flame which she had herself enkindled, nearly two hundred millions sterling of her Exchequer, together with the best blood of her brave armies. Russia would have never ventured to cross

the Pruth, and to invade Turkey, if she had fancied the mere possibility of a union between the French cavalry at Waterloo and the English Guards. Russia, positively, and beyond all doubt, believed that England and France could no more fight together, in the same cause and in the same ranks, than they could conceive Napoleon and Wellington to sleep in the same tent, and to unite in the same command. Nor could Russia permit the same idea to be entertained for one instant that the English could ever forget the services of Blucher at Waterloo, and to join their former ancient foe against their old attached friend. Above all, Russia never expected that Austria should abandon her, or stand neutral in her cause, in view of the service which Russia rendered to the Court of Vienna, when threatened by the Revolution of Hungary, in the year 1848. The part which England acted in all these cases is what might be called the extravagance of deceptionsness. She encouraged the neighboring Revolutionists for several years, and abandoned them in one season: she exchanged the friendliest relations with St. Petersburgh for more thon half a century, and then in one month summoned her to battle: and, lastly, she has been the ancient enemy of France for centuries; she has, through her press, since 1847, maligned all Gaul, her institutions, her religion, her government, her very Emperor, her infant Prince; and then on a certain crisis she turns round, joins the French ranks, places her armies under French command, fights under French colors, and, while winning victory, acknowledges the superiority of French military skill.

In all these European historical transactions England has played a part which has disappointed her former friends, and, to say the least, has surprised her former enemies. She encouraged Hungary, Naples, Lombardy, up to the very explosion of their revolutionary schemes, and then, without concern, abandoned them to the chastisements of their respective governments; she has changed sides in her promises with Kings and Emperors; and it is now universally acknowledged that to this perfidious conduct may be ascribed the war policy of Russia, the neutrality of Austria, and the compaigns of the Crimea .-Whatever treasure and blood may have been expended on all sides in that expensive, sanguinary, and disastrous campaign, the entire account can, with truth and justice, be ascribed to the revolutionary and contradictory policy of Great Britian. Religion, too, shared in the universal anarchy of these times; and while potentates and kingdoms, and crowns, have all complained that their ancient rights were menaced, and their thrones shaken by this reckless extravagance of England, the very domain of Christianity and the truths, and the morality of the Gospel itsef have been threatened by a countless swarm of infidels, breathing inappeasable malice against the name of Catholicity and its central seat of empire at

flome. But the result of the recklessness of our Cabinets is not even limited to the Crimean campaign, with the loss of all its treasure and blood; the worse consequence of this English fatal story remains yet to be told. The Mahomedan and Hindoo armies of India, learning that England had lost forty thousand men in the Crimea, and had, besides, engaged in two new wars with Persia and China, resolved to throw off the English yoke. They spent nine months in secret communication with each other, in reference to the time, the day, and the very hour of their outbreak; and the awful realities of their sanguinary ferocity (as might be expected) will be read in thrilling horror by unborn generations. But as certain as an effect from a cause, the campaign of the Crimea, and then the Indian mutiay, have been palpably derived from the mad poitical and infidel career pursued by the responsible members of the English crown, and persevered in for a series of years, with a frantic bigotry and an irreclaimable recklessness which, it is to be hoped, will never again be endured or tolerated by the Sovereign of this country. If we add to the catalogue of national woes borne in the Black Sea, the indescribable agonies endured along the banks of the Jumna and the Ganges, the future English historian must, if he tell the truth, state that one or two reckless, ambitious English Ministers have inflicted on England, within the space of a dozen years, a larger amount of national misfortune in religion, politics, and character, than the Crown can perhaps ever recover from, or remedy. This is a sad lesson in political science; and it proves by principles which cannot be denied, that the labors, the wisdom of admirals, generals, and statesmen, which have been employed for centuries in raising a kingdom to power, emmence, and wealth, may, in a few years, be defeated by the folly, the vanity, the extravagance, the insane domination of a few over-valued men, to whom, in moments of careless appointment or misplaced confidence, the management of the State may have been entrusted. This disastrous lesson has been taught to England during her late campaigns; and well rising statesmen and sovereigns will profit by its Lever. bitter example.

