laish Journalism -The Provincial Press of Ireland appears to undergo a transformation which is far from being mue improvement, cand, when we observe that instead of a plain unvarnished narration of facts, a hybrid style, between the penny-a-line of England and the sensation of America, is springing aprit will readily be understood how a morbid appetite is promoted in the public, and a highly flavoured pabulum is furnished by its caterers. This is swidently attributable to the metropolitan penny dailies, which in scrambling for existence endeavour to outvie each other in the monstrocities they present to public admiration; and it will hardly eredited by persons who are not in the habit of sering various specimens of the genus, that several of our provincial contemporaries affect a similar style, and evince a peculiar satisfaction when their spicy morceaux are capied first into the Dublin and then into the London journals. If 'one touch of nature makes the world akin,' how closely does such newspaper toadyism ally its practisers to the 'lion's provider' who, the louder he howls over his prey, is more likely to attract the attention of the forest king. The glory and honour of being 'quoted' is sufficient stimulus to increased exertion; and the consequence is that though falsehood is not directly chargeable, the identity of a transaction is rather indistinct. A drunken squabble 'going home from the fair, is magnified into a faction fight,' or 'waylaying.' Last week a Kilkenny contemporary metamorphosed an 'assault' that appeared the week previous in the Express, into 'an attempt to cut off a man's head' three lines of capitals introducing the fact that a man was cut on the jaw by a blow inflicted with an old aword. A Carlow contemporary recently, and upon mere rumour, issued an extra edition, announcing disturbance in the colliery, investing with an alarming character a circumstance of which our reporter by inquiry on the spot revealed the true nature. A Clonmel paper issues a weekly supply of State of the Country' paragraphs, true, perhaps, in the main, but so highly coloured that strangers would be led te believe society in Ireland to be languishing under a reign of terror.' Then the contradictions to which these hyperboles give rise, form a piquat diversion from a monotonous recurrence of horrors. Not long since, the Clonnel Chronicle asserted that a bonfir was lit upon the very spot where M Thiebault had been murdered This the Tipperary Advocate denounced as a falsehood; but it subsequently appeared that a fire had been kindled about a mile from the place. Several of our contemporaries act as if their mission was solely confined to blackening the character of their countrymen, while another class find occupation in rebutting the calumnies, and painting frishmen as demi gods. One staple article in the news market is 'agrarian outrage,' and this when 'finished fat' with all the exaggerations that can be beaped upon a mere skeleton, finds ready consumption in Dublin and in England, like the bovine products of our stalls and pastures. We have crimes coongh to answer for, and the bloodshed with which our soil is stained is truly lamentable, but the magnifying of every incident that can by any means be tortured into a systematic disaffection conveys an idea of our condition that cannot fail to be injurious to our best interests. Some of those who descent most touchingly upon insecurity to life and property, greatly aggravate the feeling, which is hardly less intolerable than the reality. The loss sustained by the want of English capital invested in remunerative projects is strongly urged, while every effort is used, as if of set purpose, to scare away speculators from our shores. The mischief done in this way is incalculable; and those who would object that this view is not actually borne out in fact, must fall back upon the alternative that their 'sensation' items are not believed. The supply of Irish news for the London journals consists of those infinted extracts from provincials which the Dublin penny dailies may think up to the mark according to their extreme partizan notions; and it is as ungrateful to our national pride to have English estimates formed upon such caricatures, as to have the Connaught harvestmen who used to resort to England taken as fair specimens of our entire population. Sober, matter-offact narrative is now almost disused, and many of our contemporaries act as if they thought it 'as good to be out of the world as out of the fashion;' though there are some honourable exceptions whose desire appears to be rather to furnish their readers with a true representation of 'passing events' than writing themselves into notice by 'our Irish Correspondents' of the London press. 'Rosring horse heads,' or 'screamers,' as they are called by the Yankees, may serve to sell cheap publications; but their effect is rest Republic - and too strongly deprecate a revolution that would lead to a similar literary demoralization. If our contemporaries do not exercise some control over their explorant fancies it must come to this complexion, when the entire tone and standing of journalism wil be depreciated, and must occupy a corresponding

