars of the window of his cell. Then tying his other rope and his boots around his body, he climbed to the top of the yard wall, and leaped from that to the outer yard. Then there was the great difficulty of the high outside wall, but Mannix thought little about it. He climbed to the top of the wall of the female prison, and taking with him a spout which ran from that to another wall, got around until he reached the part opposite the outer wall; he commenced to fix the spout from the chimney of the female prison to the top of the outer wall and just as he was in the act of crossing, he slipped and fell a great height to the ground. When he was able to get up he was obliged to go through the same labour again, until he reached the same spot, and was preparing to cross when the alarm was given by another of the prisoners; the Governor and the night guards went in pursuit of him, and before he could reach the outer wall and let himself down he was captured. Probably it was well for the MacCarthy's that he was caught, as he was determined to wreak his vengeance on them.—Limerick Reporter.

The government has refused to sanction the assignment of the Galway contract; but that refusal is subject to reconsideration. Mr. Gladstone explained that at the same time that the consent of the government was asked to the transfer of the contract to the Montreal Company, it was intimated that the answer must be an immediate one, as the matter would not bear giving time for consideration. The government therefore refused to sanction the assignment, without indicating what would have been the result if full time had been given for consideration. Subsequently a letter was sent in requesting that a more full consideration might be given to the subject. But at the time of making his explanations on Thursday, Mr. Gladstone had not had an opportunity of consulting his colleagues, and was therefore unable to make any statement in regard to this request.

THE IRISH EXODUS.—How is it, foreigners say, after the enormous advances in national prosperity made by Ireland during the last forty or fifty years, that a people so famous for their local attachments should be still rushing out at the rate of 100,000 a year? It is true Ireland enjoys a fair share of political liberty. The political condition is, on the whole satisfactory, and so far as laws can make men free, our country are amongst the freest on the earth. Why, then, the anxiety to escape from such a condition, with national improvement on the increase, and every prospect of a hopeful future? There is one answer to every inquiry on this head, and every reflecting mind will accept its sufficiency. The land laws are the source of the evil, and while they subsist the peasantry will be dissatisfied and discontented. They are never certain of a roof, or of reaping the fruits of their labour. They are mostly occupiers at will—they may be ejected to-morrow, and the owner appropriate every improvement made by the tenant. Landlords will not grant leases for several reasons—because tenancies are still more 'handy' to evict—and because they are still more so to seize on the tenant's property. Even the longest lease, which in the present landlord temper does not exceed twenty-one years, must come to an end; and the man who has expended the best portion of his own and the life of his family on the improvement of the land, finds himself, on the expiration of the term, adrift on the world, unless he consents to add to the rent the value of the improvement his own labour had effected. It is not difficult to discover in this state of things the motives to emigrate to a country in which the poorest is able to beguile to his children the product of his thrift and toil. The Irish peasant revolts these things in his mind before he separates himself from associations and ties more deep rooted in his nature than any other European race. He sees such of his countrymen as revisit their country for business or pleasure, with all the external prosperity—he sees vast sums remitted every year from all parts of the Union to carry out members of families—he hears of land for ever for a few dollars an acre—and with his fine growth of boys and girls laborious and industrious, he looks beyond the sea for that remuneration for his toil which victorious landlords deny him in the House of Commons. These are among some of the causes of the increased emigration for which the Commissioners are unable to account.

DROGHEDA, July 10.—The weather has grown so warm within the last few days that it is felt oppressive in the town, and a general exodus to Waytown, Ballytown, and other watering places, beginning to take place. The working classes avail themselves of the Sunday trains, which run regularly, and several long cars run to the latter village daily, crowded with passengers anxious to escape from the dust and throng of the town, to experience the cooling effect of immersing their corporosities in the saline liquid.

Haymaking is in active progress this week, and good mowers have got a considerable advance in wages. Hands are very scarce, and the application of machinery, as a necessary consequence, has become very general. The crop is very heavy, and will, we should hope, make up the great deficiency caused by the past severe spring and winter.—Waterford Citizen.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWN OF KELLS.—The gas works at Kells, now in course of erection, are rapidly approaching completion, so that before the arrival of winter this ancient town will be brilliantly lighted with gas. The works are executed by Messrs. Edmundson and Co., of Dublin, who have recently completed lighting the towns of Malahide, Mountmellick and Clara, much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of those places.

Mr. Thomas Thompson has been appointed a deputy lieutenant for the county of Dublin.