The reign of a universal peace can be sustained by a rule of National conduct, as certain and infallible as the prevalence of the scourge of a general war. The King of Prussia once said, "If I were King of France, I would not allow a shot to be fired in Europe without my permission;" and it is quite true to say that what Frederick uttered in his time is equally palpable in our day; and hence with France happy, contented, and united under a wise Monarch, the peace land. of Europe may be permanently guaranteed, as fixedly established during his powerful sway .-The suppression of the Indian Mutiny, the settlement of the Chinese question, the agreement tlement of the Chinese question, the agreement of "the Powers" on the policy of the Daubian band, stationed on the quay, strike up the enlivening Principalities, have quashed all the past quarrels strains of 'Garryowen-Gloria;' and play them in a of the whole world; and mankind, tired of the beautiful manner. On going ashore, his pleasure and borrors of the late war will, within the present astonishment were further increased on learning that year, subside from their swollen and turbid con- sod, but even a native of the old city of the 'Vio- ground that it would be distasteful to the Tory Goflicts into the placid enjoyment of benign Chris- lated Treaty."

tian universal peace. The peace of all India and China, and France, ensures the peace of the whole world in reference to European connexions: and with these regions secure there is at her headland barriers and drowning the surround ing states- England is now known and distrusted, and hated by the revolutionists: and hence their former hopes are blasted for ever. The ambition of Russia in seizing Turkey has been checked for ever; Sardina in the sight of Hungary subdued, Austria armed, and of France at peace, has shrunk within her own limited domain: while England, the great disturber, snubbed by the American fleet, and overlooked every day from the fortified heights at Cherbourg, is become the pacificator of Europe: like a repentant sinner she will henceforth give public edifi-cation by adopting a course of policy the very opposite of her former revolutionary and infidel life. She now publicly condenns her past insult to Naples: she declares that in reference to the right of search, she actually intended to pay a compliment to America! She invites France to accompany her to China to divide with her the tea trade, and to preach the Gospel by her side in Pekin: and she has within the last three months attempted to renew all her former friendship with St. Petersburgh. It may be, too, that she is sorry for Russell's slander against the hierarchy: for Spooner's filth against the nuns: and hence her ministers are beginning to adopt the practice of auricular confession. The Bishops at this stage of their return to Popery do not absolutely condemn these Protestant Confessional ministers; they make a distinction in their condemnation; thy give leave for the practice of auricular confession as an extraordinary case: they forbid it in ordinary circumstance. Hence in their episcopal theology what is "an extraordinary good practice, is not at all an ordinary good conduct;" that is to say, when a wonderfully religious extraordinary good thing is made a common, an ordinary good thing it becomes sinful, and is no good at all!

If England would prove the sincerity of her conduct towards other nations by showing justice and toleration to Ireland, she would then put on a really new and good character at home and abroad : she would make her parchment laws into records of practical honor, honesty, and public utility; and she would gain in the zealous allegiance and in the remunerative industry of the faithful Irish people more than her past policy has ever been able to acquire. Ireland is already grateful for the few acts of kindness she has lately received from a Tory Cabinet; and she will be always ready and anxious to express redoubled acknowledgement, when government receives her claims with impartial justice.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Very Rev. Jeremiah O'Leary, who is for the last forty-five years in charge of the united parishes of Castleisland, Scortaglin, and Cordel, was installed Archdeacon of Ardfert, on Sunday last, by the Right Rev. David Moriarty. His parishoners feel great joy at seeing this distinguished honour conferred on him who has served them so long and so faithfully. His Lordship also conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on 440 males and females, and expressed his entire satisfaction at the accurate answering of the boys. His Lordship also visited the parish of Bally-M'Elligott, where over 200 children were presented for the same Sacrament by the Rev. C. O'Callaghan,