is once more seriously debating the question of the Irish Church. How is it that it does not write upon it week by week, and day by day, we cannot imagine. There must, after all, be a solid substrutum of patience in the Celtic race. What other people on the face of the globe would have endured for three centuries the nomaly and abuse which exist under cover of the legal establishment of religion in Ireland? It is not merely that the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland is the Church of a mere fruction of the people - of one in-eight only of the population, This is seen in Scotland and Wales. The Irish Church exhibits, in addition to this anomaly, abuses such as would long ago have extinguished it, instead of a religious, it had been a civil or military institution. It is a great larder for the support of a few families. Its churches are for the most port churches only in name, they might as well be heathen temples, for the number of worshippers which attend them. It is the most monstrous exhibition of payment without service—the most gigantic illustration of the sinecure system which any Government has ever maintained. And yet it is borne with ; the people who find the money to support it attering only now and then a faint cry against it .-- Liberator.

place in public estimation. - Leinster Express.

We are rejoiced to observe that the press of Ireland

THE PROTESTANT PRIMATE .-- Outside the Church as established by law in Ireland, there is no such windfall to be met with as '£9,000 a year, with Church patronage to a vast amount;' and we are not surprised that it took some time for Lord Palmerston to make up his mind as to the fortunate man who was to succeed the late Lord Primate and enjoy this enormous income for doing nothing. Our London correspondent informs us that 'Archbishop Whately was at first a candidate for the office, and when over here the week before last, he urged his claims on the Premier, through a mutual friend; Lord Palmer-ston, however, would not consent, intimating that Dr Whately was well provided for, and should be content with his lot. This resolve having been communicated to the Archbishop, he at once set off for Dublin, in high dudgeon, and it is probable will not forget it to the Premier if ever an occasion offers." Dr Whately having thus got his answer, expectation was on tip-toe to learn who was 'the favourite,' and, at length the murder is out. The selection has fallen upon no less noted a personage than the Right Rev Marcus Gervais Beresford, Bishop of Elphin, Kilmore and Ardagh. When we say 'noted,' we should not be understood as conveying an idea to our readers that the pillars of the establishment had created any sensation in this united diocese. His bishopric was worth £5,248 per annum, with some nice pickings in addition, and we defy any one to say if his lordship ever left in their power to charge him with contribut-

then, of the word coted had reference to quite an other matter of which we have a lively recollection. Asylum was this week cut down, bound, and stooked, and which is thus chronicled in the Eponing Post :- !! by the lunatic patients, with a precision and nicety Twenty-seven avears ago when the new primate was rector of Drung and Lara, a serious difference srose between him and his curate, the Rev. Thomas A Lyons, The rector required Mr. Lyons to catechise the children in the school; the curate held that the church was the proper place for entechetical instruction. Neither would give way, and the rector determined to discharge his curate. A matter of account had to be settled. The salary of the curate was £6 8s per month. The curate rented con-acre, and owed to the incumbent £7 10s, which exceeded his salary due to him by £1 24. The whote case was published in the Dublin Evening Post at the time, and so decided was the impression on the public that every one said something should be done for the poor curates Our illustrious countryman, Moore, became acquainted with the facts during a visit to his old friend, the late Frederick William Conway, and in his office be wrote the lines we subjoin, in which the incident betw en the rector and the curate is told in the best manner of the poet :-

" THE RECTOR AND HIS CURATE; OR ONE POUND TWO.

'I trust we shall part as we met, in pence and charity. My last payment to you paid your salary up to the first of this mouth which being a long month of 31 days, amounts, as near as I can calculate, to six pounds eight shillings. My steward returns you as a debtor to the amount of seven pound ten shillings, for conacre ground, which leaves some triffing belance in my favour, -Letter of Dismissal from the Rev Marcus Beresford to his Curate, the Rev T A Luons

The account is settled -the bills are drawn

The debt and credit all right, no doubt-The Rector, rolling in wealth and state, Owes to his curate six nound eight; The Curate, most un-fed of men, Owes to the Rector seven pound ten, Which makes the balance clearly due, 'Twixt Curate and Rector one pound two.

