

despair, and every frightful passion seemed to agitate her; then she advanced a few steps, stood over her, as she knelt, and with a voice choked and almost inaudible, said, 'Woe, woe be to you, child of the Doonings! and double woe to myself, miserable creature that I am! Alley, Alley, you have no father, you have no mother! — their blood is swimming about them — they are both murdered!' — she gave one piercing shriek, and fell, in strong convulsions, on the wet earthen floor.

When she recovered, she found herself in a different apartment from that where she fainted, and of which the aspect was entirely new to her; she had never before seen one like it. The walls around were built of solid masonry; and overhead, instead of the bare thatch of a cabin, there was a ceiling of some black timber, from the middle of which hung, by a cord, part of an metal pot, filled with grease, and this fed the flame of a rag that sent its flickering and lurid gleam around the unplastered sides of the ample chamber. In a remote corner stood a dirty table, and a few chairs of the commonest kind; and on one of the two squalidly furnished beds, which the place also contained, Alley was lying; it appeared extraordinary, however, that in the midst of shreds and tatters, and vile furniture, the materials for her bed should be feathers, a luxury then almost unusual, even in the houses of the better sort of farmers. The unceremoniously looking old creature who had opened the cabin-door, was supporting her on the bed as she recovered and applying strong smelling plants to her nostrils; and over her stood Crohoore also, his countenance bearing nearly the same expression as when he had spoken the horrible words that deprived Alley of her senses and that still rung in her ears, and rent her soul. From the aspect and presence of both her companions, the poor young girl again shrank, now with a new cause for aversion and terror infinitely more powerful than any she had before felt; and in this state we must leave the forlorn Alley, until, in the progress of the story, she again comes before us.

CHAPTER V.

Meanwhile it is our duty to examine into the truth of the account given by Mickle, at the wake, of the unhappy termination of Pierce Shea's first effort for the recovery of his mistress.

In a frame of mind little short of distraction, he had set out, with his foster-brother Andy Houloban, Shamus Whelan (a stout man, rather advanced in years), and Pudge Dermody, the two (but now grave as the duldest fellow), all well mounted, well armed, and resolute. The day, still young, appeared lowering and cloudy, as they started, and they had to penetrate a dense fog that rested on the summit of the hill, pointed out as that over which Crohoore had made his midnight way. They traversed, all that day, the bleak heights and spreading marches, of which the entire neighboring country was composed, inquiring of every person and exploring every spot likely to give information of or concealment to the fugitive; but except in two instances, they found no clue. The owner of a cabin that stood on the edge of a most extensive bog they had crossed, told how, during the previous night, he had been scared from sleep, by loud and frightful screams; he little thought, however, that anything mortal could have traversed the lonesome and treacherous march at that untimely hour; and a load was removed from his heart, when he understood what had been going forward, and he no longer feared to have heard the mournful wail of the bocheenthia come to predict the sudden death of himself, or of some dear member of his family. — The pursuers also met, straying amongst the hills, the horse that had been taken from Anthony Doonings's stable, half dead with fatigue, and soiled with sweat and mire, still adried upon him.

The scanty information just served to convince them that the object of their pursuit was concealed somewhere in the neighborhood, but farther, they were compelled to take chance as their guide. The party when night closed in, had emerged from a scattered wood that, for some miles, ran along a ridge of hills, and which they had spent a good part of the day in exploring. — They paused on the barren descent, and looked around in every direction for some roof to shelter them; for, with the falling night, wind and rain began to drive, in thick gusts, over the desolate country, and all persuasions were lost on Pierce to face homeward, until he should have gained some tidings of his Alley, even though she were hid in the bowels of the earth. A black extent of bog lay beyond them, running on, till, in the waning light and growing mist, it seemed to mingle with the horizon. At the bottom of the ridge on which they stood ran a mountain stream, that had its course higher up in the country, among a continuation of the same chain of hills.

(To be Continued.)

THE OUTRAGE ON ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

(From the Dublin Nation.)

Every true friend of Ireland will read with pain the letter of the illustrious Archbishop Hughes which this day appears in our columns. Every Irish patriot will be grieved to find that once again some tricky or bungling hands have brought the honor of the National party into question, and the name of Irish Nationalists into disrepute. Nothing that has happened for a long time is more lamentable than this — that the noble-hearted Prelate, the patriotic, the greatly gifted Archbishop Hughes, should depart from our shores complaining of the treatment which he had experienced from persons pretending to act in the name of "the Nationalists of Ireland."