There was only one case—a soldier for trial in Waterford at the assizing assizes, which took place on the 17th ult.

JOHN BUTLER GREENE, Esq., Barrister-at-law, lately appointed a resident magistrate, has been ordered by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to take charge of the Clonakilly district in the county of Cork.

On the 7th ult., there was a meeting of the directors of the Roscommon Gas Company, Lord Crofton in the chair. Tenders for the erection of the necessary works were submitted. Mr. Johnson's tender was the lowest. We hope to see that gentleman carry on the works with his characteristic tact and ability and the rising town of Roscommon fully lighted by the Christmas holidays.

THE FRENCH PAMPHLET, "LA QUESTION IRLANDAISE."—Every copy of an extraordinary issue of this work in the first edition, has been absorbed more than a week ago. To meet the continuing demand, it has been necessary to print another edition.—Nation.

A MODERN JACK SHEPHERD.—The following extraordinary and nearly successful attempt to escape from the county goal, of Pat Mannix, who was sentenced to transportation for life at the last Quarter Sessions, for being found in a lady's bed chamber the occupant being asleep, was made last night: After lock up, last night, in the county goal, the prisoner commenced operations, first by removing the timber work from under the window of his cell which was three stories high and strongly barred. When he had this effected he placed his bed under the window to prevent the noise of the falling stones from being heard; he then commenced rooting out the stones from the wall with a small nail, until he had nearly half a ton of stones removed, leaving an aperture on the outside nearly half a foot in height and a foot and a half in length. He then made ropes of his blanket, sheet and quilt, and even his shirt, as he required two ropes—one to let himself down from his cell, and another for the outside wall. He then squeezed himself through the small aperture, and swung down by his rope, which he fastened tightly to the bars of the window of his cell. Then tying his other rope and his boots around his body, he climbed to the top of the yard wall, and leaped from that to the outer yard. Then there was the great difficulty of the high outside wall, but Mannix thought little about it. He climbed to the top of the wall of the female prison, and taking with him a spout which ran from that to another wall, got around until he reached the part opposite the outer wall; he commenced to fix the spout from the chimney of the female prison to the top of the outer wall and just as he was in the act of crossing, he slipped and fell a great height to the ground. When he was able to get up he was obliged to go through the same labour again, until he reached the same spot, and was preparing to cross when the alarm was given by another of the prisoners; the Governor and the night guards went in pursuit of him, and before he could reach the outer wall and let himself down he was captured. Probably it was well for the MacCarthy's that he was caught, as he was determined to wreak his vengeance on them.—Limerick Reporter.

THE Sarsfield Monument.—Address of the Sarsfield Testimonial Committee.—To the Irish People.—In all ages and countries, whose annals have been graced by the achievements of heroes and great men, it has ever been wisely held a sacred duty to honor them, if possible, while living, and to worthily celebrate their memories when dead. To the written record where their deeds are pictured, all alike have not access. No fitter mode could, therefore, be possibly devised of imparting to mankind in general the glorious lesson of their lives, than by lifting up in the public way, monuments to their greatness and their fame. By this usage many ends are answered—firstly, the love of fame and passion for distinction—the guiding and animating principles of the lives of great men are becomingly recognised;—secondly, they serve, through all coming time, as historical landmarks, to arrest the thought, and fix the mind of the citizen and the traveller.—And, thirdly, on these proud memorials the statuary is invited to expend all the resources of his genius, all the creative energy of his soul, and art is, as a consequence, encouraged. Nor is this homage to great merit ever vainly bestowed. It is full of the loftiest and most instructive uses. A remarkably gifted writer, of our own day, has developed this thought with much beauty and eloquence. He says: "No eminent man was ever yet rewarded in vain—no breath of praise was ever yet lavished upon him: it has never been idle and foolish to rear up splendid monuments to his name: the rumor of these impels young minds to their noblest exertions, creates in them an empire over present passions, inures them to the severest toils, determines them to live only for the good of others, and to leave a great and lasting memorial behind them." The universality which this practice of honoring the illustrious dead has obtained in all countries claiming to any degree of civilization, is the strongest evidence of the importance attached to it; over the classic soils of Italy and Greece, monuments in abundance are to be found, commemorative of the great men who have adorned their history. Few modern cities in Europe have omitted to pay to the tribute of a statue, a column, or an arch, to those who have written to eminence, while fostered within their walls, or through whom they have attained celebrity. Paris has her Napoleon; London her Nelson; Berlin her Frederick II; Stockholm her Charles XII; Frankfurt her Goldbe; the Russian capital her great Czar; and Edinburgh has her fair memorials of Scott and Burns; while the people of Ireland (with the exception of the statue of O'Connell, in Limerick, and a few others) have, as yet, failed to acknowledge the merits of their many great men, who, in virtue and devotion, have proved second to none. Up to this time, we look in vain for a memorial to honor the name of Patrick Sarsfield, whose faithful sword, from the banks of the Boyne to the blood-stained plains of Landon, was never sullied by dishonor;—whose life presents one of those few examples of a soldier's career, equally respected by friend and foe. Bold in resolve, stern in action, accomplished in strategy, unparalleled in honor, he has shed, and still sheds, an unfading lustre on the name and character of his country, which has not been exceeded before or since. Late though it be, there is yet full time to pay honor to his noble worth, by the erection of an appropriate Testimonial in Limerick, the chief scene of his exploits. In this design all Irishmen, at home and abroad, of every creed, of every class, and all others who value true greatness of character, can readily and pleasantly unite. The sectarian hate and political bitterness that mingled with the strife and struggle, in which "the brave Sarsfield" acted so chivalrous a part, have long since happily passed away; and it now remains for us to show that we know how to appreciate the exalted qualities of a man whose character supplies the most perfect type of the Irish gentleman and soldier, and whom foreign nations have unhesitatingly pronounced to be the greatest glory of his native land. Signed on behalf of the Committee, Wm. FITZGERALD, (Mayor) Treasurer. Thomas Baker Jones and John Ellard, Hon. Secs.