The new Catholic church at Tipperary is approaching towards completion, the principals of its high-pitched roof being partially fixed, and the chiscled limestone tower erected to a height of forty feet. A spire will be added hereafter, when it reaches its full elevation of eighty-five feet, and the total height will be 160 feet. The east and west gables will have great lancet lights, thirty-four feet from sill to soffit, and will be filled with stained glass. The interior is still in an unfinished state, and is not expected to be completed before the early part of next year.

A desirable movement has been set on foot to effeet the removal of the head office of the National Bank from London to Dublin, by which a saving of £10,000 per annum will be effected, and opportunity afforded to increase the salaries of the officers employed in Ireland.

Nathaniel Home, Esq., is appointed a magistrate of the County Dublin.

Lord Lucan is now on a visit with the Emperor of

William C. Dowden, Esq., has been unanimously elected Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Bandon. The appointment has given general satisfaction.

THE CAHER PERRAGE .- Francis O'Ryan, Esq., son to the late Francis O'Ryan, of Cashel, and grandson to Andrew O'Ryan, of Bansha Castle, has arrived from Melbourne to establish his claim to the barony of Caher, being the next of kin to the late Right Hon. Richard Eutler, Earl of Glengall.

The salaries of all the dispensary medical others of the Cork Union have been increased to £100 per

P. C. Howley, Esq., R. M., is elected Chairman of the Tipperary Town Commissioners, in room of Mr. Massy, resigned. THE HARVEST OF 1858 .- The Dublin Mercantile

Advertiser states that the quantity of land under tillage this year will be over 20,000 acres more than in 1857. Mr. Donnelly's valuable returns will be prepared and published in a few days. Mr. Howard, the opulent manufacturer of Manches-

ter, is about to purchase a large property in Galway, will it be for the future of this country if our and to settle in the town with his nephew, Mr. The extensive railway bridge of the Limerick and Ennis line which crosses the Shannon at the Island

> taken down. The structure will be replaced by an iron bridge. The Limerick and Castleconnell Railway was opened on the morning of the 28th ult., everything working satisfactorily.

> Point, has been altogether condemned, and is to be

Since the late increase in duty on whiskey the consumption has decreased more than one-half; at fairs and races porter is the chief drink; brewers are consequently doing immense business throughout Ire-

The following we clip from the Limerick Chronicle: Garryowen for Ever.—A gentleman from the South of Ireland, who went in his yacht to see the fctes at Cherbourg, informs us that he was not a little surthe master of the band was not only a son of the accepting the invitation of the Lord Mayor) on the