It is with reluctance we refer to the matter; but the duty we owe to our readers and the cause of our country will not permit us to pass it over in silence. The letter of his Grace, and letters brought out by it, are before the public, and are furnishing to the English journals an opportunity of enjoying themselves at the expense of the Irish Nationalists. For this we are indebted to the very felicitous action of some of our Dublin patriots; it is not the first time they have done such a good turn for Irish nationality; we suppose it will not be the last.

From the correspondence, which we publish, the reader will learn that during the stay of the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes in Dublin a "deputation" waited on him to present him with a complimentary address, the chief object of which was to eulogise his conduct in connection with the remains of Terence Bellew McManus; that a report purporting to give the

of a relation which the report took place between his Grace and the deputation has been published. That His Grace complains of that publication as a violation of common courtesy, and declares the report to be untruthful, and a perversion of the meaning of his words. The subjoined is the letter: —

To the Editor of the Cork Examiner.

Cork, August 2, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR — On the eve of my departure for New York I beg permission to make grateful acknowledgments of the kindness and attention which have been extended to me, since my arrival in this country.

The occasion of my visit was to deliver a discourse on Catholic Education, in connection with the new University. Immediately on my arrival in Liverpool, last November, I promised the Very Rev. Dr. Woodcock that before I returned to America I should comply with his request; not having at that time any idea of the extent to which the question of Catholic Education had seized the popular and national mind of this kingdom. The demonstration of the 20th ult., on the occasion of laying the corner stone of this new University, is a proof that the cause has been taken to heart by the venerable prelates, clergy, and people of Ireland.

During my stay in Dublin, I was called upon to address several assemblies, principally of young men and students. Among them was the Catholic Young Men's Society, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. On these and other occasions I had to speak without any special preparation. The reports of my observations as published in the newspapers, though as well taken down as could be expected, were oftentimes inaccurate, as found in the papers. Not one of them was seen by myself, either in manuscript or in proof, previous to their publication; and if, under these circumstances, there may be found thoughts or expressions to which exception may be taken, I believe that in such case the speaker is not held to be strictly accountable for what is put in print.

During the seven days of my stay in Dublin, there is only one circumstance which I cannot look back to with entire satisfaction — that is, the publication of a private conversation between several gentlemen and myself on the occasion of presenting me with a complimentary address. That address was read in my presence, and at its close I intimated that I should respond to it in writing before taking my departure from the country. The conversation that took place, as reported in the public press, is partly true, and partly the reverse of truth. The meaning which it is intended to convey in print is not the true meaning of my words as uttered in conversation. But even if this were not so, I cannot but look upon it as a violation of ordinary courtesy that a private conversation with me should be given to the public without my previous knowledge or consent. It exonerates me from any written or formal reply to the address presented me — to which however, I feel bound to allude in this parting letter.

First — The address purported that it should be presented by a deputation from Nezaagh — whereas, in point of fact, it is not an address from the people of any particular place in Ireland. It appears to have been written in Dublin by authority of the gentlemen who have seen fit to publish their names in connection with it. It emanated, as we read, from a meeting of Nationalists, held in the Hall of the National Brotherhood of Saint Patrick in Dublin. And yet no intimation was given me previous to its presentation that Nationalists or Brotherhoods of Saint Patrick had anything to do with it.

I had not heard, nor do I know now, what is the meaning of the "Nationalists of Ireland." I have been told since, that the Brotherhood of St. Patrick is a secret society — that is, a society having regulations and duties in which the individual member, at the period of initiation, binds himself by an oath, or solemn appeal to God, which is equivalent to an oath. Every such society, no matter by what name it calls itself, is condemned by the laws of God and the decisions of the Catholic Church. Every such society is unlawful even before men. It is a snare for those who enter into it. It leads to no good, either for Church or State. It is well known, both in America and Dublin itself, that I have ever opposed secret societies, as the proper discharge of my duties as a prelate required me to do.