A balance on earth unfair, unevent But sure to be all set right in Heaven Where bills like this will be checked some day. And the balance settled the other way : Where Lyons the Curate's hard-wrang sum Shall back to his shade with interest come, And Marcus, the Rector sore may rue, That tot in his favour, of one pound two."

We must not close our brief chapter without adding that the Liberal Government, which then ruled in Ireland, took up the case of the Rev Thomas Lyon who did not long remain a curate, and was eventually promoted to the valuable Rectory of Dunmore, which e now enjoys

Neither can we close, without an addendum. It is a member of the same Government who has selected 'Marcus, the Rector,' for the Archbishop of Armagh. If Moore were now on the land of the living what would he think of the 'tot in his favour' from £5,248, to £9,000 a year, with church patronage to a vast amount? This is another phase of the church as established by law in reland, where the inhabitants are the most impoverished of any people on the face of the earth. - Sligo Champion.

Lord Clifden has informed his tenantry in the county Kilkenny that if his agent, Mr. Croatesthreatened with assassination - be injured, every tenant in the district will be evicted. The tenants, therefore, have the strongest possible interest in the preservation of that gentleman's life. Sir Charles Domville has adopted the same plan, threatening to evict all the tenants in the neighborhood, if the author of a threatening letter sent to his agent be not detected. He has been detected, and so the ten-

ants have escaped. A young man named Charles Addison was charged at the police office, Dublin, with having forged three checks, and with having tendered them for payment in the Bank of Ireland. They purported to be signed by Mr. William Cruise, registrar of the Fines and Penalties Office, Dublin Castle. It appeared that upon Saturday, the 6th Sept., the prisoner, who was employed as messenger in the Fines and Penalties Office, had abstracted from a desk in the office three blank checks, to which he had forged the name of Mr. Cruise, the amounts being one of £30, a second of £25, and a third of £10. Yesterday, he presented these for payment at the Bank, but the checks having been missed in the meantime by Mr. Cruise, and rmation communicated to the reated when he presented them. The prisoner seemed to feel his position; he is said to have borne a fair character hitherto. The prisoner was committed for trial.

A PHILANTHROPIST .- On last Friday morning a respectable looking man was brought before Alderman Hackett at the Mayor's Office, charged with obtaining fifteen shillings worth of bread at the shop of Mr. Patrick Devine, Dublin-street, for which he

refused to pay.

Magistrate—Well, Sir, you heard the charge made igainst you, what have you to say?

Defendant-" Hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear" On this morning I came into Clonmel; the streets were crowded with agricultural laborers and women waiting to be employed; I anw a respectably dressed farmer offer the women eightpence a-day, without diet, for binding; shame, said I, to only offer 8d. without diet to Irish women for a long day's work; girls, said I, don't go for that hire, come down with me and I'll give you each twopence worth of bread, and call to me on this evening at 4 o'clock, at Mr. M'Carthy's and I'll give you eightpence apiece. They did come down to this man's Louse; I ordered the bread, they got it, and eat it. It would do your heart good, Mr. Mayor, to see the poor creatures, how they did eat that bread.

Magistrate - That was a very good and charitable act, but way do you not pay for the bread? You should be just before you were so generous.

Defendant - Pay for the bread? - To be sure I will pay for it, when I get the money. Magistrate - You should not have called for it, un-

less you were ready to pay for it.

Defendant-Well, I have three horses in Mr. Mc-Carthy's yard, in Johnson-street, and I will give you one of the horses as security for the money.

A constable was sent to inquire if his statement was true, and on his return informed the Alderman that there were three horses of his at livery with Mr. M'Carthy, and that he did not know what to think of the owner, who was the most eccentric individual ne ever met with.

A summons was then issued under the Small Debts' Act and served upon the defendant, who gave his name as John Dobson, for the amount of bread sold to him by the complainant. - Clonmel Chroni-

THE CORE SWINDLER .- At the Cork City Sessions on Friday, James Miller, the New Orleans 'captain,' was tried for stealing a gold watch and other articles from Mr. M. O'Loughlin, and found guilty. He said he came to the country looking for his friends and could not find them; he had got into difficulties. He was guilty, he said, and he was sorry for it. The Recorder then sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

past week has been all that could be desired; dry, with a good maturing heat. The ripening of cereals fields of wheat have even been committed to the book. There are complaints of a smut being on the ing a shilling towards the relief of the terrible distress | wheat, which it is generally admitted, will not be an

not to be surpassed by the most skilled harvestmen. -Limerick Chronicle.