THE CARDINAL IN IRREAND.—The visit of Cardinal at the same board with the lilustrious Head of the Viseman to Ireland is one of those events that serve Catholic Church in England. The Freeman's Jourgo mark an epoch, and bring into bold relief the nal throws the following light upon the subject: Wiseman to Ireland is one of those events that serve. to mark an epoch, and bring into bold relief the character of a Nation. Ages have passed since a Prince of the Church before set foot upon Irish soil; fallen the world in that long interval! How many thrones, and dynasties, and powers, and kingdoms have arisen, and, as an unsubstantial pageant, passed away in the long lapse of time! From the days of Nicholas Brakespeare to those of Nicholas Wiseman—it is the space of the most momentous period in the history of mankind. In it is comprehended the intro-duction of printing; the rise and spread of Protestantism, marking its destructive course by blood, desolation, and crime; the consequent Rebellions of 41 and '88; the murder of one British Sovereign, and the dethronement of another; the extinction of the Plantagenets, the Tudors, and the Stuarts; the discovery of two great continents, and their subjugation to the laws of civilisation; three wild revolutions and as many changes of dynasty in France; the foundation of the Russian Empire; the extinction of the maritime supremacy of Spain and Holland; the subjection of India to British rule; and-what is, perhaps, more germane to our subject, as it is unquestionably of far more interest to uset this moment -the enactment, as well as the constrained repeal, of those inhuman laws which proscribed the Catholic Faith, put the same price upon the head of a Priest and a wolf, interdicted the education of Catholic children, declared the Catholic schoolmaster a felon, and made it hightreason to celebrate the frites, to administer to receive the Sacraments, or to practise the worship of the Catholic Church. There is, too, this peculiar feature in the visit of Cardinal Wiseman to I-eland which distinguishes it from any former similar event-he is himself, to all intents and purposes, an Irishman; for, though born on the banks of the Guadalquiver, he is the offspring of parents who drew their first breath and were nurtured in that fair and fertile land which is irrigated and adorned by the confluent waters of the Barrow, the Suir, and the Nore. What wonder that the visit of such a man should, under such circumstances, excite a profound interest in Catholic Ireland, and be hailed with rapture by her faithful, generous, warmhearted people? The marvel would be the reverse of what has happened. The country under Heaven that has suffered the fiercest persecution for adhering to the True Church, and that has, in defiance of all the powers of earth and darkness, remained most steadfast in the Faith, could not but receive with open arms and clasp to its heart its own illustrious son-one of the most distinguished Princes that surround the Throne of the Sovereign Pontiff-a man, marked above his contemporaries by the grasp of his genius, the vast capacity of his mind, the extent and variety of his knowledge, the multiplicity of his intellectual acquirements, the great range of his learning, his profound erudition, his extraordinary power of elucidation, his copious and elegant diction, his endless variety of illustration, whatever be his theme; and his triumphs as a theologian, a philosopher, a mathematician, a linguist, a preacher, a lecturer, and a writer. Such transcendant merits were not likely to be overlooked in a great Catholic Prelate by Catholic Ireland; and we own that, however enthusiastic be the reception given to the Cardinal in that part of the Empire, it has not surpassed our expectation. There, for the first time for centuries, could a Cardinal appear with safety in the public ways, in the British dominions, vested in his proper habiliments-thanks to that people who received the grace which their heroic fidelity deserved, of preserving the Faith pure and undefiled, and maintaining for Ireland still the proud distinction of being a pre-eminently Catholic country; and the Irish seized the opportunity, with characteristic zeal, to manifest to the Holy See, in the person of one of its Princes, their inalienable devotion to the Chair of

St. Peter."- Weekly Register. The following address was by the gracious per-mission of His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, presented to him immediately after his conclusion of the sacred ceremonies in the Church of St. Michael's, Ballinasloe, on Wednesday, the 25th Aug., the day of its consecration. His Eminence delivered orally his answer to each address as presented :—

Address of the Bishop and Clergy of Confert to the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