Second — The case of the late Terence Bellew McManus was introduced in the address; in reference to that case, the gentleman presenting the document appeared not to have been acquainted with the facts. I was waited upon by a committee of Gentlemen in New York, requesting that the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass might be offered up for the repose of the soul of McManus — that his remains, which had just then arrived from San Francisco, should be borne in grand funeral procession through the streets of New York to the Cathedral. The first part of the request was granted; the second was pre-emptorily refused. A testimonial from the Archbishop of San Francisco to the effect that McManus had received the last rites of the Church while living, was a sufficient warrant to enable his departed soul to the prayers of the faithful. His remains were decently deposited in the receiving vault of the Cemetery until they should be removed. This is all that can be ascribed to me, as the Archbishop of New York.

And even this I could not accept as a compliment if, intentionally or accidentally, it implied any censure upon the conduct of others.

Third — It was obvious that the history of McManus and his associates figured, if I can so express it, the whole conversation. I referred to the bad impressions which calumnies uttered against the prelates and clergy of Ireland, had upon my own mind when I was as yet young and uninformed of the full state of the case.

Fourth — What I said of the right of revolution in general, according to Catholic doctrine, I am represented as having said in reference to Ireland in particular. It had no more reference to Ireland than to any other country. It was based on principles of law which, if sound, are universal. Belgium had recourse to revolution — and succeeded — because she had observed the conditions laid down by St. Thomas. But because Poland and Ireland attempted a revolution, when some, if not all, the conditions to justify such a course were wanting, neither Poland nor Ireland had been successful in their attempt.

In this view of the subject, I charged with rashness any attempt which did not hold out a reasonable prospect of success, as calculated to confirm the governing power more and more in its authority.

But, altogether, what I said on the occasion has been apparently misconceived, or misrepresented, so that the true idea does not appear in the printed report.

I turn from this rather unpleasant topic to the more agreeable duty of making my grateful acknowledgments of the kindness with which I have been received by the clergy and people of the Irish capital, and by their brethren during a brief visit to Killarney, but still more I owe the expression of my grateful feelings to the inhabitants of this beautiful old Cork, from which I take my departure for my home in the West. The people of your city have enabled me to be present at a public banquet, in which I had the pleasure of meeting a very large number of your most respectable citizens. I take as a personal honour that the Mayor of Cork did not hesitate to preside on the occasion. To him, and to the gentlemen who surrounded him at the festive board, I make my concluding and very sincere acknowledgments. — Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

In reference to the above, a letter has been addressed by the O'Donoghue to the Cork Examiner in explanation of his own share in the matter complained of by the Archbishop. The hon. gentleman says: — "It is the source of deep sorrow to me to find that I took part in proceedings which have alone prevented his Grace from looking back with entire satisfaction upon his sojourn in Ireland. Although a result the very opposite was anticipated by me, as well as by

those with whom I was associated upon the occasion, I regret myself of the earliest opportunity of publicly avowing my regret."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE LORD BISHOP OF FERNS AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION. — The following highly important letter from the Lord Bishop of Ferns has been addressed to the Catholics of Ennisclorthy in reference to the opening of a model school in that town: —