THE CHRISTIANS IN IRELAND AND SYRIA.—The Druses—a savage Pagan tribe, under the protection of the Turkish Government—have been murdering the Christians in Syria. The Orangemen—savages of like kidney, under protection of English law, which disarms the Irish people—have been murdering Irish Christians in Ulster. The Emperor of the French has extended his protection to the Christian subjects of his Turkish ally: for France has ever been the guardian of Christianity in the East. Accordingly, some people think he might be wisely called on to interfere on behalf of the Irish Christian subjects of his English ally, to save them from being murdered by those Orange Druses, to whom alone, in Ireland, the English Government allows the use of arms; and they accordingly propose presenting to him the following petition:—

TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, NAPOLEON III., EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

THE PETITION OF THE IRISH PEOPLE. SHERWELL.—That your Petitioners, being peaceable inhabitants of Ireland, under the dominion of the British Crown, and living in strict accordance with the laws, imposed by it upon our country, are subject to the violence, to the murderous attacks, and to the cruel outrages of an organised combination of Orangemen. That Orangemen have, for their sole motive, object, and association, the propagation of bigotry and intolerance to the Catholic religion, which is the profession of faith of almost the entire Irish people, and exercise their cruelties, not only towards those who profess that religion, but even sometimes against those generous and liberal-minded men of other denominations who are friendly towards the said professors of the Roman Catholic faith. That your Petitioners, desiring by their morality and legal obedience, the fullest protection of the British Government, are not protected by it. Neither are they allowed to carry arms for self-defence, whilst the Orangemen are permitted their use, although the Government are fully cognizant of the murderous purposes for which they bear them. That, since the middle of the past century, our people have been persecuted by the bigoted and undesired atrocities of this combination—annual murders, upon the occasion of its anniversaries, being of constant occurrence; and annual outrage its ordinary fruit. That the British executive has been appealed to frequently to remedy this unhappy state of our people, and preserve their lives, and has not taken efficient means to do so, as we see evidenced on the recent Orange festival, when some of its celebrants fired upon, and shot down, sixteen unarmed persons, including men, women, and children, without regard to age or sex.

That your Petitioners, anxiously desiring peace and good will amongst all classes and creeds of their countrymen, and knowing your Majesty's sympathies for the oppressed and unfortunate, do lift up their voice in supplication beseeching your Majesty's powerful influence with the British Government, that this atrocious combination be suppressed; as being contrary to the mild teachings of Christianity, the enlightenment of civilization, and the lives, happiness, and union of the Irish people.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of James Byrne, a native of Loughmuth, parish of Claghter, county of Donegal, who emigrated to Upper Canada about three years ago. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, Patrick Byrne, Mosen near Dalry, Ayrshire Scotland. The Canadian papers will please copy this.

SINGING PIGS.—The process of singeing pigs, patented by the Messrs. Denny & Sons, of Waterford has been adopted by two houses in Cork. Another large firm in Waterford is trying a process of singeing by gas.