May it please your Eminence-We, the bishop and clergy of Clonfert, approach your Eminence with profound sentiments of love and veneration to hail your auspicious coming, and to bid you a respectful and hearty welcome to the diocese which has this day the honor to receive you. We take leave to assure your Eminence that in common with the Catholic world, we rejoice in the daily accruing proofs afforded by your zeal, your learning, and your piety, of the wisdom that inspired the illustrious Pontiff, now ruling supreme in God's kingdom on earth, to enrol your Eminence in the Sacred College. Pre-pared by a life of ecclesiastical training and study for the exalted place to which you have been called, your Eminence has been moreover peculiarly fitted for the Apostolate of England by a mildness of character that recals the memory of the sainted De Sales, and that in the midst of provocation has never for a moment been found defective, and a clearness of judgment that has enabled your Eminence to see the position taken in our day by the adversaries of religion, and to seize with the skill of a Bellarmine or a Bossue: on the points that can be most happily turned by the defenders of Catholic faith against the ever shifting forms of error. The restoration to the Church in England of the normal condition of the hierarchy canonically governing under the supreme rule of the successor of St. Peter has shown with what firmness and discretion your Eminence is endowed in the arrangement of affairs of the highest importance to the well-being of religion. The affection of the clergy and faithful Catholics of the diocese of Westminster vouches for the paternal care and the zealous solicitude of your episcopal government. When we remember how many of our countrymen are your Eminence's spiritual children, and how many priests of this very province labor under your Eminence in caring the flocks of our Divine Master, we feel ourselves almost in the same relations with your Eminence as with an Irish bishop .-We are proud, too, in the recollection that your Eminence loves our country as that of your family. But, most eminent Lord Cardinal, these are considerations common to us with all Catholics—at least, with all Irish Catholics. There are others that now more urgently demand expression. The diocese of Clonfert has been placed, by your singular kindness, under special obligations to your Eminence. The generous promptitude with which your Eminence acceded to the request, that you would come and join us on this our day of joy, and the hearty co-operation given by your Eminence to our humble efforts on behalf of religion, whilst they thoroughly accord with your Eminence's well-known readiness to oblige, leave to us a debt of gratitude which we may acknowledge, but cannot discharge. We can only make this humble effort to thank your Eminence, and at the same time assure you that our most earnest prayers shall be perseveringly offered for your wel-

Ireland has properly been the first to celebrate the successful submersion of the Atlantic Telegraph .-The Lord Mayor of Dublin has entertained at a public banquet Mr. Bright, the Engineer-in-Chief to the Company. The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster honored the company by his presence, and charmed the brilliant assemblage by the delivery of a most beautiful and appropriate address. We will answer for it that the company preferred the presence and the eloquence of His Eminence to what would have been the commonplace sayings of the Lord-Lieutenant, who chose to absent himself (after vernment that the Queen's representative should sit Register.

Rumor, within the past week, hinted that because the Lord Mayor had extended his hospitalities to a man whose genius and acquirements have achieved for him as high a position in the world of letters and of arts, as his virtues and learning have marked him out as fit to hold in the Church of which he is so distinguished an ornament, the Tory Viceroy would decline the invitation. No question was in issue as to precedence, as to the order of the toasts, or as to the character of the toasts. If there was, some excuse might be made for the over-sensitiveness of Lord Eglinton. But no such point was even hinted at .-The judgment and discretion of the Lord Mayor were ample security against any cause being given even for doubt on such matters. Indeed, it is but right to say, that no doubt was even suggested, and the sole cause given for the studied and ostentatious absence of Lord Eglintoun was the presence of the Cardinal, and the unwillingness of a member of Lord Derby's Government to sit publicly at the same board with a Prince of the Church, because he also happened to be the Archbishop of Westminster. We be-lieve there is not on record an instance of such paltry bigotry as this. It is said that Lord Eglintoun was not personally atraid to encounter the 'red cloak, and that he wrote for orders to the other side. It is also said that the orders were of the most peremptory character. But whatever may be the truth of these rumors, the fact is, that immediately after his arrival from the North, Lord Eglintoun intimated to the Lord Mayor his determination to be absent, in a manner that left no doubt as to the real motive; and it is also equally clear that this procedure was perfectly in keeping with the whole tenor of his politi-cal career. It will be remembered that when a Bill was introduced by the Marquis of Lansdowne, in 1848, to enable the Queen to carry on diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome, as with all other foreign Courts, Lord Eglinton took a prominent part in defeating that rational measure, which would have substituted open dealing for the base intrigues alleged to be carried on by English agents for the purpose of misleading opinion at Rome. The manner in which Lord Eglintoun defeated the Bill showed at once his dexterity and his early hatred towards Ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome." The absence of the Viceroy, was, however, no drawback to the celebration of the auspicious event; for even the Times is forced to admit that, "the banquet was attended by men of all parties—the Cardinal being, of course, the "undisputed lion of the evening." We wonder, however, what those M.P.'s., elected by Catholic and Liberal constituencies, and who have become thickand-thin supporters of a Tory Government, will say to this studied insult on the part of the Tory Vice-roy. We venture to tell Lord Derby, that the Representative of the Queen in Dublin has not strengthened his position. As we have elsewhere spoken of the reception of His Eminence by the people of Ircland, we may merely add here, that in Dublin, as well as in every other part of Ireland which he has visited, the Cardinal has received a most enthusias-