"My Dearly Beloved People — You are aware, that what is called a Model School has been erected at Ennisclorthy, and the subjoined correspondence will sufficiently apprise you that this has been done in despite of my clearly expressed wishes and earnest remonstrance on the subject. I have a special and well-founded right to object to the opening of an educational establishment in Ennisclorthy destined to withdraw from my superintendence and control a young and very impressive portion of my flock, in circumstances where such superintendence and control are of paramount necessity and importance. — Let me inform you, then, that the model school is exclusively under the management and control of the National Board of Education. Within its walls I possess no authority to visit, to inspect, to permit, to prohibit, to approve, or to condemn. The commission, which I have received from Christ, through his Vicar, to tend and feed the little ones of my flock, is peremptorily arrested by the authority of the board at the threshold of the model school. Should the commissioners, therefore, appoint teachers in the model school to whom I should have reason to object on moral and religious grounds, I have no power to interfere. Should the books, the use of which they prescribe or sanction, be found exceptionable, I have no authority to insist on their withdrawal. — Should the arid devices which an over-zealous Protestant teacher might employ to undermine the faith of the little ones, and estrange their minds and hearts from Catholic belief and practice, come to my knowledge I may complain — but my complaint may pass unheeded. It is not necessary for me to ascertain that such abuses will actually occur in the model school; enough for me to know that they may occur, to warrant me in not exposing the faith of those poor children, for whom I am responsible, to such a serious risk. There is but little in the history of the National Board calculated to inspire such confidence as would justify me in committing that portion of my flock which demands my most careful superintendence to the uncontrolled instruction and training of its officials. Confidence, it has been said, is a plant of slow growth, and the proceedings of the National Board since its first foundation, do not tend much to quicken the sluggish plant into maturity. I am aware that a new principle has been introduced into the system of national education, by which Pastoral authority in religious matters is put in abeyance, and parental authority substituted in its place. In accordance with this principle a recent regulation of the Board provides that in all 'vested schools the parents or guardians of the children have a right to require the patrons and managers to afford opportunities for the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the school-room, under proper persons approved of by the parents and guardians for that purpose.' God has indeed entrusted parents with the guardianship not only of the temporal, but also the spiritual interests of their children, and given them authority to provide for their moral and religious training and education; but this is an authority subordinate to that of the Pastors, which in spiritual matters is permanent and supreme. The parent, consulting the character, capabilities, and wishes of his child, will select for him that profession or business which he may deem most expedient, and will procure for him that education which may best qualify him for it. Here the Pastor has no authority to interfere. He may tender his advice as a friend; he may even, as a Pastor, recommend that profession or department of business, which he looks upon as most favorable to spiritual welfare of the child. But it is the right, and the inalienable right, of the Pastoral Office to pronounce whether any given system of education is dangerous to Faith or morals — to warn the child against that danger — to withdraw him from it — and to call upon the parent to enforce the prohibition of the Pastor by his authority. If the Pastor, therefore, relying on just grounds, is satisfied that the constitution of the Model Schools imperils the faith of the children who may frequent them, he has authority to admonish them of the danger, to prohibit them from resorting to them, and to call on their parents to lead to his injunction the additional weight of their authority. The direction of moral education is as much involved in the ministerial commission as the office of preaching; and in point of fact the minister of Christ is not more impressively warned to preach the truth in public exposition than he is to preach it in every other practicable form. Yes, the Church — for in this, as I began, so I must end my argument — the Church is the fitting education of the people. The Model School is not wanted to further the intellectual and moral improvement of the Catholic youth of Ennisclorthy. I have employed for their instruction literary and religious teachers, to whose capabilities and competent witnesses have borne honorable testimony — the nuns of the Presentation Order, the nuns of the Order of Mercy, and the Christian Brothers. To them the literary and moral training of little children is a labor of love, of Christian charity. They seek no earthly reward but that of seeing those little ones grow up in the knowledge and grace before God and men. It is, indeed, an impressive moral lesson to those poor children to have daily before their eyes perfect models of Christian virtue — reflecting in the whole tenor of their intercourse with them, the meekness, the humility, the charity, and the modesty of Christ. I, therefore, strictly forbid Catholic parents to send their children to the so-called Model School. Your docility, my beloved people, your prompt and cheerful obedience, have been, since I came amongst you, my joy and consolation amidst the cares and anxieties of my office. I know I can rely on you with perfect confidence on the present occasion. As far as you are concerned, the Model School may look down in its loneliness on the valley of the Slaney — no Catholic footstep will disturb the stillness of its enclosure — it will stand a striking monument of the folly, I shall not say wickedness, of repudiating from public affairs that honest and straightforward dealing which every man of probity deems indispensable in the ordinary concerns of life. May God bless you, and confirm you in your holy faith.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL ON THE MURDER OF MR. BRADDELL. — On Thursday his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of the diocese of Emly and Lismore, held a visitation at Banaha. In a sermon preached by his grace he spoke, in terms of scathing denunciation, of the awful murder which had been perpetrated the evening before in the town of Tipperary — a crime of sufficient magnitude to bring down the curse of the Most High on the people and the country. He proclaimed it to be the imperative duty of every man to aid in dragging the assassin to justice, and rendering him amenable to the laws. It is said the address of the venerated prelate, delivered in language of great force and power, created a profound sensation amongst the immense congregation that listened in awe to his words. — Tipperary Free Press.