BURNING OF GARIBALDI IN ARMAGE -A large number of people assembled on Thursday evening in Irish street, while Gavazzi was lecturing, and burned tar barrels, and an effigy of the Italian Liberator .--The police will, we understand, introduce some of the parties to the magistrates at the petty sessions on Thursday next .- Armagh Gazette.

Three houses were burnt in Parliament street, in this city (Nublin) on Saturday night, Sept. 6. The first which took fire was nearly consumed before the engines could be got to play upon the flames. Two of the houses belong to Mr. Berry, a merchant tailor, who occupied one of them. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr Berry's two houses are insured for £500 each, and his stock for £1,600, in two offices. The third house was insured for £600. The night was perfectly calm; otherwise the destruction of property would have been tremendous. Fortunately no lives were lost. It appears that the only person found in any of the three houses was an old woman. who was got out in safety .- Cor. Times.

The ladies will perhaps feel obliged to a Cork paper for supplying them with a proof that a certain favorite but much abused article of their attire is capable of being applied to a useful purpose. Speaking of an extraordinary take of small fish in Cork harbor the Examiner says :- "So plentiful is the supply that the nets usually employed appear to be regarded as inadequate, and a singular means of capture has been resorted to-crinoline, With this novel apparatus thousands have been already taken, the smaller end of the article being closed up and a pole attached to the other extremity?

SINGULAR FRACAS IN A CHURCH.- A correspondent of the Belfast News Letter describes an extraordinary contest which took place last Sunday in Coalisland church, county Tyrone. Two gentlemen disputed about the right of a seat, and began a regular fight the country. in the aisle. They were separated by the congregation, but they agreed to meet in the evening and fight it out in the same place, and the victor was to have the seat. From the social position of the parties concerned and the unusual place where the quarrel had begun and was to be finished, an excitement quickly spread through the town and the adjacent neighborhood. The road about the church was crowded with people of every denomination, and the green and fence in front of the church was filled with people, most of them women, not belonging to the congregation. Mr. Little, J.P., having received in-telligence of what had occurred, sent into Duagannon for a party of police. They came out to Coalisland just as the people were collecting for evening service, and prevented the maseemly disturbance. DISCOVERY OF AN ABBOT'S CROSS. - We have not