tic and cordial welcome. - Weekly Register. EXCLUSION OF CATHOLICS FROM JURIES .- Tipperary has spoken, this week, in strong terms upon the case of the unfortunate Cormacks. The belief in the innocence of the two Brothers, who were executed some months ago at Nenagh, is widely spread, and appears to be grounded upon something more than mere sympathy or supposition. Whether any impression will be produced upon the Executive by this demonstration remains to be seen. An inquiry would, doubtless, satisfy public opinion, although alas! it would come too late for the poor men who are believed to have been unjustly condemned. Whether their innocence can be proved or not, it is most shocking that the lives of men should be placed in jeopardy by the present system of empanelling a jury, which appears to be, in many districts of Ireland, as odious as in the days of the Penal Laws. At this moment, we have in our recollection at least three recent cases, in which the most disgraceful packing of juries has been resorted to. Wit regard to one of them-that of the Cormacks-Mr. Bourke, a solicitor, has declared that as "a jury could not be empanelled on the first day, without having on it two or three honest 'Papists,' who did not believe the evidence of Spillane or Burke, on the Sunday which intervened, the Sheriff had scouts out through the country to look out for the good men and true, to be prepared for the Monday to try them." At the present moment the fifty or sixty names on the jury panel of the Catholic county of Tipperary include panel of the Catholic co the names of five or six Catholics only, and these usually non-attending jurors; so that, in the words of a resolution adopted at the county meeting at Nenagh, on Monday last, "the foremost and available jurors empanelled to try the unfortunate accused Catholic must be, almost to a man, taken from the ranks of a party who has ever manifested the most open and avowed hostility to his class, his religion, and his rights, thereby converting the right of chal lenge of the accused into a mockery, and his trial by a jury of his fellow-countrymen into a mere delusion and a snare." Well was it expressed by Mr. Hackett, a parrister, who took part in the proceedings, that this evil affects the lives, the property, and the character of the people of Ireland, for "under the present system of jury empanelling when a prisoner (in the language of the law) threw himself on God and his country, he might trust in God; but, no matter how, good a case he might have no matter how innocently he might have been placed in the dock, he could not, in the present state of things, trust in his country." This is not a solitary case of jury packing. Donegal, as our readers are aware, is, like Tipperary, a Catholic county; yet, at the last assizes there,, out of a panel of 126 names, three only were Catholics, (and three of the most respectable men of the county,) yet they were struck off resort to such tricks dread exposure; and, therefore, it is the more necessary that public attention should be frequently aroused to those glaring abuses of the jury system, which we have so frequently condemned. The third case to which we have referred, is that of Sir John Benson v. Deveny, reported in the Sligo newspapers. Upon the merits of this case, (a claim to extensive property) we can, of course, have nothing to say; nor do we chose to enter upon the allegatious freely brought against the Protestant plaintiff of improperly using his immense wealth and influence to secure an adverse decision against his Catholic opponent. We wish only to adduce this case as another instance of the gross evils of the jury system. On the application of the plaintiff's counsel, direction was given to choose the jury as follows :- To select forty-eight names by ballot ; from these twelve to be struck off by each party, and the jury to be chosen from the remaining twenty-four names. Among the forty-eight it happened that only nine Catholics were ballotted; and our readers will scarcely credit us when we state that, for their Religion only, every Catholic juror was struck off the list by the Protestant plaintiff, who thus could depend upon a successful issue. In this case, too, an unfortunate accident occurred, viz :- that the cause was set down for trial on the 12th July, the Orangeman's Festival when it is not too much to say the feelings of a Protestant juror would not be of a very friendly nature towards the case of the Catholic interested in the cause they had to try. Another circumstance in connection with this trial was not unnaturally commented upon as remarkable, viz :that the principal witness for the plaintiff was the father of the foreman of the jury. We feel it our duty to mention these facts, because a remedy can be found only by drawing public attention to those gross abuses which reflect so much discredit upon the administration of the law in Ireland .- Weekly