THE REV. PAUL HENRY, P. P., Emly, has been appointed by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy to the parish of Kiltely, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Madden, P. P.

CHARITABLE BEQUEST. — Paul Crowley, of Sovereign-street, Clonakilly, in the county of Cork, pensioner, died by his last will, bearing date the 20th of May, 1852, bequeath unto the Rev. Morgan Madden, Parish Priest of Clonakilly, the sum of £100 sterling free of legacy duty, upon trust, to be applied to the use and benefit of the Sisters of Mercy, at Clonakilly.

A great demonstration took place in Cork on the 31st ult., in honor of his Grace the Archbishop of New York. A dinner was given in the Royal Western Hotel, at which eighty gentlemen, clergy, and ladies were assembled. The chair was taken by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Cork, J. Francis Maguire, Esq., M. P. The Archbishop was received with immense enthusiasm, and spoke with his accustomed eloquence. The report fills five columns of the Cork Examiner.

ENNISCLORTHY was brilliantly illuminated on Friday night, on the return of the Very Rev. John Sheehan, P. P., from Mallow and Queenstown, where he spent a few weeks to recruit his health after a long and dangerous illness. The whole scene was one of those occasions which are so calculated to elicit the fond regard and deep-rooted affections of a people for their pastors, who deserve well of the poor, of religion, and of their country. Seldom is a heartier or sincerer welcome recorded to priest or patriot than that which Father Sheehan — though not wishing it — experienced on his return home in renewed strength and vigour, after a short absence. — Clare Journal.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE, DUBLIN. — This magnificent sacred edifice, which is a credit to Irish ecclesiastical architecture, will be formally opened for Divine worship on the 31st instant, being the Sunday within the octave of the founders of the Order. His Grace the Primate has kindly consented to preside on the solemn occasion. Pontifical High Mass will be sung by Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Saldaña; and an efficient choir will be engaged. The sermon will be preached by one of the leading pulpit orators of the day.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY'S, CLOGHEN. — On Sunday week the imposing ceremony of founding a temple to the Most High God, was enacted at Cloghen with the wonted solemnity and impressiveness, and in strict accordance with forms prescribed in the Roman Ritual. Sunday was a great day in the parish of Cloghen, where the tall peasant from the mountains and the gentry and merchants of the town were present to take part in the ceremony. The Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Lord Bishop of the diocese of Waterford and Lismore, attended for the purpose of laying the foundation stone, and several of the Clergy from the adjoining parishes were also present on the interesting occasion. Mass was celebrated in a temporary chapel at half-past eleven o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Shanahan officiated, and the Rev. Maurice Mower, C. C., Dungarvan, ascended the altar and preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion. Immediately after Mass a procession was formed headed by the Lord Bishop and Clergy, proceeded by a cross bearer and acolytes, and accompanied by Mr. J. J. McCarthy, Professor of Architecture, Catholic University, whose able services have been engaged for designing the sacred edifice, and the Messrs. Ryan, builders, of Limerick, and Waterford, gentlemen who have already won a distinguished reputation in the carrying out of several extensive works throughout the country. Having proceeded to the site followed by a large concourse of the laity, the water was blessed according to the Roman ritual, after which the Litany of the Saints was chanted by the Clergymen. The first stone was then laid in its place, and blessed by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The following engraved on a parchment was placed with many coins of the present reign within the stone: — "Dominus Dominus in Christo Pater et Dominus, Dominus Dominus O'Brien, Episcopus Waterfordensis et Lismorensis, die 27mo Julii, anno Salutis 1862. Pontificatus S. S. P. P. Nono 17mo hunc primarium lapidem ecclesie parochialis in honorem Dei invocacione beati Virginis Mariæ sine labe concepte edificande assistente Parochio Rud Johanne O'Gorman et presente magna Cletu et populi multitudine solemniter benedixit et posuit." After laying the foundation stone the procession proceeded as prescribed by the ritual around the foundation of the new church, his Lordship sprinkling and blessing the same, and at the conclusion of the ceremony of the people present received the Episcopal blessing on bended knees, and all joined in prayer for some moments. The plan of the new church comprises nave and chancel with side aisles and eastern chapels of the Blessed Sacrament and Blessed Virgin, and a sanctuary on the north side of the dimensions are 110 feet by 60 feet, and the style of the building will be early Gothic. The total height of the church will be sixty feet, and it is intended hereafter to add a tower and spire that will harmonise with the building to