hitherto had an opportunity of stating that a silver cross, beautifully modelled, of great religious and antiquarian worth has been found in the ruins of Quin Abbey, Clure, and obtained as a favour from the jeweller in this city to whom it was sold by the finder, s youth who was employed in the care of cattle in the fields around. Digging or poking among the ruins, he espied it in the debris below the ancient walls, and brought it into Limerick, where it was cleaned, and ascertained to be a product of ancient manufacture, demonstrative of great excellence in metallurgical mediaval art. It is supposed to have been a pectoral cross of a mitred abbott of the Franciscan Order, to whom the abbey, one of the oldest and finest in Ireland, belonged. It is silver gilt perfectly solid, of much weight in proportion to its size, and bears an exquisitely curved figure of the crucified Saviour, the prominet features partially worn, evidently by constant attrition. The sucred emblem might have been borne for ages by successive superiors of the convent and order, nay, feom the date of the construction of the church, five hundred years ago, for it was founded in AD. 1350 by one of he M'Namaras, a name, we need not say, still eminent in Clare, perhaps by an ancestor of the good and great-hearted Major, who stood by O'Connell in and out of Parliament, and was by his side, aye and before him, when he confronted D'Esterre, devoted to death by that practised duellist, and saved as by much by Major M'Namara's self-possession as by his own cool courage and steadiness of sim. The Convent of Quin, in the barony of Bunratty, is known to the admirers of the ancient edifices of our land as one of the finest structures of which the ruins remain to tell the tale of cloistered sanctity, and the savage fanaticism by which it was assailed. The convent was founded by Sioda Cam M'Namara, and, says the Rev. M. J. Brennan, O.S.F., in his "Ecclesiastical History of Ireland," was " the first convent of the Franciscan Order in Ireland, in which the strict observants had settled; Pope Eugenius IV. having granted a license to that effect in 1443" The rev author adds: - "This venerable establishment, the ruins of which are truly magnificent, was at length involved in the general confiscation of the sixteen h century. In 1582 it was granted in fee to Sir Thirlab O'Brien, of Invishdyman; if and if it be now in possession o' the noble representative of the name in Clare, let us express the hope that it will be saved the desecration to which it is said to be so frequently subjected, with the good tuste and judgment that apportain to the educated and the long descended of the great septs of Ireland. The Abbat's Cross must have been as we said, horne by many successors. The ribbon loop is nearly worn through, and the foot-ring, from which depends an ornamental drop or tassel, is in like manner reduced by friction to thic silver ring. Above the head of the Redcemer's figure is a small square silver box, embracing a precious stone of sangaine bue, ing room for a relic, perhaps some portion of the true cross : beneath and at the foot is a cavity in which, doubtless, another precious stone is imbedded. Combining the shaft and the arms of the cross is an ornamental squaire piece of silver, and the arms and shaft are traced on the backs with wreathed lines, taste fully drawn, a smail tassel depending from each end of the former, and one of the ends bearing an indelible stain-at all events, a colour different from the rest It is supposed to be blood. It could not be removed in the process of cleaning; and the conjecture is that the holy Abbot, who were the sacred emblem, may have fallen a martyr near the convent wall, and left it steeped in the life tide flowing from his wounds into the ground. The peculiar colour is ineffaceable. and as it seems to be that which man's blood might produce the conjecture is not too fanciful or irrational. When the abbey or convent was dismunited, we cannot precisely say; but history tells us of the destruction, as well as of the massacres wrought by Cromwell; and his brutal hordes may have been at their barbarous work in Quin as in other portions of our ravaged island. The cross, which is now in the possession of an estimable fellow-citizen, worthy of its custody, was cheerfully purchased by him on the terms which were kindly named It is doubly dear to the present owner for the memories connected with it, and it may well be prized by a Catholic, for it must have lain over more than one bosom filled with the love of Christianity and virtue. - Munster News

position of the control of the contr

and live respected and beloved amongst their people. Hickie adopts in the management of the estates of which he is agent in Tipperary, the system which he judiciously observes on his own possessions; and he is, therefore, regarded with as much respect and inspires as much confidence and attachment in the administration of the property of another as in his own. The people of Asdes seconded the measures of their excellent young landlord in the construction of the handsome church with the most cordial good will, and gave all the assistance in labor and the parriage of materials that they could afford. Well it became them. Such a landlord deserved all the people's support in such a work; and we are sure there is none in which he engages, and no interest of his which they can sustain, that they will not support with all their energy and advance with all their hearts .-

THE PURSUIT OF HAVES .- The Government have increased the reward for information leading to the arrest of Hayes to £300, but without, as yet, tempt ing any one to discover on the fugitive. A few days ago two policemen in civilian's dress came within sight of him, but as he was surrounded by several persons, they did not venture to make an arrest; their proximity was speedily discovered by Hayea's friends, who mounted bim on a horse and sent him galloping away. The police frequently got wrong information as to his whereabouts, and their own surmises and suspicions turn out to be equally wide of the mark. Very lately two members of the force. finding that the driver of a covered car would not stop when they called him, concluded that the man they wanted was inside; and acting on this impression, they gave chase. The driver whipped away as fast as he could, and outdistanced them, and subsequently transpired that the interior of the vehicle was occupied, not by the murderer of Mr. Braddell, but by a runaway couple! But the possibility still is, that the fugitive will not be able to escape out of