HOLL DEATH OF TWO YOUNG LADIES.—An AND THE OF TWO I DUNG DALLS.—An edent of a peculiarly tragic character occurred at Dough Neagh on Friday, whereby two young ladies— the one Miss Maria Hunter, of Newry and the other Miss Mary Jane Morrisson, Derryhall—met a sad and miss mary sane morrisson, Douglast me a sad and untimely fate. It appears that the two young lades accompanied a pleasure party on board the Shamrock, a small steamer, from Portadown, with the intention of enjoying a sail and visiting Shane's Castle. When just off the mouth of the river Bann it threat. ened rain, and they went below for shelter. Through the centre of a small cabin runs a revolving shaft, connecting the engine with the screw, and, when taking their seats, which, owing to the confined space, are close upon the shaft, the front portion of their dresses got entangled, and they were instantated the shaft of the sha neously dragged round, and ere the engine could be stopped their bodies were dreadfully mangled, so that death shortly, if not almost immediately, ensued. An inquest was opened on Saturday, in Portadown, on the body of the two young ladies. After a careful investigation the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the said ladies, on the 27th August, being on board of a certain steamboat called the Shamrock, then floating on the waters of Lough Neagh, in the county Armagh, it so happened that accidentally, casually, and by misfortune, the clothes of the said Maria Hunter became entangled with the shaft forming a part of a certain steam-engine, being then on board the said boat; and in consequence of said entanglement came into forcible contact and collision with the said shaft, in consequence of which the said Maria Hunter received several mortal wounds and contusions on the head, neck, and breast of said Maria Hunter, the jurors do hereby record their conviction of the gross impropriety of the UIster Canal Carrying Company in letting on hire, for the use of a large party of excursionists, among whom were ladies, the Shamrock, a small screw steamer, which was neither constructed, adapted, nor licens. ed to carry passengers; and further, to record their conviction that such conduct in so hiring the steamboat, as aforesaid, is truly reprehensible."-Northern Whig.