THE WEATHER. — The unsettled state of the weather is beginning to excite grave apprehensions in the minds of all classes. On the whole, the days without rain and of a favourable character for the crops predominate; but of continuous fine weather we have had none this summer. The crops do not yet exhibit evidence of any bad effects resulting from this, but unless the weather be more propitious than the portion of the summer that has passed, the pleasing anticipation hitherto formed regarding abundance and earliness will not be fully realised. Of potatoes the reports are still very encouraging. A very large proportion of the crop is already up, and amongst what remains in the ground, the evidence of light is so trifling as to excite very serious apprehension even in that most apprehensive of all classes — farmers. — Cork Examiner.

THE CROPS. — Though heavy rains fell during the week, yet no injury has been done to the crops, which look most hopeful. The new potatoes coming into market, and selling from 8s. to 9s. per stone, are large but very soft, and not nutritious. — Connaught Patriot.

WE HAVE HAD smart showers during the past week, but nothing to do any injury. Gentlemen from every part of the province report most favourably of the state of the crops in their respective neighborhoods, and all anticipate an abundant harvest if the weather continue favourable. — Galway Vindicator.

THE MONSTER NEWS says: — "We are sorry to say that the blight has unequivocally appeared in this neighborhood. The visitation is perfectly palpable in some of the stalks which we have seen. In other quarters of the same locality, in inclosed places for the most part, the blight has also shown itself with more or less severity. The other crops throughout the country are looking well. Along the sea coast of Kerry, in the direction of Dingle and elsewhere, the potato blight is observed; but the corn crops are very good, and, should warm weather succeed the wet and cold days of this week, in St. Swithin's, an average harvest may be expected. Cattle feeders and dairy farmers, however, complain strongly of the difficulty with which beef is finished for market, and the unprecedented shortness of the produce of butter."

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE VICE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE. — At one o'clock on Sunday morning, the Rev. Richard Wall, D.D., Vice-Provost and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, died at an advanced age, at the International Hotel, Bray. He was in College, apparently in good health, on Friday last. He was one of the oldest, and, indeed, one of the most distinguished scholars in Ireland. He obtained a gold medal in Classics so far back as the year 1800. He obtained his Fellowship in 1805, since which time he has shared, to a large extent, the immense revenues of Trinity College. He was an old bachelor, and accumulated a large sum of money. Several years since the Fellows of Trinity College presented him with a costly token of their esteem, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his Fellowship. Of course there will be many aspirants for the lucrative position which he enjoyed for so long a period.

the height of some hundred and fifty feet. On the whole, it is fair to be regarded as a splendid edifice, an enduring and magnificent monument of the zeal of the good Pastor, and of the piety and devotion of his people. — Tipperary Free Press.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE REV. JOHN COGHLAN, P. P. — The following has appeared in the Morning News: —

"July 25, 1862.
"Sir — My attention has been drawn to a letter which appeared in the Morning News of the 11th instant, published in Dublin, dated Kilmoree, Ballaghadeereen, July 3, 1862, and signed 'John Coghlan, P. P. Archdeacon of Achonry,' containing the following remarks: — 'May God bless and protect these generous donors, who have saved the lives of the people, despite the determination of our Saxon tyrant oppressor, who abandoned them to the horrors of starvation. It is reported here that Sir Robert Peel is to come to shoot (in italics) this week. With a howl of execration will the fellow be met if the people can recognise him!' Permit me to inquire if this letter, purporting to be signed by you, is authentic. — I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
"ROBERT PEEL.

"The Rev. J. Coghlan, P. P., Kilmoree."