ABERST OF THE SISTER OF THE LATE CONVICT WALSH .- The mother of the unfortunare Walshe was received into the Limerick Asylum on Friday last, and the sister into the County Gaol on Saturday, the authorities thinking that she might be in possession of important information concerning those who aided in the escape of her brother, particularly against a farmer named Jer-miah Crowe, of Elton but I understand she has, on being questioned by the magistrate, denied all knowledge of the affair. Some tell me that the reason she was acrested was owing to some expressions made use of by her at the awful moment of the execution of her brother. The act of the arrest of the sister so soon after the death of her unfortunate brother is spoken of through the country in severe terms, but of course it is not within my province to comment on it. The authorities know their own business, but we shall wait for time to judge of its propriety. - Correspondent of Limerick

THE MURDER OF MR. FITZGERALD .-- The mother of Walsh, the recently executed convict, who was a woman of the very humblest class, being almost a beggar displayed throughout the whole history of this terrible drama the most extraordinary and touching affection for her guilty son. During the time that he was in hiding she acted as a keen and clever scout, and it was chiefly through her watchfulness that he was so long able to evade the pursuit of justice. When she found that all her efforts were useless, and that Walsh was captured, she strove to have him accepted as an approver. On the day of his sentence it was a terrible sight to watch her for a whole day pacing to and fro before the courthouse, monotonously repeating in a low moving tone, "iny son, my son." Even after that she did not quite abandon hope, conceiving that the revelation it was known he made would save his life. When this hope proved fullacious, her reason utterly gave way, and she was taken to the workhouse a raging lunatic. This morning she was removed to the Co Limerick asylum a case of confirmed and hopeless insanity. The Firzgerald murder is likely to prove no ordinary tragedy. Two men have perished on the scaffold, the mother of one has become a maniac, and two more have yet to be tried for their lives. An awful lesson truly, and which, if any mere lesson could, should suppress the whisper of temptation to blood guiltiness, and stop the uplifted hand of passion .--

Cork Examiner. THE FUGITIER HAVES, -- The search for the murde er of Mr. Braddell still continues with unabated energy, but without success. The reports would lead one to believe that Hayes is merely amusing himself with the efforts of the authorities to lay hands on him. The recital of his appearances and hair-breadth escapes outdo those of Walsh; and, though doubts are expressed that he cannot long escape the efforts the police make for his capture, yet days and weeks are passing and he is at large. There is little doubt, however, that he is in the country, and there seems to be as little in the astonishing fact, that he has not left the neighborhood in which he consummated his crime. He is at one time reported to have been seen at Newpallas; again in his own house; and again eating his dinner comfortably at the side of a 'ditch,' some distance from his resi dence. The police are said to search those places immediately after the occasions on which Hayes was stated to have been seep, but the red-handed fugitive had taken himself off. Cordons of police are formed. round suspected districts, but within all those Hayes has numerous friends, as we observed at the outset, who form inner circles, and can easily, in such districes as he frequents, render nugatory the efforts of the most zealous of the force. It is impossible that if H yes has been "on the run" since he committed the crime with which he is charged, that he could escape the measures taken in many quarters for bis arrest. It must not be forgotten that though he was an energetic, strong man, he is over sixty years of age, and suffering from privation and anxiety for some time. It is, therefore, most likely that Hayes, if not left the country, is yet in secure concealment in the immediate neighborhood of the scene of his crime. A resident of the district expresses to us the belief that the tales told of his appearances are all apocryphal. - Munsier News.