THE ANTI-IRISH LORD MAYOR .- We have the agthority of as great a person as Mr. William Shakes peare for the sentiment that "madness in great ones should not unwatched go," and as much may be said of folly and impudence. A man in an obscure station may be as silly and impertinent as he pleases without provoking the censure of society—his insignificance protects him; but the insolence and absurdity of men who occupy conspicuous positions deserve to be noticed and resented. The Lord Mayors have not, as a class, distinguished themselves otherwise than by their great gastronomic achieve ments. There have, no doubt, been chief magis-trates of London, as of other mighty cities, who possessed certain moral and intellectual qualities which entitled them to respect; but as a race they may be best described in the words of Mr. Thomas Carlyle as "omniferous bipeds, who wear breches and scarlet cloaks." Sir Richard Walter Cardea. M.P. and stockbroker, who now fills rather than graces the chair once dignified by a Whittington and a Gresham, is manifestly determined that his office shall acquire little lustre from his name and administration. His Lordship inaugurated his reig by the silly declaration that his constant prayer i Heaven had been that Providence might so order it political and civic affairs of this great empire that he, the aforesaid Sir Richard Walter Carden, Knight Bachelor, and stockbroker, of Birchin-lane, trading in partnership as a money-scrivener with a certain James Whitehead, might be Lord Mayor of London at the same time that the Earl of Derby was Prime Minister of England! This preposterous and egotis tical avowal has been allowed by other proceedings equally ridiculous. His Lordship, who is what you would call in Ireland a "Souper" of the first water (the phrase is peculiarly appropriate as applied, no only to his biblical frenzy, but also to the quality his evangelical broth), next distinguished himself by a fierce onslaught upon the religion of the poor bo of the Catholic Shoeblack Brigade, and since the he has repeatedly provoked the ridicule of the town by the absurdity of his magisterial decisions, and the methodistical manner in which he admonishes the poor outcasts of society, not the least of whose misfortunes it is to be compelled to listen to the didaction effusions of this civic Dogberry. Some observation which fell from him the other day when hearing the complaint of a certain Mary Horrigan, who was brought before him for smashing an earthen jng on the head of Mary Cohen, who, it seems, was not if weaker vessel of the two, do not appear to have tracted as much attention from the Irish press as the prominent position, rather than the personal qualities of the speaker, entitles them to command. It is of course, a matter not of the slightest consequence what Sir R. W. Carden, in his private capacity, ma chose to say or think of the Irish people, but whe he speaks from the judgment seat at the Mansier House, and lends the prestige of his important office to the dissemination of sectarian bigotry and national prejudice, his words acquire a significance, which under no other circumstance, could they possible obtain. It is for this reason alone, that his impert nent observations in dealing with the important casof Horrigan v. Cohen, merit to be noticed. "I wish, exclaimed this crystal-headed magistrate, "that had the power to send all the Irish who come her back to their own country. It is the most beautif country in the world they say, and I wish they would think so, and stop there." The insolence of this r mark is only to be equalled by its silliness. Sad deed is the destiny of Ireland! She can "grow Goldsmiths, Swifts, Sternes, Sheridans, Grattat Burks, Cannings, and Wellingtons, but she cannings a Cardeni Now, is it to be endured that an son of hers should breathe the same air as the matchless personage? If the word of that man men were the law of England, the edict would surprised has escaped the vigilance of some of our contemporaries in Ireland. The functionaries who resort to such tricks dread exposure, and the world be shipped off to their own country without an hour's delay. Mr. Justice Willes, albeit the greatest lawyer in Westminster Well. greatest lawyer in Westminster Hall, would come and Mr. Justice Hill would have to strip of their ermine. Maclise and Mulready, Danby and Popham Foley and M'Dowell, would be hunted from the companionship of British artists. True, they are worth to take rank with Landseer, Eastlake, Herbert, an Frith, but they are not to tread the same soil as Alderman Carden, of Birchin-lane, stock and share broker! Mr. Sheridan Knowles, the greatest dramatist, and Mr. Balfe, the only composer of the day would alike be banished from the scenes of the triumphs, for Alderman Carden might, perhaps, present in the Theatre or in the Opera House, an Carden abideth not the Irish! Mr. Quain, the greates anatomist in Europe, would have to resign his chair in the London University, and not only the medical but the legal and all other professions would los some of their most distinguished ornaments, while the army and the navy would both alike be decimat ed, if the destinies of the United Kingdom were con fided to the charge of Alderman Carden. It is however, a fortunate circumstance for Ireland, and not less so for England, that Lord Mayors flourish but for a year, and that the 9th of November, which is happily not far distant, will witness the relaps of Carden into native obscurity .- Freeman.

On Monday evening, a poor woman, named Mi garet Duffy, aged twenty-eight years, was shipped Belfast, from Newcastle-on-Tyne, after having liv in thelatter place for no less than 24 years. stated that she lived in Newcastle since she was fou years of age that she was married to an Englishma by whom she had two children; that she never a plied to the guardians of the Newcastle Union for r lief; but, her husband having been absent from home for some time, she was obliged, being unwell, to arply to the medical officer of the union for attendance and for no other reason than this she was dispatched in the first vessel, against her will, to the nearestrish seaport.—Northern Whig.