"Kilmoree, Ballaghadeereen, August 1.
"Sir — I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated 25th July. I am the writer of the letter referred to therein. Your letter is not calculated to alter my estimate of your public character, for I find it is not written to notice the painful condition of my poor people, as revealed in my published note, but to betray a morbid sensitiveness with reference to expressions of grief and indignation wrung from a clergyman who beholds his flock perishing before his eyes. When I see the sympathy and munificence of her Majesty towards the suffering poor of Lancashire, and observe how you and your colleagues, with heartless pertinacity, interpose between the Irish people (still more sorely afflicted), and all such generous benevolence and merciful relief, I do not hesitate to call such conduct on your part oppression and tyranny, not statesmanship or just government. When famine threatened this district some eight months ago, I adopted the course which, in my judgment, a good citizen and a faithful pastor should take. I held an accurate investigation into the condition of every family in my parish, and I sent a return of the result to you and to the Lord Lieutenant, invoking the action which a just and paternal Government would be bound to take under such extreme circumstances. An official worthy of such a Government, quite ignorant of our locality, our circumstances, and our wants, undertook to contradict these facts of our sad condition, and yourself in the House of Commons derided our appeal as an extravagant exaggeration. You seem to be troubled by my reference to your intended sporting excursion here, because the word 'shoot' was italicised by the printer. I cannot account for such a feeling on your part. I observe, indeed, that a Dublin newspaper, with as much absurdity as wickedness, has attempted to 'correct' my mere mention of your coming here to shoot into a suggestion that you should be shot at; and I have directed my legal adviser to ascertain if I cannot punish such a false and calumnious libel upon me. — I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"JOHN COGHLAN, P. P., Kilmoree.
Archdeacon of Achonry.

"To Sir Robert Peel, Bart."

THE NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AND THE TRADES OF DUBLIN. — We have been requested to publish the following letter from the Rector of the Catholic University: —
"Catholic University of Ireland, 86 Stephen's-green, Dublin, July 30, 1862.
"Dear Sir — I am unwilling to allow the month to close without thanking the trades of Dublin for the part they took in the demonstration of the 20th inst. As you were, I understand, chairman of the preparatory meeting, permit me through you to discharge this most pleasing duty. The conduct of the trades on that occasion was such as to reflect the greatest credit on your body and on our city. While ascribing the great principle of 'Freedom of Education' you gave offence to no man; you bore yourselves like men determined to have their own rights, but equally determined to respect the rights, the feelings and even the prejudices of their fellow-countrymen. The Catholic University, Catholic Ireland, is indebted to the trades of this metropolis for the moral victory in the sacred cause of Freedom of Education achieved by their members and their bearing on last Sunday week. — Believe me to be, dear sir, very faithfully yours,
"BARRY WOODLOCK, Rector
Trades of Dublin."

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THE MONSTER NEWS says: — "We are sorry to say that the blight has unequivocally appeared in this neighborhood. The visitation is perfectly palpable in some of the stalks which we have seen. In other quarters of the same locality, in inclosed places for the most part, the blight has also shown itself with more or less severity. The other crops throughout the country are looking well. Along the sea coast of Kerry, in the direction of Dingle and elsewhere, the potato blight is observed; but the corn crops are very good, and, should warm weather succeed the wet and cold days of this week, in St. Swithin's, an average harvest may be expected. Cattle feeders and dairy farmers, however, complain strongly of the difficulty with which beef is finished for market, and the unprecedented shortness of the produce of butter."

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE VICE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE. — At one o'clock on Sunday morning, the Rev. Richard Wall, D.D., Vice-Provost and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, died at an advanced age, at the International Hotel, Bray. He was in College, apparently in good health, on Friday last. He was one of the oldest, and, indeed, one of the most distinguished scholars in Ireland. He obtained a gold medal in Classics so far back as the year 1800. He obtained his Fellowship in 1805, since which time he has shared, to a large extent, the immense revenues of Trinity College. He was an old bachelor, and accumulated a large sum of money. Several years since the Fellows of Trinity College presented him with a costly token of their esteem, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his Fellowship. Of course there will be many aspirants for the lucrative position which he enjoyed for so long a period.

THE WEATHER. — The unsettled state of the weather is beginning to excite grave apprehensions in the minds of all classes. On the whole, the days without rain and of a favourable character for the crops predominate; but of continuous fine weather we have had none this summer. The crops do not yet exhibit evidence of any bad effects resulting from this, but unless the weather be more propitious than the portion of the summer that has passed, the pleasing anticipation hitherto formed regarding abundance and earliness will not be fully realised. Of potatoes the reports are still very encouraging. A very large proportion of the crop is already up, and amongst what remains in the ground, the evidence of light is so trifling as to excite very serious apprehension even in that most apprehensive of all classes — farmers. — Cork Examiner.

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