## GREAT BRITAIN

murals in this country is notorious. If we take nway (reland, which is so singularly and remarkably free from crime, we do not believe that there is an . established Government in Europe, under which half not with the intention of hearing the 'Baron,' but to the number of crimes against life, property, and person are perpetrated than take place in this country. N where is this fatal product of this advanced, but non-Christian, civilisation, more manifest than in the commercial and trading transactions of the country From the swindle of that eminent Protestant of the religious sensation school, Sir John Dean Paul, until now, the newspapers have contained an almost unbroken record of frauds, swindles, impostures, and systematic cheating. No class, no department of LANDLORD LIBERALITY. - A new Catholic Church | trade or commerce, no kind of dealing between man has been built by William Creagh Hickie, Esq , at and man seem to be exempt. All seem to be alike THE WEATHER-THE CROPS. The weather for the his own expense, on his estate at Ardee, between wanting in truth, honesty, and integrity. The food vagabond; and if he and such other imposture got Bally bunion and Bally longford, in Kerry. The esti- | we eat, the liquids we drink, are all adulterated in the same spirited reception elsewhere as in Broatwird. mated cost of the edifice is about £1,000, and it is every form and proportion that ingenuity can invent, has, in consequence, advanced apace, and some erected, we believe, near or upon the site of the old and the most unscrupulous conscience adopt. If "Weekly Register... church in which, built by the grandfather of this one's health is impaired by the abuminations we con- we Imprisonment you Dear - Not withstanding all that church in which, built by the grandinther of this ones neatth is impaired by the according to the very medicines pro- has been done towards the abolition of imprisonment barnlet worshipped, from youth to age, as unintersecretely as descendants of the tearnis of the present are as false as our food. Noblemen, members of Parts committed to the prisons of England and Wales in that has for so many months existed in the discusse of Elphin. Perhaps it was modesty that prevented him coming to the relief of the people, as it was notorious that the most Rev Dr Gillooly, Lord Bishop of Elphin immediately on the loss of the harvest becoming the besings that the most Rev Dr Gillooly, Lord Bishop of Elphin in the new and beautiful one which he has raised in the discussion of the terants of the terants of the terants of the present as flas as our food. Noblemen, members of Par-s committed to the prisons of England and Wales in the course of the people, as it was notorious turnips; contrary to expectation, appear to make no of their faith in the new and beautiful one which he has raised on the barley and spring oats. The barlest of the established sec, merchants, the course of the course of the established sec, merchants, the course of the course of the surface as our food. Noblemen, members of Par-s committed to the prisons of England and Wales in the course of the course of the people, as it was notorious turnips; contrary to expectation, appear to make no of their faith in the new and beautiful one which he has raised as our food. Noblemen, members of Par-s committed to the prisons of the course of the course

people, and to mitigate their anticipes: Our nee; T Lynaric Hanyssymen. A six-acre field of prime advancing it; and having one of the most comfort ference to anything like honor and integrity prevails then, of the word noted; had reference to quite an oats of the Limerick District Lunatic soles of the manual the farming class, we ourselves have had sble bodies of treasury in Munster, they carry out amongst the farming class, we ourselves have had the traditions and principles of their excellent family, practical experience. One or two courts martial, repractical experience. One or two courts martial, recently beld, have exhibited an utter lack of truth, extending even to perjury, in addition to mean and malignant passions amongst the military class, that none of us were prepared to find in a class supposed hitherto to be especially jealous of their reputation for sensitive and punctilious honor and truth .-Northern Press.

INPANTICIDE IN THE METROPOLIS .- At an inquest held in Islington, Dr. Lankester, one of the coroners for Middlesex, took occasion to make some remarks on the very large number of cases of infanticide which occur in the metropolis, and on the failure of justice in instances where there is too much reason to suspect that actual murder has been committed .-The inquiry at which the coroner was presiding was one into the circumstances connected with the death of a newly born male child, whose body was found on Thursday last in a mews at the rear of Compton terrace, Islington Police constable 270 N deposed that the dead body of the child, wrapped up in some wool, had been found by a little girl. The constable knew no more about the matter; and, in reply to Dr. Lankester, he stated that he had not made any inquiries on the subject in the neighborhood of the place in which the child had been discovered. The cornner said he supposed the police thought the finding of the dead body of a newly born infant too ordinary an occurrence to call for inquiry. Dr. Stamford, the medical gentleman who had made the post mortem examination, gave his opinion that the child was born alive, and that it had been three or four days dead when found. The umbilical cord was tied, but not in a skilful manner. Dr Lankester said that this was one of a class of cases which were exceedingly numerous at the present day much more so, he thought, than society generally were aware of. He regretted to state that such cases were constantly occurring in London. He believed he held nearly one inquest a day on the bodies of newly-born infants. The English public were not aware that the finding of the body of a dead child was of so common an occurrence in London that there were instances of it every day. So common was it that the police seemed to think no more of finding a dead child than they did of finding a dead cat or a dead dog. This was a blot on our civilisation, and vigorous measures ought to be adopted with the view of removing so great an evil. In the case under consideration the jury returned a verdict Found dead."

421,891 criminals were proceeded against, summarily or by indictment, in England and Wales in the year 1861.

Garroting has increased of late in the streets of London. The papers say that some of the crimes have been characterized by singular audacity, and that they are not committed in secluded places alone but in Waterloo road and Piccadilly as well as in Kensington and Whitechapel. The Baron De Camin once mone. - When shall we

hear the last of this person? The news of bim this week is that he has been disturbing the peace of the good town of Bradford. He has, however, thanks to the spirit of the Catholic population, failed in effecting the objects of his patrons. The local journal has the following : - " On Monday placards appeared on the walls of Bradford announcing that the Baron de Camin would give two lectures in the Odd Fellows Hall, Thornton-road, on the subject of Popery. Is seems that last week he engaged the hall for Monday and Tuesday evenings in the present week, merely stating that he wanted it for a religious purpose, or that the lectures he proposed to give would be on a religious subject, and as he was not known to the persons having charge of the hall, there was nothing to cause them to apprehend that his discourse would excite anybody's indignation. So the engagement was concluded; in due time the placards were posted. But on learning who the lecturer was, and the tumult which his lectures were likely to produce, Mr. Olivant, the treasurer of the hall, obtained an interview with him, and informed him that he could not have the use of the room unless he found two respectable persons to guarantee the cost of repairing any dumage which might be done to the building or furniture. With this condition the Baron failed to comply, and hence he was not permitted to lecture. There, was, however, au immense muster of Roman Catholics of both sexes and of all ages, opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall, at the time the lecturer was expected to make his appearance on Monday evening, and great was the excitement. The usual entrance to the hall was kept closed, but late the other parts of the premises, which are used for the purposes of an inn, there was tremendous rush, in expectation, apparently, of finding the man who, as one Irishman said, was going to insult the Catholics." It soon became known that the lecture was not to be delivered, but the excited crowd appeared to suspect that the lecturer was within the building, and it was a long time before the multitude assembled in Thornton-road dispersed." So far the Bradford paper. The Outholics have quietly, it seems, put him down this time. We trust that so excellent an example will be followed: A determined stand made in the outset, unaccompunied by any breach of the peace, but manifesting a salm resolve not to let these vagabond insuits pass without an effective protest, would go far to extinguish this most contemptible, and yet most intolerable, of nuisances. Camin is, of course, what we all know him to be, but there are those who are more to blame than he is. It is little notice or notoriety he could attain unless he were patronised and brought forward by local bigots, who employ him to feed fat their narrow-minded, unchristian hatred of their Catholic fellow countrymen As they cannot convince or coerce, it is something to be able to insult. Hence the demand, for which the Camios, the Achillis, and the Gavazzis form the supply.

Since the above was in type, a letter from Boulford has reached us. It says: -"This notorious enemy of the Catholic Church purposed delivering two lectures of the usual obscene type against Catholicism in this town on the nights of Monday and Thesday last. It appears that, notwithstanding the incensity and recklessness of the 'Baron's' bigoter, and his faithful endeavours on all available occasions to pander to the taste of the anti-Catholic public, he could get no lecture-room, even if he paid beforehand for it, which is the last thing his sense of honesty dreams of coing; so, rather than leave the public ignorant of his expositions, he engaged a very large tap-room in a public house, and placarded the town ENGLISH MORALITY. - The general dissolution of that the lecture would be delivered there. The taproom was immediately converted into a 'hall,' and every other necessary preparation made. Crowds of people, English and Irish, rushed from all directions, express their indignation at his cowardly conduct at Wakefield recently; and by 8 o'clock (lecture hour) the throng was quite dense, but the lecturer was not forthcoming; half-past came, but no 'Baron.' Then some genius in the crowd suggested that they might compensate, to some extent; for the reception they intended giving him by burning his effigy, and burned it was on the spot, amid vociferous cheering. I should have mentioned that the 'Baron' was refused protection by the mayor and town council, to their honour be it said; and the Catholics of Bad. ford were thus spared the insults of this blaspin man we would very soon clear the land of such vermin,-